The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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CUTICURA, CUTICURA RESOLVENT

Cuticura

THE GREAT SKIN CURE,

Infallibly Cures.

CUTICURA, assisted by CUTICURA SOAP, is earnestly believed to be the only positive Specific Remedy for the cure of Salt Rheum or Eczema, Ringworm, Tetter Pushes, Chin Whelk, Psoriasis, Pemphigus, Impetigo, Leprosy, Lichen, Prurigo, Itch, Ground Itch, Barber's Itch, Jackson's Itch, Rough and Cracked Skins, and all Vesicular and Scaly Eruptions and Irritations of the Skin; Scald Head, Dandruff, Dry, Thin, and Falling Hair, Premature Baldness, and all Scaly Eruptions, Itchings, and Irritations of the Scalp; Scrofulous Ulcers, Sores, and Discharging Wounds; Cuts, Wounds, Bruises, Scalds, Burns, Itching Piles, Pain and Inflammation; Rheumatism, and affections of the Muscles and Joints; Sore Throat, Diphtheria, Croup, and Hoarseness. In all cases of Blood and Skin Humors, the CUTICURA RESOLVENT should be taken internally until some time after a cure is effected.

SKIN DISEASES.

A Severe Case of Five Years' Duration Entirely Cured.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: For the benefit of the world I wish to make this statement: I have been afflicted with a skin disease for about five years, and have tried almost everything that I could hear of, without any relief whatever, until I saw your Cuticura Remedies advertised, and concluded to try them.

I certify that I only used them about six weeks until I was entirely well, but before I commenced using them my face, breast, and back were almost a solid scab, and I often scratched the blood from my body. I am now entirely well, and think your Cuticura Remedies are the best for skin diseases that ever was brought before the public. Very gratefully yours. F. M. FOX.

Caddo, Ind. Ter., Feb. 21, 1879.

SALT RHEUM.

Helpless for Eight Years—Unable to Walk—Got About on Hands and Knees—A Wonderful Cure.

Messrs. WEEKS & POTTER—Gentlemen: I have had a most wonderful cure of Salt Rheum. For seventeen years I suffered with Salt Rheum; I had it on my head, face, neck, arms, and legs. I was not able to walk, only on my hands and knees, for one year. I have not been able to help myself for eight years. I tried hundreds of remedies; not one had the least effect. The doctors said my case was incurable. So my parents tried everything that came along. I saw your advertisement and concluded to try Cuticura Remedies. The first box of Cuticura brought the Humor to the surface of my skin. It would drop off as it came out, until now I am entirely well. All I can say is, I thank you most heartily for my cure. Any person who thinks this letter a fraud, let them write or come and see me and find out for themselves. Yours truly, WILL McDONALD.

No. 1315 Butterfield-st., Chicago, Ill., March 4, 1879.

CUTICURA SOAP,

Medicinal and Toilet.

Is prepared from Cuticura in a modified form, and is positively indispensable in the treatment of Skin and Scalp Diseases. We recommend it for the preservation of the Skin of infants, for gentlemen who shave and are troubled with tender faces, for those who desire a clean and wholesome Skin and Scalp, and for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

The CUTICURA REMEDIES are prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington-st., Boston, and for sale by all Druggists. Price of CUTICURA, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes, $1. RESOLVENT, $1 per bottle. CUTICURA SOAP, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; three cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

These Plasters put new life into the Weak and Sleepy Muscles, strengthen the Lame and Painful Back, draw inflammation from the Liver and Kidneys, stimulate the Stomach and Bowels, and, when placed over the pit of the Stomach, cure Dyspepsia, Indigestion, and Billious Colic, prevent Ague, Malaria, and other Diseases. Get the genuine.

GENERAL NOTICE.

STATE FAIR NOTICE.

The Auditing Committee of the Illinois State Board of Agriculture will, on the Fair Grounds at Springfield, Illinois, commencing at 2 o'clock p. m. on FRIDAY, the 29th day of August, offer for rent during the week of the Illinois State Fair (commencing Monday, Sept. 29), the Booths under the Amphitheatre, the Lots for Dining Halls and Refreshments. Those desiring will have an opportunity of securing these privileges.
LEWIS ELLSWORTH, Chairman Auditing Committee.

EXCURSIONS.

THE SIDE-WHEEL STR. "RUBY"

Will leave Clark-st. Bridge every day at 9:30 a. m. for South and Hyde Park Fishing and Picnic Grounds, leaving you there until 4:30 p. m. Round trip, 25 cts. For Water-Works Crib, South Park, Hyde Park, and Government Pier at 2:30 p. m. every day. Round trip, 50cts. Grand Moonlight Excursion every evening at 8 o'clock. Fare only 50 cts. Band on board.
HENRY BABY, Manager.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Eugene A. Sittig and Charles A. Wenborne is this day dissolved. All outstanding accounts due said firm are to be paid to Eugene A. Sittig. All outstanding debts of said firm are to be paid by Eugene A. Sittig, who will continue in the business.
Chicago, Aug. 19, 1879.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY, No. 3 East Washington-st., CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12, 1879.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached, will be received until 10 a. m., Monday, Aug. 25, 1879, for furnishing the following supplies to the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered at such places in this city as may be required, viz.:

10,000 pounds Hard Bread, best quality, in 50-lb boxes, strapped.
12,482 pounds Bacon, Clear Sides, in new gunnies.
33,000 pounds prime White Beans, medium, hand-picked, of uniform size, in barrels or double sacks.
8,000 pounds Split Peas, in barrels or double sacks.
12,000 pounds Prime Rice, in barrels or double sacks.
1,000 pounds Hominy, kiln-dried, in barrels or double bags.
90,000 pounds Sugar, "C," in barrels or double sacks.
2,000 gallons Vinegar, to be free from foreign acids and injurious substances, one fluid ounce to neutralize 60 grains bi-carbonate of potash, in half barrels, painted.
11,000 pounds Candles, stearic acid, sixes, full weights, in 40-lb boxes, strapped.
26,000 pounds Soap, hard and dry, not to contain more than 10 per cent resin, in 60-lb boxes, strapped.
33,000 pounds Salt, fine, in barrels or double sacks.
The barrels to be round-hooped (except for Sugar) and full head-lined, and double sacks to be inside twilled cotton and outside gunny, to contain 100 lbs net. Samples to be seen at this office.
12,600 pounds best quality Leaf Lard, in 5-lb net tins, cases strapped.
720 cans Blackberry Jam, new crop.
480 cans Damson Preserve, new crop.
696 cans Cranberry Sauce, new crop.
24,000 3-lb cans Tomatoes.
2,400 2-lb cans Tomatoes.
4,800 1-gallon cans Tomatoes.
The Tomatoes to be of the new crop and be the very best quality that can be packed, containing as little liquid as practicable.
All cases to be strapped and in thorough shipping order.
Bids will be received for the whole or any portion of the above amounts, which are to be increased or decreased as may be required at the time of opening.
Actual tare at the time of delivery is required, and no charge for packages will be allowed.
Proposals will be received subject to the usual conditions and must be accompanied by samples.
Blank proposals or further information will be furnished on application to this office.
The right to reject any or all bids is reserved.
M. P. SMALL, Major and C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR PLASTERING.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, 1879.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. on the 4th day of September, 1879, for all the plastering required for the United States Custom-House, etc., at Chicago, Ill., in accordance with drawings and specification, copies of which may be seen and information obtained on application at this office, or the office of the Superintendent at Chicago, Ill. Drawings and specification may also be seen at the offices of Superintendent United States Post-Office and Sub-Treasury Extension, Boston, Mass.; Superintendent of Repairs United States Court-House and Post-Office, New York City; Superintendent United States Custom-House, etc., Cincinnati, O.; Superintendent United States Custom-House, etc., Saint Louis, Mo.
JAMES G. HILL, Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, ILLINOIS, Aug. 19, 1879.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this Arsenal until 12 m. on the 8th day of September, 1879, for supplying Webbing, Thread, Rivets and Burs, Screws, Tacks, Leather, Cleaning and Lighting Materials, Paints, Oils, Spirits, Saddlers' Tools, &c., &c.
Specifications containing detailed information of the conditions and kind and quantity of the various articles will be furnished on application to the undersigned.
The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.
D. W. FLAGLER, Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

THE VETERANS.

Second Day of Their Grand Reunion at Aurora, Ill.

Camp Dick Yates Thronged With Thousands of Old Soldiers.

Splendid Records of the Thirty-sixth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-fourth Illinois.

Address of Welcome by His Excellency Gov. Cullom.

The Grand Triumvirate of Lincoln, Douglas, and Grant.

Stirring Response by the Hon. J. C. Sherwin---The War, and Its Issues.

Gen. Logan Follows in a Speech Interrupted by Frequent Applause.

A Condensed History of the Great War and Its Causes.

What Was Accomplished by It---Secession Must Be Stamped Out.

The Competitive Drill---The Veterans Carry Off the Flag.

Scenes in Camp---Jollity and Sociability---A Court-Martial.

THE THIRTY-SIXTH.

ITS FINE RECORD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAMP DICK YATES, NEAR AURORA, Aug. 21.—The second day of the second annual encampment brings an increase of visitors from all quarters, and witnesses the practical commencement of the reunion. The preliminary work was disposed of for the most part last night, though come as men may, and go as they will, the general order of business apparently goes on forever, and the mimic camp, with its semi-natural, semi-artificial camp-life, is a steady reminder of those more real, stirring scenes, when the majority of the participants in the present reunion fought for the defense of the old flag. An air of natural and pardonable pride, not to say superiority to the rest of mankind, distinguishes the reunionists, as, in their uniforms and trappings, they parade the grounds to the beating of drums, the shrieking of the ear-piercing fife, or to the more musical though perhaps less martial, performances of a half-dozen regulation brass bands. But it is soldiers' day, as was yesterday, and so will be to-morrow. It is the veterans' reunion, and the common public are merely spectators who, with an apparent appreciation of their humbler position on this occasion, hold themselves in the background, pleased at seeing and caring little to be seen. It is a time when the "vets" go to the front, and the crowd takes in the show, and everybody is happy.

It is pre-eminently a time for reminiscence, for dipping into history, for recalling the past as it is reflected in the bustle and life of the present.

GEN. S. B. SHERER

commands the Post Dick Yates, and a fitter man could not have been found in all the assembly. He was closely identified with all the prominent events of the War, especially of the Western divisions, comprising the Armies of the Tennessee and Cumberland. He started out with the Thirty-sixth Illinois Infantry Regiment, as a Lieutenant of Company B of the cavalry attachment. In the early portion of the War it was not an uncommon thing to organize an infantry regiment with one or more companies of cavalry attached, under the charge of the Colonel commanding.

It may not be out of order right here to give a brief description of

THE OLD THIRTY-SIXTH,

which was in many respects the very best regiment that went to the front during the late War, as Aurora was the headquarters and stamping ground of that organization.

The Thirty-sixth Illinois was organized in 1861. Recruiting was commenced by Nich Greusel, of Kane County, and Ed Joslyn, a lawyer in Elgin (they had no titles then except "Mister"), Aug. 1, 1861, and the first company, raised in Young America, afterward called C Company, went into camp Aug. 18. Another company from Kendall County came in on the 20th, and in a very short time the regiment was formed with ten companies of infantry and two of cavalry. It was first known as "the Fox River Regiment," which name it bore until it was given the number of 36. It was principally made up of Kane and Kendall County boys, and they formed as fine a body of soldiers as the United States ever had, as history testifies.

The Regiment chose for its camping ground a large, newly-reaped wheat field, near Montgomery, and about one mile from Aurora. It was called Camp Hammond, in honor of Col. Hammond, then the Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. Everything was enthusiastic about Camp Hammond. People came for miles and miles around to see a "real camp of soldiers," brought their lunches, and remained all day in camp, watching every move made with the closest attention. Finally the troops broke camp and started for the front, which position the regiment maintained until the close of the War, and its friends at home heard of its deeds of valor in the reports of every battle fought in the Southwest, as well as not a few of the engagements further east.

When the Thirty-sixth left Aurora it went to Rolla, Mo., and joined in the organization under Curtis for the pursuit of Price. The regiment afterward "went to fight mit Sigel" in his division, and participated in the battle of Pea Ridge, March 6, 1862. Then came the battles of Corinth and of Perryville, when the Thirty-sixth was in Sheridan's Division, and at which time its commander, Col. Greusel, was commanding the Second Brigade. Lieut.-Col. Joslyn resigned just before the battle of Perryville. Then came the battles of Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Murfreesboro, Franklin, and all the battles which took place in Sherman's march to Atlanta. The Thirty-sixth participated in twenty-seven general engagements, had more men killed in battle than any regiment in the Union army during the whole service, and enjoyed the reputation of being the healthiest regiment. It was the Thirty-sixth Infantry that planted the first Union flag upon the summit of Mission Ridge, capturing Gen. Bragg's headquarters and the famous Rebel battery of New Orleans. The regiment had many flags shot to pieces, one or two of which were brought home in strings and are now in existence as proofs of the valor of the command. It was the boys of the Thirty-sixth who killed the Rebel Gen. Cleburn at Franklin, Tenn. Their last battle was fought at Nashville, where Hood was routed. The regiment had two Colonels killed in battle,—Col. Miller, who succeeded Col. Greusel after the latter's resignation at Stone River. He was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, and was succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Olson, formerly of Kendall County, who was killed at the battle of Franklin. The last commander was Col. B. F. Campbell, who started out as a Lieutenant in one of the companies of the regiment, and is now the Receiver of the United States Land-Office at Sioux Falls, D. T., and is present at the reunion.

Having briefly followed the fortunes of the infantry portion of the Thirty-sixth from the commencement to the close of the War, it may be well to say a word concerning

THE CAVALRY ATTACHMENT.

The two companies remained with the regiment but a short time, afterward doing escort, scouting, and skirmish duty, until finally several of these attachments were detached from their infantry regiments and formed into what was afterward known as the Fifteenth Cavalry.

Company A, of the old Thirty-sixth, did escort duty in Texas, Tennessee, New Orleans, and other places, and was mustered out at San Antonio, Tex. This company was also at Corinth at the time of the battle.

But Company B had the best opportunities to make a reputation. S. B. Sherer started as a Lieutenant in Company A, but after Capt. Smith of Company B resigned, Lieut. Sherer was promoted to his place, and remained until it was consolidated. The company, after it was separated from the Twenty-sixth Regiment, was on the march from Louisville across Kentucky to Nashville, participated in the battle of Perryville, and did general escort duty. Company B was always in advance, under Capt. Sherer, scouting, and furnishing valuable information. It was in many a skirmish battle, and at Perryville Sherer was in advance, and at this time Gen. Carlin paid him a high compliment. The company was prominent in Missouri expeditions previous to the battle of Murfreesboro, Sherer heading the column on the march from Nashville to that place. For gallant and meritorious conduct, Capt. Sherer was promoted to Major after the consolidation of his company into the Fifteenth Cavalry, which position he held until the close of the War, the greater part of the time having command of the regiment. In a history of the Thirty-sixth Illinois, written by Maj. L. G. Bennett, of Kendall County, who was an engineer in that organization during the War, considerable space is devoted to Maj. Sherer and his exploits, while his profile is the subject of a steel engraving. He has as fine a record at military headquarters as any man in the service, and the people of Chicago had reason during the riots to believe that his record was not exaggerated.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS.

THE NINETEENTH.

In the chaotic disorder attending the proceedings of the first day in camp, and with the limited time allowed the reporters, there was an omission to make mention of several organizations which are most prominent on the grounds. Among those thus slighted were the Nineteenth and Twenty-fourth Illinois Regiments.

The former was organized in Chicago and started for the field on the 19th of April, 1861, just five days after the bombardment of Fort Sumter, being the first Illinois regiment to go into service. The regiment was organized and officered by the old Ellsworth Zouaves, of Chicago, Joseph R. Smith, a Lieutenant in that organization, being the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Nineteenth. The regiment went out with 1,045 men, and returned with about 200 men,—being in the service three years and four months. This regiment participated in all the prominent battles of the West during the early part of the War, afterward joining the Army of the Cumberland, under Rosecrans, and the Fourteenth Corps in that army, directly under Gen. George H. Thomas. The regiment is under command of Col. Alex W. Raffen, with Capt. D. F. Bremner as second and Lieut. Thomas Beatty as third in command, and there are sixty representatives present. They have their own camp, muskets, flags (including the old guidons which they carried during the War), a drum, fife, etc., and are under strict camp discipline. They make a capital showing.

THE GLORY OF ONE POINT

in this regiment's history can never fade. It was Friday, Jan. 2, 1863, when the Nineteenth brought up at Stone River, Tenn., and were drawn up in line of battle. There was an immense pressure from the enemy on the left when Gen. J. D. Negley, of Pittsburg, came rushing up on his horse and called out, "Who'll save the left?" Col. Joseph W. Scott, of the gallant Nineteenth, jumped forward with the quick response, "The Nineteenth." "The Nineteenth be it, then," shouted Gen. Negley, approvingly. Col. Scott gave the command to "Forward," and the boys jumped down an immense embankment into the river and met face to face, on a little knoll beyond the opposite bank, the Washington Light-Horse Artillery. There was a sharp, quick conflict. The boys, with the example of their gallant commander before them, fought for all they were worth, and captured the enemy's guns. The boys of the Nineteenth are not apt to forget anything that happened while they were in service, but if there is any one thing they remember more than another, and which they will remember when some of their experiences are perhaps forgotten, it is that quick, decisive conflict at Stone River. In commemoration of the occasion, one of the boys—his name has escaped the recollection of those now on the grounds—composed the following war song, which has since been set to music by one of the Roots, and has been sung by the surviving members of the brave old regiment time and time again with soldier-like enthusiasm and vigor:

For three long days, the battle raged
In front of Murfreesboro,
And cannon balls tore up the earth,
As plows turn up the furrow.

Brave soldiers by the hundred fell,
In fierce assault and sally,
While bursting shot hissed, screamed, and fell
Like demons in the valley.

"Who'll save the left?"
His voice rang out, above the din of battle,
"The Nineteenth," shouted Col. Scott,
Amid the muskets' rattle.

"The Nineteenth be it; make the charge."
Quick as the word was given,
The Nineteenth fell upon the foe
As lightning falls from heaven.

Over the stream they went into the fight,
Cutting their way, on the left and the right,
Unheeding the storm of the shot and the shell,
Unheeding the fate of their comrades who fell,

Onward they sped, like the peal of the thunder,
Resistlessly crushing the Rebel hordes under,
Till, wild in their terror, they scattered and fled,
Leaving heaps upon heaps of their dying and dead.
And the shout that went up at the set of the sun,
Showed the charge was triumphant—the great battle won.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY

is upon the grounds with Lyon Post G. A. R. The two organizations together number ninety men, under command of Capt. Arthur Erbe, assisted by Felix De La Baume, who commands the G. A. R. Post. They have a camp, headquarters, equipments, etc., and make a good show.

The Twenty-fourth was organized in 1861. Company G was originally the Union Cadets of Chicago, and Company F the Lincoln Rifles. The two companies volunteered their services for three months, and were sent to Cairo. They were the nucleus about which the Twenty-fourth Regiment was afterward formed. The regiment was organized at Chicago, mustered in at Alton, July 8, 1861, Col. Hecker commanding, and G. Mihalotzy Lieutenant Colonel. The latter afterward succeeded Col. Hecker in command, and was killed in battle. The regiment was in action in Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Alabama, participating in eight hard-fought battles, including Perryville, Stone River, Chicamanga, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Mission Ridge, and others. They went out with 1,200 men, and returned with about 250. Besides the eight regular engagements, of course there were an unlimited number of skirmishes and small engagements.

THE CAMP.

RECRUITS ARRIVING.

The camp, as above stated, begins to present a livelier appearance to-day. There has been a large influx of fresh arrivals up to 2 o'clock, the incoming trains bringing a large number, including several notables. Among the latter were Gov. Cullom, Gen. Logan, Adjt.-Gen. Hilliard, Gen. Thomas, Brig.-Gen. Reece, Commander of the Second Brigade, I. N. G.; Brig.-Gen. Pavey, commanding the Third Brigade, I. N. G.; ex-Gov. Beveridge and his brother, Logan Beveridge, of Joliet; S. W. Munn, of Joliet; Col. Nicholas Greusel, of Mount Pleasant, Ia., the first commander of the Thirty-sixth Illinois; Woodbury M. Taylor, of Chicago; the Hon. J. C. Sherwin; Senator Eugene Canfield, of Aurora; Col. Hayes, member of Congress from the Joliet District, and others.

Gov. Cullom, Gen. Logan, Gen. Hilliard, and the others arrived by the 9 o'clock train, were met at the depot by Gen. O. L. Mann, and a portion of his staff on horseback, and were escorted to camp Dick Yates with great pomp and circumstance. They were met at the gate by the Nineteenth Regiment, commanded by Col. Raffen, and Whittier Post, who escorted the distinguished visitors over the grounds and to headquarters.

Upon the arrival of Gov. Cullom, a Governor's salute was fired by the Joliet Battery, which arrived early this morning.

Among the fresh company arrivals to-day was that of a company of veterans from Sheridan, Ill., and one from Lemont, Ill.; also, an addition to Whittier Post, swelling the numbers somewhere to seventy-five men.

There are several ladies in camp with their husbands and relatives, including Mrs. Col. Swain of Chicago, Mrs. Gen. Sherer and her sister, Miss Carrie Stolp, of Aurora.

THE MESS-HALL

upon the grounds, wherein the soldiers are fed, is considerable of a sight. Tables are arranged inside the agricultural hall of the fair grounds so that from 2,200 to 2,000 men can eat at one time. The Association of Aurora furnishes meals to the veterans and others for 75 cents each during the three days. The eating and drinking accommodations upon the grounds are ample.

There are at least 15,000 people upon the grounds, including local visitors, and the many stands and games of chance are being well patronized, the facilities for getting to the grounds from the city being plentiful by means of 'buses and carriages.

The time has been well put in since early this morning, everybody being busy. Each has his duty to perform, and each goes at it in just the same manner as he went at it in war times, so near as he can remember. A great deal of time has been spent in getting the several companies organized into battalions, regiments, brigades, etc.

In accordance with General-Encampment Order No. 2, Headquarters Department of Illinois G. A. R., Col. Swain commanding, Nevins Post, No. 1, Rockford, Post 20, Aurora, William Jackson Post, No. 37, Elmira, and Post 48, Batavia, have been organized into a battalion, to be known as the First Battalion, G. A. R. Whittier Post, No. 7, Chicago, Veteran Post, No. 49, Elgin, Post 45, Galesburg, and Dan McCook Post, No. 53, Elmwood, form the Second Battalion, G. A. R.

THE ROUTINE DUTIES

and programme of the day consist of the following exercises.

Morning gun.
Reveille.
Breakfast.
Sick call and issuing arms.
Guard-mounting.
Rifle shooting for veteran organization.
Company and battalion drill of the G. A. R. Brigade.
Addresses.
Dinner.
Competitive drills for prizes of silk flags by veteran and militia organizations.
Skirmish, artillery, and battalion drill.
Dress parade by G. A. R. Veteran Brigade.
Supper.
Retreat.
Tattoo.
Taps.

In connection with the above description of the monstrous programme, it may be explained that, with the exception of the eating portion and the speeches, which were bound to be heard, but very little attention was paid to the details as mapped out. One reason is that it would be impossible to carry out such a programme in these days; another reason is that the old "vets" came here for the purpose of having a good time, and they are bound to have it, in spite of discipline or word of command. The regular camp duties were performed after a fashion, and the guard was mounted about the camp.

AT NIGHT, PICKETS WERE STATIONED

upon the outposts about the camp. Wednesday night there was so much noise in camp that it was a literal impossibility to obtain a "wink." The pickets were fired upon and driven into camp. Billy Nevans beat a continuous long-roll all night; Sergeants rushed around to all the tents and routed the inmates, and everything was in wild confusion. And yet nobody grumbled. On the contrary, everybody esteemed it rare fun.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The following general order was issued to-day:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP DICK YATES, NEAR AURORA, Ill., Aug. 21, 1879.—*General order No. 6:* To commanding officers of G. A. R. and other veteran organizations contemplating entering teams for competitive rifle-shooting: Will report to Capt. William H. Chensworth on or before 9 o'clock a. m., Aug. 21.

The following rules of rifle practice will be observed:

First—The rules governing the Illinois Guards in target practice to govern in all contests.

Second—The prize shall consist of a silver goblet, presented by E. W. Trask, of Aurora.

Third—Teams shall consist of five men each and each man will be entitled to two sighting and seven scoring shots. Entrance 50 cents each rifleman.

Fourth—The highest aggregate score will entitle the team making it to the prize.

Fifth—All ties shall be decided by three shots each man, no sighting shots.

Captains of teams shall hand in the names of the men composing their several teams and pay entrance fees for same, when they will receive a card which will entitle them to shoot.

Teams will shoot in the order of their entrance. Target rifles will be handicapped two points in seven shots.

S. B. SHERER,
General Commanding Post.

A. C. FERRE, Captain and Adjutant.

The shooting to-day was between the George H. Thomas, G. A. R., Post team and the Batavia team, for the silver cup presented by Mr. Trask, of Aurora. The former team won the cup, beating the other team nine points. Another bout will be shot for a similar prize at 9 a. m. to-morrow,—individual shots.

GOV. CULLOM.

THE SPEAKING OF THE DAY

was to have commenced in the morning at the grand stand, by the race-track, but it was found to be a poor place for talking to a big crowd, and this part of the exercises was postponed until afternoon in the grove. The stand there erected was a very primitive affair, which afforded no conveniences to mention. It was nothing more or less, in fact, than an old wagon, and the occupants of the swaying wagon-bed were thankful enough at getting camp-stools on which to deposit themselves. It was nearly 2 o'clock when the crowd, numbering many thousands, was called together by the preliminary work of Aurora's crack band, and the business began. Gen. Mann was made Master of Ceremonies, and was flanked by Gov. Cullom, Gen. Logan, and the Hon. J. C. Sherwin, the orators of the day. The worthy Governor of all Illinois was the first to be introduced (unnecessary ceremony) and to be welcomed with applause both loud and long. The Governor delivered the address of welcome, speaking from manuscript, and was frequently interrupted by applause. His remarks were as follows:

Members of the Soldiers' Reunion of the Northwest: As Chief Executive of Illinois, I congratulate you on this auspicious recurrence of your Annual Encampment, and convey to you and your guests a welcoming greeting from all the people of the Prairie State. May the hours of this reunion be a season of enjoyment to those who participate in its exercises, and the parting guest take hence with him a pleasant recollection of the occasion.

A SOLDIERS' REUNION! WHEREFORE?

There are now threatening the Republic no foreign foes, and on its soil stand no organized forces, with arms in traitorous hands, seeking the forcible destruction of the Government.

A Soldiers' reunion! Why, in all the host of men before me, the eye seeks in vain for a professional soldier. Here are statesmen, lawyers, doctors, farmers, mechanics, laboring-men, and men from all the other peaceful walks of life, but no professional soldiers.

And yet, not long ago, these modest citizens were soldiers, and participated in martial events of the most momentous importance. In the great army of the Republic, that rallied at the call of the Government when Secession assailed the integrity of the Union, they stood among the gallant soldiers of the Northwest. By their valor on an hundred hard-fought battle-fields they made their standards illustrious, and to-day they meet in reunion on the soil of Illinois to talk over the events of the perilous past and perchance shoulder their trusty rifles, now happily not needed for purposes of war, and show how fields were won. They became soldiers, not impelled by any desire for military fame, or for purposes of conquest, or to gratify hatred of a rival people, but because they loved the Republic, and were willing to risk their lives in its defense. They fought long and well. They overcame, if they did not entirely subdue, the enemies of the Union; and then voluntarily and cheerfully they returned to their former vocations in the paths of peace, where now they are enjoying lives of quiet usefulness.

ILLINOIS WELCOMES YOU.

This, then, is indeed a soldiers' reunion—a notable one—a reunion of citizen-soldiers of the Northwest, who distinguished themselves on the fields of the War for the Union. Illinois, therefore, welcomes you, brave soldiers and good citizens, within her gates. She appreciates the services you have rendered to the Government. She is honored by your presence. You do not realize your own greatness. You cannot, nor can we, your cotemporaries, estimate the full importance of the achievements of the War for the Union. You have been actors in one of the greatest events of history, and the blows struck by you on the fields your reunion here commemorates will have effect upon every succeeding era of our history.

The founders of the Republic gave to humanity a new form of government, in which all power flows from the people, but from its foundation they excluded human equality. To you, soldiers of the Union, was given the distinction of making the stone which the builders refused the headstone of the corner, and of compelling universal recognition of the fact that the Union is a Nation possessed of a Government able to enforce its will at home, and compel, if need be, the respect of the most puissant Nations of the world. To look with admiration at you, the future will turn, and your deeds will be sung by poets, and recounted by historians, even after the stones of the foundations of the Nation's Capitol have been displaced and another civilization than ours controls the world. Your bodies may be encased in cypress; and yet time, aided by the worm, will give them to the dust, but your deeds are immortal and their effects will be stamped on the words and acts of the remotest generations of mankind.

"THE NORTHWEST,"

from the States of which you have assembled here, and from which you went to battle, will, at no very distant day, be the seat of power in the Republic. Already its fields produce breadstuffs that find a market thousands of miles away and feed millions of mouths in Europe, and its wonderful mineral resources are being developed with marvelous rapidity. Everywhere throughout the vast domains of this region industry has built and is building cities, manufacturing establishments are becoming numerous, businesses of all kinds are manifesting astonishing vitality, and population, speedily refined by educational institutions and churches, which are the fruitful gardens of public morality, is pouring in upon us a stream as constant as the waters of a river flowing into the sea that receives and absorbs them without overflowing the land.

An Empire itself, the Northwest, by the development of its own resources, will yet make the Republic rich, and, increasing in population, will become the dominant political power in the Nation.

A GUARANTEE OF UNION.

This fact is a guarantee of the future of the Union. The Northwest cannot permit the Union ever to be dissevered. It was Lincoln who said, while reviewing certain military events, "The Father of Waters again goes unvexed to the sea." And so, while the fields of the Northwest grow harvests for Europe, the Father of Waters must continue "to go unvexed to the sea." No foreign Government must be permitted to vex the great river by authority exercised along its banks or at its mouth. It must always remain a great highway for the world, flowing between banks controlled from its source to its mouth by the power of the American Nation. And so, too, along the steel rails that bind the Northwest to the Atlantic seaboard, the stream of commerce must flow unvexed by any alien Power. The Northwest must have an outlet, unvexed by any foreign control, to the East and to the South; and an inlet from the Pacific, across the waters of which will be wafted the rich products of the Orient, and poured into our warehouses, from which they will be distributed by our merchant princes to every part of the Republic.

THE TRIUMVIRATE.

That you, the Union soldiers of the Northwest, have met in reunion in Illinois, is appropriate, for this is not only the greatest State of the Northwest, the most populous and richest, but it was Illinois that gave to the Union cause its most conspicuous figures—Lincoln, Douglas and Grant—a triumvirate of patriotism and greatness that has attracted the attention of the world and challenged the love of the friends of liberty everywhere.

LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln was given to the Nation by Illinois. How well I remember him! I knew him from my boyhood. Often have I seen his kind but sad face; often heard his gentle voice speaking to me in friendship; often felt the warm grasp of his true hand. It seems to me but yesterday that I beheld him leaving his home at the Capital of the State to enter upon the larger field of experience at the Capital of the Nation, where he earned immortality and died with the martyr's crown of glory on his brow. Never was a nobler man born of woman, and never throbbed a purer heart than his in human breast.

The acute analyzer of character may learnedly argue that Lincoln was not a great man; that he was the fortunate creature of circumstances, and that he did not control events, but was by events controlled. The distinguished of the Old World, proud of their claims of long descent, may sneer at his humble birth, and the learned may scoff at the homely garb in which he dressed his thoughts, and protest that the utterances of statesmanship should always be clothed with the elegancies of language—with verbal fine linen and broadcloth. But in my estimation Lincoln was one of the greatest of men. By his consummate statesmanship he saved the Republic from the evils of anarchy, and with self-denying patriotism refused to assume almost regal power when it was within his grasp. He skillfully directed the current of the public mind into the channels of his own desires. He educated public opinion until it became ready to indorse what he knew the right and wise statesmanship demanded at his hands. He was a true man by nature, and, having chosen his course without guile and with a pure purpose, he went forward without fear and with a manly heart. To me his utterances were both powerful and elegant, and I would rather be the author of the great paper by which he gave freedom to four millions of slaves than be the author of the poems of Homer or the plays of Shakspeare. He was the savior of the Government; but, although he lived to see the power of the Rebellion broken, he did not live to see the authority of the Union established in all the rebellious States. He was permitted to go up into the mountain, Horeb, and to catch a glimpse of the Promised Land of the restored Union, but his weary feet were not allowed to cross the border that separated it from the wilderness of civil war. In the very moment of victory he was robbed of life by the cruel hand of the traitorous assassin, and his body was brought back amid the lamentations of the whole Nation—even his foes giving to his merits the meed of tears—to find its last resting-place in the soil of Illinois.

As on that most solemn occasion I gazed for the last time upon his face, sad and gentle in death as it had been in life, I thanked God that the good he had done would live after him and give his name in honor to story and to song.

DOUGLAS.

In 1861 I had the honor to be Speaker of the Lower House of the General Assembly of this State, and can well remember the dismay that rested on the public mind, like the black shadow of a great cloud. The Southern traitors were busily organizing armies, and were dragging one State after another out of the Union, so far as they could do so, by secession ordinances, while at the North uncertainty prevailed, and even the hearts of the bravest grew faint. The destruction of the Union, to many patriotic people, seemed inevitable. In the General Assembly excitement prevailed, and almost a sentiment of terror, and most of the members realized the experience of the legislators of Connecticut described by Whittier in "The Tent on the Beach":

There fell
Over the bloom and sweet life of the Spring,
Over the fresh earth and the heaven at noon,
A horror of great darkness like the night
In day, of which the Northland sagas tell—
The twilight of the Gods.

The law-givers trembled in their legislative robes, fearing the day of doom had come, and all turned to Abraham Davenport, who, with words of encouragement, aroused them from their fright—

His awestruck colleagues listening all the while,
Between the pauses of his argument,
To hear the thunder of the wrath of God
Break from the hollow trumpet of the cloud!

And while the feeling of dread—the fear that the day of doom had come, in which our political institutions would be destroyed—was strong upon us, Stephen A. Douglas, the Abraham Davenport of American politics, arose by my side, in the Speaker's stand in the Lower House, and addressed the members of the two Houses of the General Assembly in joint convention in thoughts that breathed and words that burned. In truth he addressed a far larger audience than the General Assembly of Illinois. He spoke to the whole Nation. He spoke to it out of the darkness of the great shadow that had fallen upon the land, and declared that there were then only two parties in the Republic,—Patriots and Traitors. His words did much to unite the North, and from that moment the triumph of the Union cause was assured,

And there he stands in memory to this day;
Erect, self-poised, a rugged face half seen
Against the background of unnatural dark,
A witness to the ages as they pass,
That simple duty hath no place for fear.

GRANT.

The other member of the triumvirate of Illinois greatness and patriotism, the soldier and statesman, Ulysses S. Grant, still lives, and stands before the world as one of the conspicuous figures of the time.

During the War for the Union he marched from one victory to another without ostentation, and achieved the greatest of military triumphs without manifesting any evidences of pride in his achievements. He overcame the most formidable obstacles without apparent effort, and in a quiet way accomplished the most brilliant feats of the War. He paid but little attention to either abuse or adulation, and while the enemies of the Government were encouraging each other by the assurance that he was totally ignorant of military science he crushed one Confederate General after another; and finally, apparently as a matter of course, but with a dignified modesty that took from defeat much of its bitterness, he received the sword of Lee from the hand of that great Captain, and ended the War in glory by the compelled surrender of all the Rebel armies.

Elevated by a grateful people to the highest civil office in the Government, the great soldier proved himself to be as much a master of statecraft as of war. In his new field of action, as in the old, he advanced from one triumph to another while disparagement was predicting his downfall. He easily defeated all the machinations of the politicians who attacked him. He took care that the laws were faithfully executed, that the public credit was maintained inviolate, and that the rights of all Union men were, as far as he could secure the result, carefully protected from violence at the hands of the former open enemies of the Union at the South. Twice he was elected to the Presidency, and at this moment the eyes of hundreds of thousands of his fellow-citizens are again turning towards him as the man demanded by the crisis in which the Republic has become involved by the vitalization of the dangerous political doctrines we fondly believed had been destroyed by the armies he led to victory in the sanguinary war against Secession. He has been true to every trust imposed upon him by the people, and will be till the end.

OTHERS.

Besides these, other great men and gallant soldiers were given by Illinois to the cause of the Union, and following their chieftains a quarter a million Illinoisans rushed to the field. Therefore, I repeat that your selection of Illinois, the greatest of the States of the Northwest, as the one in which to hold your reunion, was a wise one.

THE DEAD.

Illinois had 151 regiments of infantry, two regiments of artillery, and nine independent batteries in the service of the Government, making in all nearly a quarter of million of men. Very many of the regiments of this and other States of the Northwest are represented here to-day, but how few of the brave men, soldiers of the Northwest, who marched with you into the battle and fought side by side with you, are here on this occasion! Some of them are at home, detained by illness or business; others are too far away from your companionship to meet with you in these reunions; and others are too poor to be with you, for the hard times have not patriotically spared the soldier of the Union, as they have marched like a body of foragers, to the music of breaking fortunes, through the length and breadth of the land. But tens of thousands of the heroes who marched with you to the war

Now sleep their last sleep;
They have fought their last battle;
No sound can awake them to glory again.

Many of them sleep in the Sunny South, and many of them in your cemeteries. You saw some of them fall by your side. You saw some of them die in hospitals. You saw some of them starve in prison pens. You brought home the last words of some of them to fathers, and mothers, and sisters. And you must not forget them on this occasion; but you must not mar the festivities of the hour by remembering them in sadness and with tears. You should rather recollect them with boastful pride, and rejoice at the fate which has given them to immortality; for, as Pericles said, speaking thousands of years ago over the ashes of heroic Grecians, by "surrendering their bodies to the public good, and a monument, the most illustrious—not merely that in which their ashes are deposited, but one in which their fame, upon every occasion for the display of eloquence, or for honorable exertion, will indelibly remain; for the whole earth is the sepulchre of renowned men, and it is not merely the inscriptions upon monuments in their native country which proclaim their praises, but, in regions not their own, the unwritten remembrance of them lives in the breast of every individual more permanently than any structure whatever of art."

Thus remembering your fallen comrades on this occasion, you may be incited to renew your determination to be careful that what you and they gained by the sword shall not be lost by the sleepless aggressiveness of reaction working at the ballot-box.

THE MUSIC OF THE UNION.

In his first inaugural address, President Lincoln, pleading for peace and union, said to the people of the South: "We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battle-field, and every patriot grave, to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell to the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature." In vain have we listened, since the return of peace, for a hearty swell, in some of the States of the South, of the chorus of the Union; but let us continue to wait in patience, for we must not be enemies. And surely the better angels of our nature, North and South, will yet prevail; and then, with all rights of all everywhere recognized and respected, and with no one to molest any one anywhere or make him afraid, the music of the Union, unmarred by even one discordant note, will swell in triumph, and fall pleasantly on every ear in the Republic. In that time the soldiers of the Northwest, and of the Union everywhere, will realize the triumph of the cause for which they fought, and in commemoration of which you have met together on this occasion.

With the expression of the hope that the swelling chorus of the Union may speedily bless the Republic, as the Chief Executive of the State of Illinois, and on behalf of its people, I again bid you, soldiers and citizens of the Northwest, a hearty welcome.

J. C. SHERWIN.

THE RESPONSE

was delivered by the Hon. J. C. Sherwin, Member of Congress from the Geneva District, and one of the late Congressional Depression Committee which visited Chicago. It was a happy effort, and was received with frequent bursts of applause. Mr. Sherwin spoke as follows:

MR. GOVERNOR—The distinguished honor has been conferred upon me by the representatives of the old soldiers upon this field to respond for them and in their name to your words of welcome. They thank you, the Chief Magistrate and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia of this State, for your welcome to them,—the old volunteers and soldiers of former times. There are before you to-day many thousand men who were made veterans by years of arduous service in those crucial times of the Republic when the youth of the country, with a grand unanimity of purpose, forgetting their sanguine dreams and hopes of prosperous lives, flung their young manhood—rich with all that made life worth living—into the scales of bloody war, and marched with springing steps and cheerful hearts into valleys of slaughter, and up hights of carnage, that that question which had been forced upon the American people might be settled forever,—whether this great country of ours was to remain among the powers of the earth a nation, built upon indestructible States indeed and yet a nation, or whether its fabric was to be overthrown, and its place occupied by two or three score of weak and warring municipalities. These men brought with them from the battle-field supremest prizes of patriotism, untarnished swords, victorious banners, honored lives, and gratitude to the God of battles for His goodness to the land they loved so well,—the nation for whose inseparable union they had sacrificed so much strength and valor. Eyes which erstwhile gleamed with fire of battle have lost their unnatural brilliancy; voices which have united with the thunders of the charge have lost their old-time accents, and speak in measured tones of peace. And to-day the representatives of a hundred different commands are reunited as men who have served in a common cause and whose souls were filled with a common impulse. They do not meet to

FAN INTO LIFE THE DYING PASSIONS OF THE WAR.

Every soldier here would deprecate and scorn that act. But in these ample lists before applauding friends they meet to make a show of knightly courage and martial skill. Let not careless observers, forgetting what these men have done, and noting their appearance, say, as *Hotspur* said of one, "He made me mad to see him shine so brisk, and smell so sweet, and talk so like a waiting gentlewoman, of guns, and drums, and wounds." God save the mark! They have come together not only to enact in peaceful mood the suggested semblance of direful war, but to enjoy the good feeling and fellowship which such scenes revive and kindle in the hearts of soldiers. For I can tell you that not the brotherhood of the Christian Church, strong as it is, not the solemn ritual of many secret societies, so far as I can judge, has the power to evoke from the human soul such feelings of manly, disinterested friendship and respect as those which arise between men who have together been patient through long days when simply to endure was physical misery; who have together been unnaturally constant under manifold defeats; who have together ascended the mount of sacrifice, and made the proffer of their lives upon the altar of their country.

It is because they suffered and endured so much in the same great cause; it is because of their devotion to the lofty idol of humanity; it is because their hearts have all been swept by the strong currents of fervid patriotism, they feel and know that they are of one kin, and so they

MEET HERE AT THIS REUNION, LOYAL AND TRUE,

with a common storehouse of memories from which to draw their anecdotes and conversation, and with the same aspirations for the future of their country. Fun and frolic and reminiscences are mingled with their recollection of those whose far-away feet grew beautiful as they hastened to duty and halted in death.

We have here to-day men of the ranks and men of the staff. We have general officers here who, on many perilous fields, proved themselves true leaders of men. We have him here who on the left at Atlanta, on the ill-starred day when McPherson fell, restored our fortunes and hung victory upon our standards. These men believe and know that this is a nation puissant and strong, with power inhering in itself to enforce obedience from those within and fear from those without its borders, and yet whose authority is so mixed with so much gentleness, and rests so evenly upon all, that it is not felt or realized except in times of peril. The flag that floats over our heads and ripples in all these streets is the ever-beautiful emblem of that gentle sway which commands our love and lasting loyalty. These former veterans never sunk the citizen in the soldier. They now exalt the duties of citizenship high over all. Speaking as American citizens, let us say that we come here profoundly grateful for the blessings of freedom. We know no sections except as firmly cohering parts of a grand whole.

LOOKING ABROAD OVER OUR LAND,

we see everywhere bounteous harvest-fields. The granaries of Kansas and Minnesota are filled to bursting with stores of wheat; the planters of Louisiana and Mississippi are glad at the prospects of rich harvests of sugar and cotton; the spindles of New England are humming with awakening industry; the workshops and rolling-mills of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Illinois cannot meet the demands upon them. New railroads are being built, so that by the end of the year our 81,000 miles will be increased to 85,000. Our Western mines are yielding richly of the precious metals (the silver and gold of our land is good). Within a year more than 100,000 hardy emigrants have fled from the poverty and distress of European lands to the plenty and comfort of this, and hundreds of thousands of our own people are making new homes upon the virgin soil of our Western domain.

If fifteen years ago, when the men you see before you were

HAMMERING THEIR WAY TOWARD RICHMOND

under the lead of that silent man who has since received the plaudits of the world, or under Sherman were encircling Atlanta in their grasp, could have foreseen the peace that enfolds the Union to-day; if they could have foreseen the rapid strides the country has made through nights of gloom to the breaking day of unbounded national prosperity, they would have been inspired to even more heroic efforts and greater sacrifices than they had already made. They would have no patience with that class of social philosophers who are beginning to compute the actual cash value of the soldier's service upon a gold basis. God pity the man the value of whose services is to be weighed in their scales. Patriotism, like "love, gives itself, and is not bought." It serves with Marion while it subsists upon sweet potatoes; it serves with Washington at Valley Forge, with unclad, bleeding feet; it rushes into the breach of the Rebellion, without higgling for wages or computing the market value of the legal-tender dollar.

Sir, we come here with conscious pride in the labors performed for the Republic, with our hearts swelling with patriotism as broad as are its boundaries. We are proud of the history of our State, over which you so ably preside; but our hearts fly upward to the greater State, the *E pluribus unum* of our fathers, to which Illinois gave her Lincoln and other illustrious sons, and for which unnumbered thousands of her brave men have gone down into an unkown grave.

GEN. LOGAN.

THERE WERE LOUD CALLS FOR "LOGAN,"

for whom the crowd had been eagerly waiting. The General went through the ceremony of an introduction at the hands of Gen. Mann; and the grove resounded with three cheers and a "tiger." The band played an inspiriting air, after which Mr. Sherwin, stepping forward, stated that a great theft had been committed on the grounds, and that the offender would have his trial in the evening at the officers' headquarters. This pleasant allusion to the coming court-martial of Col. Swain for "nipping" a live alligator, placed in his tent by the boys who were responsible for the joke, was received with great laughter by the knowing ones. When the merriment had subsided, Gen. Logan stepped forward, brushed back his swarthy locks, and spoke, without manuscript, substantially as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN AND COMRADES: We meet together to-day as soldiers, having been soldiers of this great Republic of ours; not in honor of any particular achievement, not for the purpose of glorifying ourselves, but that, around the camp-fires, the old veterans may clasp hands and recount the many scenes through which they have heretofore passed, that in peace we may enjoy the society of one another that we enjoyed in the time of tumult, of terrible war. Since history has been written of civil and military triumphs, the historian will bear me witness that no truthful story has ever been published of any war. When I say that, I mean that history is written for the purpose of giving accounts of great events, and all the minor events are passed over. Sometimes it is written for the purpose of glorifying one and writing down another; for the purpose of advancing one cause, or character, or set of principles, or for the purpose of advancing the other. But around the camp-fires, at our homes, and where few are gathered together and the conversation is of the scenes through which soldiers have passed, there all the minutiæ, all the detail, all the facts are found that belong to the tragic events of the war in this or any other land. It is in the midst of the old veterans that you find the many things, the character of many scenes, the truth of many acts and many transactions that you find nowhere else, and in these detailed statements there is more that is calculated to captivate and inspire men with patriotic devotion than there is anywhere printed or written.

THESE REUNIONS ARE GOOD THINGS.

They are calculated to prevent the slumbering embers of patriotism from being entirely trampled or smothered out. They are calculated to cause a glow of patriotism to arise and burn in the bosom of every man, woman, and child in our country.

My fellow-countrymen, after listening to the able and eloquent address of our patriotic Governor, and the able and eloquent response of your member of Congress from this district, it seems to me that there is naught left for me to do. There is nothing that I can say in reference to patriotism or devotion to country that would be calculated in the least to be interesting to this vast concourse of people. I will then take for myself a line somewhat different. I have dotted down a few dates in reference to our War that may be of interest or that may not be. All that read the history of our War know these things as well as, and many perhaps better than, I do. But it is sometimes well enough for us to pass over

THE DATA CONNECTED WITH A GREAT WAR

like this, or with great affairs connected with our country, that we may imprint them upon our minds, and the oftener they are repeated the better, perhaps, they are to be remembered.

We all understand, and it is not necessary for me to go into the question, what produced this terrible strife between the Government of the United States and the treason which attempted to throttle and strangle the civil liberties of this great people. The question had been agitated for many years, and culminated in 1831. In 1861, when Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated President of the United States, he said to this country that the central idea of secession was anarchy. No truer declaration has ever been made by man. [A voice, "That's so."] Secession is anarchy, is confusion, is destruction. It is in fact a step destructive of all government, of all nationality. After Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated President, of course many plans were suggested to him in reference to the management of the affairs of this Nation. Gen. Scott wrote him a letter in which he laid down four propositions. The first was to surrender to slavery half the territory acquired or to be acquired by this Government; the second, to blockade all the revolted ports; the third, to say to the seceded States, "Wayward sisters, go in peace" [laughter]; and fourth, to conquer the South, which he said would require an army of 300,000 men and afterwards a great standing army in this Nation of ours.

"God Almighty," shouted a patriotic veteran just back of the wagon,

"AND DIDN'T WE SCOOP 'EM."

The crowd appreciated the sentiment, and the speaker himself had to smile at the exuberant patriotism of this particular auditor. Gen. Logan resumed:

President Lincoln adopted the latter course,—not because it was the suggestion of Gen. Scott, but because it was his patriotic and sworn duty for the purpose of preserving our nationality; for the purpose of preserving that liberty and free Government which had been obtained by the blood and treasure of our patriotic fathers. [Applause] On April 11, 1861, the traitors—for I know them by no other name—demanded the surrender of Fort Sumter. Maj. Anderson declined to surrender. On his declination on the 13th of April, the assault was made upon that fort and it surrendered. On the surrender of Fort Sumter, war was then apparent and had begun within the confines of the United States of America. April 15 Mr. Lincoln called on the States of this Government for 75,000 contingents, and at the same time called Congress to meet on the Fourth of July for the purpose of considering the situation. The men were furnished and Congress met. But, prior to the meeting of Congress, treason raised its head in the West. In the State of Missouri, Gen. Lyon defeated the State troops at Carthage, defeated them again on the 5th of July at Athens, and at Wilson's Creek on Aug. 10. The battle was fought where Gen. Lyon was killed. Aug. 1 the United States troops at Lexington, Mo., surrendered to Gen. Price. This was the beginning of the War in the Northwest.

Then came Big Bethel, Ridge Mountain, and the routing of the Union troops, horse, foot, and dragoons, at Manassas Junction. This latter defeat was

ONE OF THE HAPPIEST THINGS,

in my judgment, that ever happened to the United States Army, because it notified the loyal people of the land what they might depend upon; because it notified them what was required of them. It gave notice to the country that the Rebellion itself was in earnest, and that it required war, fierce, terrible, and vigorous, in order to sustain the nationality of the Government. Congress made appropriations and passed laws authorizing the organization of an army for the purpose of putting down this monstrous rebellion against the Government. Calls were made, and fife and drum were heard on the hill-tops and in the valleys all over the loyal North. Men came from every part of the land, from every kind of occupation, from the hills and valleys, from the plains, from the office, the plow-handles, the workshops, merchants' counters, counting-rooms, banks, and every vocation in life,—came forward and said, "Here we are, with our hearts, our bone, our muscle, and our patriotism, to perform a patriotic duty towards this glorious Government of ours." [Applause.]

"Good for you," shouted the privileged interrupter in the crowd; "they did it every pop." [Laughter.]

Then came Ball's Bluff, where fell the gallant Baker, once a Representative in Congress from the Galena District. Peace to his memory, for a

more gallant man never bared his breast to the bullet of an enemy, nor did earth ever open her bosom to receive a more gallant spirit. [Applause.]

Dec. 2, 1861, President Lincoln announced to the country that there were 600,000 stalwart men already enrolled in the army for the Union and the preservation of the national emblem.

The speaker passed on to the campaign of 1862, referring to Mills Springs and the death of Zollicoffer, the skirmishes and minor engagements of the spring and summer, and the battle of Belmont (opposite Columbus, Ky.), where the

FIRST VICTORY WAS GAINED BY GEN. GRANT,

then in command. Fort Henry was taken on the 6th of February following by the combined land forces of Grant and the naval forces of Foote. Fort Donelson followed on the 16th, the soldiers standing on the night of the 15th in one of the most terrible storms ever known, while they walked around the trees to keep from freezing to death, fearing to light the camp-fires, which would reveal their position to the enemy. On the 16th the assault was made, the gunboats against the enemy's fort, and the infantry on the right and left, the Rebels attempting to cut their way out, but failing, notwithstanding the plans laid by the man—contemptible while generations should stand—who had been Secretary of War, but who sold the armies of this Government that they might go into the hands of traitors. [Applause.] On the evening of the 16th of February the commander of the Rebel forces notified Gen. Grant that he was ready to capitulate on certain terms. Grant's reply was: "Unconditional surrender." [Applause.] And they surrendered the next morning with 15,000 Rebel soldiers, who were conveyed to the North for safe keeping.

"And they weren't fed on thin soup or starved to death, either," said a man in the crowd, at which there was another laugh.

The army then moved on to Nashville, Corinth, and Pittsburg Landing. At the latter place every one expected on the eve of the 6th of April that Grant would retreat the next morning. The Rebels were reinforced that night, but so, contrary to their expectation, were the Union forces. Instead of retreating, therefore, the first thing the Rebels heard that morning was Grant's guns in their midst and the command,

"FORWARD, BOYS."

[Applause.] After the battle the Rebels retreated to Corinth, which was then invested, and, on the 30th of May, vacated, Beauregard retreating. Jackson, Tenn., Memphis, and all other points in that part of the country fell into the hands of the Union troops.

Gen. Logan then referred to the campaign in the East, alluding to McClellan's retreat to Harrison's Landing, President Lincoln's visit to the army to encourage the boys, and the superseding of McClellan on the 20th of July

"He ought to have been superseded a d—d sight sooner than he was," said the privileged interrupter, to the great delight of the crowd. Gen. Logan was forced to smile himself, and, after the laughter had subsided, proceeded as follows:

It was one of the most discouraging periods of our War. You all remember it well. A gloom settled over our whole land. During that season Canada seemed to be the country where health was to be found, where pleasure reigned, and the number of those who went wasn't few. [Laughter.] They went to see their fathers, their sons, their sisters, and their cousins, and their aunts. [Renewed laughter.]

Then came Manassas Gap, or Bull Run, and the defeat of Pope, which only increased the general gloom; and Antietam, in September, when the Rebels retreated after a very severe engagement; Corinth, Miss., and Perryville, Ky., and Fredericksburg, where, Dec. 15, Burnside was defeated. All remembered the sneers so common at that time from the men who said, "I told you so." It looked brighter after Stone River, but at Chancellorville disaster again befell the Union troops, and discouragement settled down upon the country. But Lincoln, who always saw the proper time for action, a man with a mind stored with a knowledge of human nature and human actions, a man with a heart full of the milk of human kindness, a man with a judgment excelled by no man, past or present, saw that the time had come to do that which the patriotic fathers, honored as they were, loved and revered as they had been, did not have the courage to do. He issued

THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION TO THE SLAVES

of this land. [Great applause.] Instead of causing further discouragement, it gave a new impetus to the struggle. The War, while still a war to preserve the Union, took on the further character of a war to place men, whom God had created equal, on a real plane of equality with the rest of mankind, and, as such, to set a glorious example, a noble precedent, to the world.

Gen. Logan then took up Grant's campaign against Vicksburg, dwelling upon the movement from its inception until the final assault and capture. Referring to that memorable conference between Grant and all his Generals on the 3d of July, Gen. Logan cited the fact that two expressed themselves of the opinion that Vicksburg could be taken, while eleven thought it could not. It was then that Grant turned around, coolly took his cigar from his mouth, and said: "Gentlemen, you will commence the bombardment at 4 o'clock to-morrow morning." [Applause and cheers.] When the guns were made ready that night, the preparations notified the enemy of what was to be done. In the morning the Rebels displayed a white flag, and there was a consultation between Grant and Pemberton, which ended with Grant's delivery of that famous ultimatum: "An unconditional surrender, or I will assault your works to-morrow morning." [Applause.] And on the Fourth of July Vicksburg did surrender, and the Union forces entered the town. Port Hudson and Helena, Ark., followed, and at Gettysburg the Union troops were again victorious. The general gloom was gone, and in its place was a feeling of security, and a determination on the part of the country to give its aid, its sympathy, its means for the success of the Union arms. [Applause.] Chickamauga followed, Nov. 23, 1863, but the same army that defeated the Union arms on that occasion then advanced to Chattanooga, and were defeated by Grant at Mission Ridge. Grant was then assigned to the command of the Eastern army, and Sherman to that of the West, and in the spring there was

PLENTY OF WORK TO DO.

After the Union defeat at the "Battle in the Wilderness," some of Grant's officers became discouraged, and Lee told his officers that Grant would retreat the next morning, and they must be ready to follow him. But it turned out differently, for, the next morning, orders were given at 4 o'clock to march to the left flank and assault the enemy. [Applause.] Resaca and Dallas followed, and there were many in the audience who followed the speaker to victory at the latter. [Applause.] For 100 days on that line of march their guns were never cool until they struck Atlanta and drove the enemy inside their works and closed and locked them up. [Applause.]

Then came the march to the sea, the simultaneous move to the left of Richmond, and Sherman's presentation of Savannah to the people of the United States as a Christmas gift.

"John, don't get off too many good things," sung out the same old enthusiast back of the wagon; "you'll spoil us." [Laughter.]

I now return to the move on Petersburg, and the surrender by Lee, on the 9th of April, of the Army of Northern Virginia to Ulysses S. Grant under the apple tree at Appomattox Court-House. So ended the war in Virginia. Johnston's surrender to Sherman followed on the 25th of April, and on the 10th of May, at Irvinsville, Ga., Jeff Davis himself was captured in female garb. And so the Confederacy passed out of existence surrounded

AND SHROUDED WITH A PETTICOAT.

[Great laughter.]

"John, we didn't have that kind of fellows up here," put in the perpetual interrupter, raising another laugh. The speaker continued:

This ended four years of terrible war: four years of war for the purpose of establishing a principle: four years of war to maintain the supremacy and nationality of the United States; four years of war to prove that this was a Nation; four years of war to prove that the Government of the United States has the power and the authority to enforce the laws, to maintain the Constitution, to suppress treason, and to throttle rebellion, and, in throttling it, to choke it out forever. [Applause.]

"I said so," said the interrupter, whereat there was another laugh.

During this time, continued Gen. Logan, the President of the United States had been assassinated. ["Wasn't that a h—l of a thing?" innocently observed the enthusiast in the rear, and there was another general laugh.] The history of this war shows not only the battles I have given you the data for, but it shows there were 2,020 skirmishes and battles between the National troops and the Rebels against the Government. Such a war has not been in any country for ages upon ages. Such an one I hope may not occur again in any country.

WHAT DID WE ESTABLISH BY THAT WAR?

We established the right of this American Union in its nationality to have jurisdiction in its enforcement of its laws in the maintenance of the Constitution on every foot of American soil, whether it be Illinois, Louisiana, or South Carolina. We established that principle, we established that theory, and no man, either North or South, at the end of this War would have gainsaid that proposition. What do we find to-day? [A voice—"Nineteen Rebel Brigadiers."] We find, within fifteen years from the end of this great War, the men who made war for the destruction of this Government to-day managing and controlling its affairs. Has there been such a picture painted since man lived? [A voice—No.] Has any Government ever gone so far as this before,—to permit such a thing as this? [A voice—No.] If they will come forward and say "We agree to the results of this War; we agree that this Nation has established its supremacy; that this Nation is sovereign and supreme; that it has a right to protect its citizens; that it has a right to maintain its authority wherever its jurisdiction extends"—then, I say, when they agree to these propositions—the propositions they were defeated on—and are willing to maintain it, I am willing to give them my hand; but until they do that, so help me God, I never will. [Loud and long-continued applause and cheers.] They tell us to-day that the States are sovereign; that the Government of the United States is a mere piece of patchwork, to be severed, broken up, disjointed, without power, without authority, a mere relic of what it was before the war—the same proposition upon which they went to war against the Government. Without discussing this, for I do not wish to discuss politics, I assert that

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

embraces every foot of American soil, and there is no point on the American continent where the American soldier has not the right under the Constitution to rest his foot, or where the Government has not the right to send him.

I will not detain you talking about this matter longer. [Cries, "Go on, go on."] I would say this in conclusion: In a great State such as we have, rich, prosperous, inhabited by intelligent citizens [a voice, "I don't know about that, 'Squire'" [laughter], full of patriotism, having shown its devotion to the American Union, we ought to be a happy people [the voice, "We be"]. Prosperity is now coming again. The people of this State ought to strike hands no matter what their politics or religion may be, Democrats, Republicans, Greenbackers, or whatever they may be, and say, "We will have no politics until every seed of secession and rebellion is smothered out and destroyed in this Nation [applause and voices, "Good, good"], until every man North and South shall agree that that flag is the flag of this country, and that no other flag but that is the emblem of this Nation; and that we have but the one Constitution, that it shall be maintained here and everywhere, and that every man shall bow in obedience to the law, observe the principles of the Constitution, be faithful to his Government as a citizen, and the Government, while he is faithful, shall protect him wherever he is in the exercise of his political rights, whether it be in South Carolina or in Illinois.

FELLOW-SOLDIERS,

I am glad we have met here to-day. [The same voice, "So be I." Laughter.] I hope these reunions will recur every year; that the soldiers of this country will meet together annually and encourage you, and at least say to you, "You have done your duty well and faithfully"; that the soldier may feel that he has no right to be discouraged; that he is not ashamed of what he has done, but that he is proud of it, and that in his last days he may tell his friends that the proud act of his life was the time that he took the old starry banner, when it had been trampled in the dust by treason, and raised it aloft, so that it unfurled itself to the winds of heaven, while blazing in all the brightness and reflecting the glory of this mighty Republic along the pathway of men, where we might be inspired by its glory, and filled with patriotism until, in the time to come, their children should justly say that they were the descendants of patriotic sires. [Applause.] Let there be joyous, friendly, neighborly occasions of a character to make every one when he leaves feel good and better than he did before they met.

Now, fellow-citizens,

I WANT NO MORE WAR.

I have had enough of it. I have passed through two wars. We don't want any more. I hope we will never have any more. But I say this: let what will come, whether it be anarchy, confusion, war, pestilence, or famine, I am for the maintenance of our flag on every foot of American soil, the enforcement of our Constitution in every point in the United States, and the enforcement of the laws passed by Congress, wherever the Government has a right to have them enforced. I am for every man being made to obey the mandates of this Government, and if you can't make him do it by peaceable means, I am in favor of exercising that power that will make him do it. [Applause.]

Fellow-citizens, I hope that you will pardon me for detaining you so long. I thank you kindly and generously. In conclusion I want to say that, in listening to the addresses of the day, my patriotism was renewed. I want the Governor, wherever he goes, to make the same kind of a speech he made to-day. [Laughter.] I want the fires of patriotism to burn in this land, I want every man to remember that this is a country to live for, and a country that many have died for.

And for our comrades that now lie beneath the sod and sleep the sleep that knows no waking, let us, whenever we meet, drop a tear of sympathy over the graves where they lie. Let us remember they have gone to their long homes. They went there as patriots, devoted to a land that gives you a shelter against storm and calamity, and for their memory we will ever have a kind and tender spot in our hearts. I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your kindness. [Prolonged applause.]

CLOSING EXERCISES.

THE COMPETITIVE DRILL.

This closed the speaking for the day, and the vast crowd repaired to the grand-stand at the race-track to witness the competitive drill by the militia and veteran organizations. The prize consisted of a silk flag presented by the following ladies: Mrs. G. A. Pfrangle and Miss Jennie Van Winkle, of Aurora, and Miss Lizzie Quackenbush, of Morrison, Ill. The judges were Maj. Welter, of the First Cavalry, Chicago; Capt. Lawler, of Rockford, and Capt. Bander of Chicago. The organizations participating in the drill were the Nineteenth Illinois Regiment, with twelve files and one file-closer, commanded by Lieut. Thomas M. Bently, of Chicago, and the Logan Guards, made up of representatives of many organizations, and commanded by Capt. Walker, of Aurora.

The Nineteenth appeared in uniform,—shirt-sleeves,—and went to work in earnest, causing cries of admiration for the efficient manner in which they responded to the word of command of their commander. Although they had not drilled for over fourteen years, they went through the most difficult movements in marching and manual of arms, including the bayonet exercise, etc., with almost as much readiness as though they had been in daily practice. Their movements were witnessed by thousands of people. Of course they drilled by Hardee's Tactics, those being in use at the time of the War.

At the expiration of thirty minutes, the Logan Guards were called. They came upon the ground under a trifle more favorable auspices, having borrowed the fatigue uniforms, cartridge-belts, and guns of the Aurora Light Guards. They also did well, but the Nineteenth drew the prize by a score of 52 to 39. The flag was an elegant affair of the finest gros grain silk, hand-worked, and perfect in every particular. The boys received their prize amid the shouts of the multitude.

Just about the time the Nineteenth closed its drill

AN ACCIDENT OCCURRED

which might have been fraught with serious results under most circumstances. There had been a platform built before the grand stand, the entire length of the structure, about three feet from the ground, for the accommodation of spectators, and this was crowded with men, women, and children. All of a sudden, without a moment's warning, the slender structure broke and fell, a ruin of lumber and humanity. There was a chorus of screams and a rush of the crowd to the scene of the disaster. The guard was doubled, and did good work in keeping those back whose curiosity prompted them to close in. The results of the accident were as follows: A man named Frank Reising, from near Aurora, was reported to have both legs broken, and was carried fainting from the spot; another man bruised; a small child hurt slightly, and two women fainted.

The accident did not interfere with the programme in the least.

AMONG THE AMUSING INCIDENTS

of the camp to-day, to which allusion is made above, was the court-martial of Col. E. D. Swain for the stealing of an alligator from the Chaplain of the post, the Rev. Mr. Paine, of Jacksonville, Fla. The charges were preferred by Capt. C. R. H. Koch, of Chicago, and the order was issued for Swain's arrest by Maj.-Gen. Mann. The alligator was found in Col. Swain's tent, alive and kicking, and he was marched off under guard, no person being allowed to speak to him. The specifications were larceny, in stealing the alligator; conduct prejudicial to good order and discipline, and conduct unbecoming a soldier and a gentleman, in that he told Gen. Sherer and Gen. Mann to go to a hotter place than Florida when they tried to discipline him. He was court-martialed at 8 o'clock to-night, and is to be shot at sunrise to-morning—with a base-ball.

AMONG THE SPECTATORS

about the camp is an old gentleman by the name of William Young, of Decatur, Ill. He fought in the War of 1812, the Mexican War, and the Rebellion, is now 80 years of age, was a prominent figure at the Centennial, and received a special invitation to attend the reunion. In spite of his age, he walks off at a surprisingly brisk rate, particularly when following a band of music. A good story-teller, with a rich fund of narrative to fall back upon, he is in general demand about the camp-fires, and "lives his battles o'er again" to his own evidently great delight and that of his numerous listeners.

A ROW.

KNIVES AND BEER-MUGS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CAMP DICK YATES, AURORA, Ill., Aug. 21.—A serious cutting affray took place in camp this afternoon, in which Thomas Rowen, of Whittier Post, Chicago, was gashed across the hand with a large knife, and H. E. Elkins, of the Batavia G. A. R. Post, was badly cut about the head and face with a beer-glass. It occurred in this way: Rowen had bought a glass of beer, which he claimed he paid for, but the bartender thought differently and quarreled with Rowen. The latter said he did not want to have any fuss about the matter, and turned to go away, when the bartender, whose name could not be ascertained by your correspondent, jumped upon Rowen with a knife and commenced cutting him. At this time Elkins came along and said: "Here, we don't want to have any fighting on the grounds," when Barney Olinger, another rough of the gang, seized a beer glass and

BROKE IT OVER THE HEAD AND FACE OF ELKINS.

The riotous rowdies were arrested and taken to safe quarters in the city. Neither of the men cut are seriously injured, although the wounds of Elkins are extremely painful, and he has lost considerable blood. The Association has cleaned the entire crowd of roughs out, and there will be no more trouble from this source. "Our Ten," a small military attachment of the Aurora Light Guards, gave an exhibition-drill in camp early this evening under command of Albert Hurd, and are giving a ball down-town this evening. The veteran companies all united and gave a grand dress-parade at sundown under command of Col. Swain, Gen. Hilliard being indisposed.

ELSEWHERE.

CARLINVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Aug. 21.—The soldiers of Macoupin County held their first annual reunion at the Fair Grounds near this place to-day. The assemblage of people was the largest ever seen in this county. It was estimated that from 12,000 to 15,000 people were present. The weather was beautiful, everything tending to make the reunion a grand success. By 6 o'clock in the morning teams began to arrive from all directions, and by 10 o'clock the streets of our city were filled with vehicles carrying veterans to the place of meeting. Large delegations were present from every part of the county, many soldiers and prominent politicians being here from all parts of the State. The address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. W. L. Tarbet, of Virden. The orators of the day were introduced to the vast audience by Gen. John I. Rinaker, of this city, who sounded the keynote of the meeting. Addresses were then delivered by Maj.-Gen. R. J. Oglesby and Gen. J. C. Black. Their reception was a perfect ovation. The speeches were eloquent and well-timed, and were not political in their character. The Association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Capt. L. P. Peebles; Vice, Mayor F. H. Chapman; Treasurer, Capt. M. A. Flint; Secretary, George Castle. The day was a memorable one in the history of this city, and the reunion of the Old Guard will not soon be forgotten. The city at night was ablaze with fireworks, and the Carlinville *Democrat* office and other buildings were brilliantly illuminated. Flags were displayed on all public buildings, and the Virden Guards were present in full force.

BEARDSTOWN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21.—The Central Illinois Soldiers' Reunion was held at Beardstown to-day, and was the largest gathering ever held in that vicinity. Upwards of 20,000 people were present, and representatives from seventy-nine Illinois regiments were present, many of whom had never before attended a reunion. They came from Warren, McDonough, Mercer, Morgan, Fulton, Tazewell, Pike, Shelby, and all the counties south and east, except Macoupin, which held a reunion also. The day was all that could be desired, and the city was beautifully decorated. The speeches were not regular set speeches, but were in the nature of formal friendly talks, or love-feasts. Gen. C. E. Lippincott made the welcoming address, and Gov. J. M. Palmer the principal response, which was in the nature of a reminiscence, and addressed especially to members of his old command. Some twenty other addresses were made, all short, and by members of the Association. The Association met and elected Col. Thomas P. Haines, of Vermont, Fulton Co., President, and W. C. Steinmetz, of Beardstown, Secretary. The next meeting will be held in Springfield, the second Wednesday in August, 1880.

WALWORTH COUNTY, WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DELEVAN, Wis., Aug. 21.—The Walworth County Veteran Soldiers have gone into encampment, and are holding a grand reunion at Lake Lawn Park, on Delavan Lake, to-day. Stirring and appropriate addresses were delivered by Col. Smith of Geneva Lake, Dr. Bullard, the Rev. Joel Clark of Delavan, and several others. They break camp to-morrow.

EARTHQUAKE.

Southern Canada and Northern New York Slightly Shaken.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. CATHARINES, Aug. 21.—A heavy shock of earthquake, accompanied by a loud explosive noise similar to the discharge of a cannon or heavy thunder clap, was felt in this neighborhood this morning about 3 o'clock. During the shock, which lasted about twenty seconds, buildings were much shaken, and people awakened from their sleep in great alarm, in some few instances finding themselves on the floor. The bell in the tower of St. Barnabas Church rang out two peals, and the bell on the Willard Railway shops gave one loud tap. Capt. Thompson, of the schooner Albatross, who was below Niagara at the time, says the shock was so great that he imagined the vessel had struck, and caused the lead to be cast to ascertain if this had been the case, but found deep water. At Port Dalhousie buildings were shaken, and people leaped from their beds in fright. The shock was also distinctly felt at Thorold, Welland, Allanburg, and other places in this vicinity.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—This afternoon a very perceptible earthquake passed through the city about half-past 1. People, especially merchants and clerks in stores, were startled by a sudden shaking of buildings, followed by the rattling of crockery and goods in the store. Glasses and bottles in various saloons were thrown from positions back of the bar, pictures broke from nails in walls, and tables were transferred from their places. Windows were loudly rattled, and bricks from high chimneys were thrown to the ground. Still the shock was by no means a heavy one, and the damage was very trivial.

TORONTO, Can., Aug. 21.—Dispatches from Port Dalhousie report an earthquake, between 2 and 3 o'clock this morning, attended by a loud clap resembling a discharge of cannon. Solid brick buildings were shaken. At Thorold the shock was violent; at Welland severe, and at Allensburg, Beansville, and Port Robinson a rumbling noise accompanied the earthquake, which was also felt distinctly at Port Robinson, St. Catharines, and Niagara.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A shock of earthquake was experienced here at 1:30 to-day. There was also a loud report. Buildings were shaken. The tremor lasted about five seconds.

THE WEATHER.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 22—1 a. m.—Indications for the Tennessee and Ohio Valleys, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, winds mostly southwesterly, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the Lower Lake region, slightly warmer, partly cloudy weather, with frequent rain; winds mostly southwesterly; falling barometer.

For the Upper Lake region and Upper Mississippi Valley, partly cloudy weather, veering to colder northwest winds, followed by stationary or rising barometer.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, clear or partly cloudy weather, variable winds, stationary or lower temperature and barometer.

Rivers will remain nearly stationary.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	29.848	73	72	S. W....	9	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.809	84	54	S........	10	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.748	87	52	S. W....	14	.....	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	29.728	88	49	S. W....	16	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.734	80	62	S. W....	12	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.728	78	65	S. W....	10	.....	Clear.

Maximum, 88; minimum, 71.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain.	Weather.
Albany	29.94	72	S., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Boise City	29.91	70	N. W., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Breckinridge	29.68	64	N., fresh	......	Clear.
Buffalo	29.88	73	W., fresh	......	Clear.
Cairo	29.92	76	Calm	......	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.95	65	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Chicago	29.73	79	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.93	76	S. E., gent.	......	Clear.
Cleveland	29.88	75	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Davenport	29.69	79	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Denver	......	70	S. E., fresh	......	Fair.
Des Moines	29.66	78	N. W., gent	.01	Threat'g.
Detroit	29.79	74	S. W., gent	......	Clear.
Dodge City	29.46	75	S., brisk	.79	Lt. rain.
Duluth	29.61	65	N. E., gent	......	Cloudy.
Erie	29.84	76	S. fresh	......	Clear.
Escanaba	29.63	65	S. E., gent.	......	Lt. rain.
Fort Garry	29.74	63	S. W., gen.	.01	Fair.
Fort Gibson	29.85	74	S. E., gent	......	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.73	78	S., brisk	......	Clear.
Indianapolis	29.86	77	S., light	......	Clear.
Keokuk	29.69	81	S., fresh	......	Clear
LaCrosse	29.54	80	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.71	83	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Louisville	30.89	79	E., gentle	......	Clear.
Madison	29.62	79	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Memphis	29.91	80	N. E., gent	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.65	80	S. W., brisk	......	Clear.
Nashville	29.95	78	E., light	......	Clear.
New Orleans	29.84	80	E., brisk	.01	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.61	79	N., gentle	......	Clear.
Oswego	29.87	73	S., gent	......	Clear.
Pembina	29.65	62	Calm	.29	Cloudy.
Pioche	29.68	70	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Pittsburg	29.91	77	W., gentle	......	Clear.
Port Huron	29.78	70	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Rochester	29.86	75	W., light	......	Fair.
Sacramento	29.88	67	N., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Salt Lake	29.71	78	E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Sandusky	29.85	76	S., fresh	......	Clear.
San Francisco	29.90	62	W., fresh	......	Lt. rain.
Shreveport	29.82	81	Calm	......	Clear.
St. Louis	29.84	76	S., fresh	......	Clear.
St. Paul	29.51	68	N. W., fresh	.57	Lt. rain.
Toledo	29.85	77	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Vicksburg	29.89	77	S. E., gent.	......	Hazy.
Virginia City	29.52	74	S., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Winnemucca	29.84	63	W., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Springfield	29.84	75	S., fresh	......	Clear

Robust and blooming health in Hop Bitters, and no family can afford to be without them.

POLITICAL.

Another Assassination Reported from Yazoo City, Miss.

The Funeral of Capt. Dixon—His Murderer Bailed.

Further Touching upon the Antecedents of the Murdered Man.

Speech of Secretary Schurz, Last Night, at Columbus, Ohio.

Secretary Sherman Interviewed Concerning the Cassenave Fund.

He Did Not Subscribe to It, but Would Willingly Have Done So.

YAZOO CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 21.—A large Independent Convention, composed of both whites and blacks, met in Yazoo City yesterday and nominated a full ticket as follows: Legislature, Wallace Johnson (colored), J. H. Burrus, J. L. Debrae; Sheriff, W. A. Brown; Chancery Clerk, Jesse E. Bell; Circuit Clerk, B. R. Grayson; Treasurer, N. Birmingham; Assessor, E. R. Harris; Coroner and Ranger, Sam Kirkall, colored.

William Curtis, a colored man, was murdered in Yazoo City, but it could not be discovered who did the deed. It is not known whether politics had anything to do with it or not.

Capt. Dixon was buried at Vaughan's Station. He had the largest funeral ever known at that place.

James A. Barksdale was admitted to bail in $15,000 without examination.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 20.—Three years ago Congressman Singleton, of Mississippi, who had just been re-elected to Congress for the third time, went to ex-Capt. H. N. Dixon, of Yazoo County, Miss., and told him very frankly that he was in a large measure responsible for his [Singleton's] success by his active and powerful efforts in behalf of the Democratic party, and asked what he could do for Dixon in Washington. Dixon replied: "Get my brother a clerkship in Washington." Singleton brought the young Dixon, a man of capacity and of clerical tastes, to Washington, and, being a member of the Committee on Appropriations, with influence, very easily got him a place in the Treasury Department, where he has since been employed in the mail-room. Capt. Dixon has since sent his mother and her minor children to Washington, to live with a younger brother, and has corresponded with them regularly at brief intervals. The mother and brother have learned from his own letters of the "bulldozing" he has undergone, and have received from him descriptions of the attempts that have been made upon his life by individuals and by mobs, because he persisted in being a candidate for Sheriff of Yazoo County. He wrote them a detailed account of what has appeared in full in these columns, of the attack upon him by a mob three weeks ago, and the promise he made at the points of a dozen pistols to withdraw his candidature. It will be remembered that Dixon, having been an ex-Confederate and life-long Democrat, was nominated as an independent candidate against the regular Democrat nominee. On Monday Mrs. Dixon received a letter from him stating that as he had been assured by a great many people that they would stand by and see him through if he would run, and, as it appeared like cowardice for him to sneak out when threatened, he had decided to revoke and retract the promise he made under threats from the mob, and would on Saturday last announce in the Yazoo papers his determination to be a candidate. Nothing more was heard from him until this morning, when a telegram came announcing that he was murdered yesterday by Maj. Barksdale, a prominent Democrat, and he a candidate himself for office. At this writing no details have been received, but it appears that Barksdale has carried out the threat of the mob that they would kill Dixon if he persisted in running for office. Dixon's last letter to his mother told her not to worry about him, nor let the newspaper reports give her anxiety, because they did not mean to kill him but only to scare him out of the race. Both of the Mississippi Senators are in Washington. Senator Bruce is at his residence on M street, attending to the investigation of the Freedman's Bank. He said to-night, when apprised of Dixon's death, that it was just what he expected; that no man, white or black, was safe to run for office in Mississippi, unless he was nominated by the Democratic party, and he hoped the North will not require many more political murders to convince it of that fact. He had no intelligence, whatever, and did not know that Dixon had been killed. Senator Lamar is ill at a house of a friend. He at first declined to talk about Dixon's murder. He did not know that the report was true, and, even if it was, the occurrence probably grew out of some private political discussion. No one, he said, abhorred murder more than he. He abhorred murder in all its forms, and he regretted this the more because it would be made the excuse for another attack on the South. Here was a murder in Boston, another in Chicago, another in New York. Nobody attributed political motives to these murders. But if any man was killed in the South the whole North howled about "political assassination," and convicted the Democratic party of the crime. It was unfortunate that Dixon was shot, because the fact that he was a candidate gave color to these charges, and the affair would now be used as a political argument. He declined to talk further, as he said his words were always misquoted and his meaning misconstrued.

Your correspondent called at Mrs. Dixon's residence, on New York avenue, this evening, but was not able to see that lady, as she had gone to her daughter's home, near Washington, but Capt. Dixon's brother was in, from whom was obtained a brief sketch of his life. Capt. Dixon was but 31 years old. He was born in Virginia, and when a mere boy was a member of Mosby's guerrilla command the latter years of the War. He was captured, and confined in Baltimore as a prisoner until the end of the War. In 1866 he met in Washington and married the daughter of Col. Dickey, a very wealthy Mississippi planter, who died soon after, and Dixon's wife inherited a very large landed property in Yazoo County, where they have since lived. Dixon has employed 700 negro plantation hands and was the largest planter in this county. He was a leading Democrat until recently, but never sought or held an office. This year he told the negroes that the whites were not going to let them vote carpet-baggers into office, but if they would vote for respectable white Democrats they might have their share of the offices and be protected in the exercise of suffrage. A mass-meeting was held which resulted in starting an independent movement as against the Bourbon Democrats. A ticket was nominated for county officers, one-half of the candidates being negroes. Dixon came to Washington on a visit, and while here learned that the Bourbon Democrats had got hold of the white candidates and had frightened them into withdrawing from the ticket, which he saw would result in another conflict between races. He returned home and had another ticket fixed up, with himself at its head as a candidate for Sheriff, with one-half of the nominees colored men, and asked the support of the negroes. His action at once brought down upon him the wrath of the Bourbon Democrats, and he was warned to stop his canvass. This he declined to do, when a mob of 500 men entered his house, and threatening him with death, compelled him to sign a card withdrawing from the contest. This card was published in the county papers, and up till yesterday Dixon's family here supposed that that was the end of his political career; but yesterday they received a letter from him, saying that he had retracted his withdrawal, and should stand as a candidate. Before his letter had reached here, he had already suffered the penalty of the mob with his life. Your correspondent was shown a number of letters from him, from the contents of which the above statement is drawn; also a number of letters written by his wife to Dixon's mother. One of them, which was dated before the mob visited the house, read as follows: "I am in a state of constant anxiety for Henry. His life is daily threatened by the men who are on the opposing ticket to him. It seems that the Democratic party (as they call themselves) say he shall not have the Sheriff's office. They know he will be elected if he runs, and they are organizing militia companies to prevent the colored people from registering and voting. They say that if Henry does not withdraw they will make him leave the country or put him under the ground. You can imagine what my constant feeling of anxiety is."

The following is an extract from another letter, which was dated July 29, and was written a few days after the attack by the mob. Mrs. Dixon refers to the dangerous illness of her babe, and says: "But my heaviest trouble, to which the burial of all my little ones would be nothing, is about Henry. An armed mob of 500 men from all parts of the county came after him Friday last, and at first ordered him to leave the country, never to return. He told them he was as good a citizen as any of them, and would not leave. They then started into our house, trampling over me and my little baby, which we supposed was dying. When Drs. Moore, Gadberry, Meyers, Hudson, and Kelley proposed to the mob to spare him if he would withdraw from the canvass, some said, 'No, no; rope him!' Others yelled, 'Run him out of the country.' A great many speeches were made to the mob by the most influential citizens who were opposed to Henry, and they finally agreed to spare his life if he would withdraw, which he had to do or be murdered. Now, you can understand his feelings under the circumstances. To be compelled to knuckle down to a vile mob headed by men of wealth, position, and influence, who ought to be the best friends to us, just because Henry would run independent of the Convention. No one knows the end of this. Henry's friends are influential and wish to raise an indignation-meeting and demand his rights, but I am unwilling that he should risk his life in any such way. We would leave the State this minute if we could possibly get away."

Secretary Thompson is quite excited over the murder of Dixon. He has just been presented with a handsome pair of revolvers, and remarked to-night that he should send them to Gen. Stewart Woodford, who is going to Mississippi with Mrs. Chisolm to prosecute the murderers of her husband. Secretary Thompson says that he fears Woodford may have need of them in Mississippi.

SECRETARY SCHURZ.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 21.—The meeting of Secretary Schurz in this city to-night, in the City-Hall, was one which attracted the attention of one of the largest and most appreciative audiences ever assembled in this city. And, although 3,000 were packed in the hall, twice as many found it impossible to gain admission. Gov. Dennison introduced the Secretary as "the gallant General and honest statesman." The Secretary prefaced his remarks by saying he had, coming to Ohio, met with some disappointment, but it was of an agreeable character. He had been told by certain Ohio politicians in Washington that the mills and furnaces were all closed; that industry was idle and labor out of employment. But, on the contrary, he had found smoke issuing from the mills and factories, with the noise and bustle of business apparent on every side, and, instead of idle men, he had noticed that they were actively engaged at work, and the signs of better times noticeable on all sides. He had seen some sad faces, but found them caused by a fear lest their occupation would soon be gone by the onward march of prosperity. Mr. Schurz, in referring to Gen. Ewing's speech at Lancaster, in which he advocated legislation which would make it the duty of the Government to issue greenbacks, with the power to expand or contract and raise values, characterized it as the most dangerous legislation that had ever been advocated. It would empower the United States Government to say what a man should pay for goods, for labor, and all other articles of trade. It was a power not yet assumed by the most despotic ruler in the world, and yet Mr. Ewing advocated the adoption of this legislation by this Republican Government. In closing, he referred to what he said appeared to be the policy of a class of politicians in exciting the prejudices of the poor against the rich. He denounced said acts as criminal, and said: "In this free country all stand equal. The son of the poor man knows not but a few years hence, by industry and honesty, he may rise to wealth, and hold a high position in the Councils of the Nation." He referred to the hight President Johnson and Vice-President Wilson attained. The millionaire of to-day might, a year hence, black the boots of the poor man of to-day. He regarded a man or party who would so degrade itself as to endeavor to create a feeling of prejudice against the rich by the poor as having sunk to the lowest depths of political degradation and infamy.

THE CASANAVE FUND.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—President Hayes gave $550 of the $1,700 that was raised to pay the claim of the lawyers against Casanave, of Returning Board notoriety. Secretary Sherman gave nothing. He offered to give his share, but those having the matter in hand declined to receive it, as he has already suffered to the extent of several thousand dollars as the cost of being a visiting statesman. One thousand dollars were raised in New York, and $250 here, besides what the President gave.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Secretary Sherman left Washington this morning for Ohio and is to speak at Steubenville to-morrow night. He was at the Treasury Department until 10 o'clock, and before his departure his attention was called to the story that he had advanced a large sum of money to help pay the judgment held against the property of Mr. Casanave, one of the Louisiana Returning Board.

"How much am I credited with giving to Mr. Casanave?"

"Seventeen hundred and fifty dollars is what the headlines allege that you put up to help pay the judgment which threatens the property of Mr. Casanave in New Orleans."

"That amount is as good as any other for the interest which such a story might have; but it happens that I have never contributed one cent to this fund. I know all the circumstances of the case, and it is an iniquitous proceeding on the part of the lawyers, who are claiming the exorbitant fee which threatens Mr. Casanave's property. The Republican friends of Mr. Casanave took the matter in hand and have, I understand, advanced a sum sufficient to meet the present demands of the lawyers, and a division will be made to pay the rest of the claim when it falls due. But not one cent have I contributed. My regret is that I have not had an opportunity of doing so. To make my contempt more emphatic I say that I would consider it an honor to contribute to this fund, and regard it as most excellent missionary work to help pay the amount required. What ought to be done is this: Each office-holder should be called upon to contribute a small sum, even if it were only a single cent, and the sum collected should be tendered to Mr. Casanave in payment of a debt belonging to the Republican party, for it is a party obligation to pay it. I say I should be proud of any obloquy attaching to a contribution to this fund, and if the object now sought is to revive the memory of the proceedings in New Orleans in 1876 and to refresh the public mind with a recital of old charges, I count it a misfortune that the allegation in the article is not true. No man who has any respect for his country need deny his contribution to a fund the necessity for which recalls the criminal prosecution which the members of the Returning Board had to endure at the hands of the Louisiana Democracy for doing their duty."

"Why do not Anderson, Wells, and Kenner help their companion in the labors of the Returning Board?"

"I do not know that they have not, but I presume it is fair to assume that they are poor and in debt, in consequence of expenses incurred in other trials. Mr. Casanave happens to be the only one having any property, and it is immaterial how the lawyers get it. The stables of Casanave were attached because the lawyers knew that was the shortest way of getting their money. We have nothing to do with that, however. The Republican party owes it to itself to see that Mr. Casanave is wholly protected, and that every dollar of expense incurred is repaid with interest. As I have already said, and will always be ready to do, I will be very glad to help pay the debt. I have no doubt other members of the Cabinet will say the same as I do, and I do not doubt that the friends of the Republican party throughout the country will readily unite in liquidating the debt."

Judge Shellabarger, who has acted as Secretary Sherman's counsel for many years, says that the money given Casanave was collected from Republican sources, and when asked if Secretary Sherman had contributed anything, replied:

"It would hardly be fair for me to say who gave and who didn't. In fact, I do not feel at liberty to do so anyhow, but I am sure no one need be ashamed of having given to the fund. I will only say, for Secretary Sherman, that he has been heavily taxed for expenses growing out of the Potter investigation, and has had more than his share of the burden to bear."

FOSTER AND TAFT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 21.—The Hon. Charles Foster arrived in this city this morning from Akron, and was met by a local committee. In company with Judge Taft, of Cincinnati, he was driven out to the encampment at Rocky River of the Eighth, Tenth, and Fifteenth Regiments, O. N. G. In the afternoon they were taken to the Northern Ohio Fair Grounds, where a grand picnic by the Ancient Order of Foresters was in progress. A reception was given them this evening at the elegant rooms of the Young Men's Republican League, and both made short speeches, after which a general handshaking was in order.

WITH THESE EXCEPTIONS, ETC.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—The Democratic list of Confederates alleged to have been appointed by Secretary Sherman needs the following correction: Withers has been a strong Republican since the War. The same is true of Hathaway. The Secretary had nothing to do with appointing either of the Bayleys. Chapman is not in the Treasury Department. Rives was appointed by Grant. Nelliger was dismissed for a good cause, and Massey, appointed in his place, is one of the strongest Republicans in the country, and a most estimable man. None of the Yerger family are in the Treasury.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Henry L. Pierce will be the candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Gen. Butler has arrived in his yacht America.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The Workingmen have indorsed M. D. Thornton, Democratic nominee for Associate-Justice of the Supreme Court, vice G. E. Williams, withdrawn.

OHIO.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug 20.—Within a few days the aspect of affairs, from a political standpoint, in this State, has greatly changed. The rupture between the two leading forces in the Democratic party has been announced and acknowledged; and various developments in the National ranks, in this portion of the State, have contributed to make the case of Ewing just as hopeless as possible. There may be means devised, to be sure, to harmonize the factions and heal the wounds; but this does not seem possible, as they are old and aggravated in their nature, and lie at the very foundation of all political action in this State. Desiring to gain as accurate a statement of the case as possible, I sought out a prominent Democrat of the city, who has just returned from a trip of conference at Columbus, and questioned him as follows:

Correspondent—"Is there any truth in the report that the Democratic party is going to repudiate Ewing?"

"Prominent Democrat—"Yes,—there is a d—d sight more truth in it than I wish there were; and still I don't see anything else to do now that things have assumed the shape they have. But I am not going to talk if you are to 'give me away.'"

C.—"I will not publish your name, but I would like to get at the facts in the case."

P. D.—"Well, they are these: I always knew that Ewing had an inordinate amount of the worst kind of ambition,—that which makes a demagogue of a man, and makes him ready to sacrifice his best friend at the same time. We knew that it was a great mistake to nominate him; but it was all done as a matter of spite, and Satan himself could not have fought successfully the combination of Uncle Dick soured, Tilden's money, and Tom's friends. Well, when the thing carried, I still hoped that things might move off all right; but I had hardly got well at home when I began to hear about a cabal with Tilden and Tilden's money to elect Ewing. But I didn't believe anything in it. I thought it was simply a string of Republican lies that were being told. But they came thicker and faster, and with such directness, that I could not fail to believe them unless I were an idiot. First John Thompson was shipped,—the only man who can conduct a successful campaign in a close year in the State. In his place was put a very good man for general work, but one with no experience to speak of; a man slow to act and slow to think, and unacquainted with the best men to work with in particular points in the various portions of the State. The whole beginning was bad; but still I had patience, and waited for matters to develop. Finally, things were brought to my attention that showed Tilden's hand beyond question. He is working this whole campaign; and the idea of himself, and Ewing, and Uncle Dick is, to kill Thurman and make Ewing. Now, that never will do. Thurman has too many friends, and Ewing too many enemies, to make a thing like that go down. If anybody from this State is to get any honors next year, it must be Allen G. Thurman, Ohio's greatest Senator. The only question now is, whether the best Democratic sentiment in the State, or Samuel J. Tilden's money, shall win the day. I am confident it will be the former. Provided Ewing is defeated, the natural question will be, Who is the strongest leader in the State for 1880? Who can carry the State for the Democracy? The question will be answered as it only can be by the mention of Allen G. Thurman's name. It is useless and impolitic for me to go into all the details of the quarrel. It is greatly to be deplored; but it is upon us, and the only way is to make the best of it. No one can favor a man who only favors himself, and who only works for an office for the good there is in it for himself. That is the kind of a man Ewing is, if I read him rightly; and I don't think I have observed his entire course in politics thus far for nothing. He is working practically alone. The great influence of the party machinery is thrown to carry the Legislature; but the better portion of the party hopes for Ewing's downfall."

C.—"This is a remarkable confession from a man like you."

P. D.—"I admit that, but it is the truth as I understand it; and I have only to say that politics takes strange courses sometimes. The result in October will show the Democratic candidate terribly beaten, and the reason of it may as well be understood now as to wait two months, and then necessitate a vast amount of speculation and astonishment on the part of the newspapers."

An entirely separate and definite point, which looks also towards the defeat of Ewing, is the fact that the Nationals are not supporting him to anything like the extent that both parties expected they would when he was nominated. In this city, for instance, there was last spring a serious split among the Nationals. By far the larger portion seemed disposed to unite with the Democrats, and a coalition ticket was put in the field. This was very disappointing to all concerned, and the union ticket was badly defeated. Last night the reunited and humbled Nationals met and resolved to fight the battle for themselves by putting into the field a full county ticket. The leaders of the defection to the Democracy are now the chief men in the reorganization of the party. This movement means a considerable defection from the Ewing vote, for all those who were in favor of coalition last spring were counted as Democrats until this new movement was started.

The real Republican canvass, which was opened to-day, is bound to reach every hamlet. There are absolutely no divisions or bickerings in the party; and the excellent local and county tickets which are being put in the field insure success, if nothing else does. The most conservative now prophesy 30,000 majority for Foster.

NATIONAL BAR ASSOCIATION.

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—At the session of the Bar Association to-day E. J. Phelps made an address on the rise and progress of constitutional law in this country.

A resolution was adopted declaring it greatly to be desired that action be taken by the several States, by proper and concurrent legislation, to secure uniformity on the acknowledgment and authentication of deeds and other instruments affecting real estate, and in the mode of executing and attesting wills.

Carleton Hunt, of Lousiana, Chairman of the Committee on Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, read a long report advocating higher and more thorough education.

The Association adopted a resolution looking to the better education of lawyers; and pointing out particular studies; also requested the proper Committee to take measures for uniform laws of marriage and divorce in the several States.

Adjourned.

At the banquet of the Association to-night Gen. Benjamin H. Bristow, the newly-elected President, presided.

FINANCIAL.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 21.—The Assignee of the suspended banking firm of G. H. Bussing & Co. to-day made a statement of the firm's condition as nearly as it could at present be ascertained. He gives the total liabilities at $114,086; assets, $105,600. Among the assets is some Chicago property upon which no estimate of value has as yet been placed.

HARRY PALMER'S WILL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The will of Harry D. Palmer, of the firm of Jarrett & Palmer, was filed for probate to-day. After bequests of $200 in cash and $500 a year to his mother, and $250 a year to his aunt, he leaves the rest of his real and personal estate to his wife, who is appointed sole executrix.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Fearful Assassination at Williamstown Station, Kan.

The Station Agent's Head Chopped Off by Thieves.

Account of a Dastardly Outrage by Negroes in Georgia.

The Italian Murderers of Frye at Boston Committed for Trial.

BLOODY MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kas., Aug. 21.—A most horrible murder was committed last night, nine miles from Lawrence, at Williamstown. The victim was James Cotton, Station Agent, who also keeps a general store, in which the murder was perpetrated. The deed was done between 10 and 11 o'clock. The discovery was not made until this morning, when Cotton's lifeless body was found with the head nearly severed from the body. The sight was most horrifying and sickening to behold. The deed was done with an ax belonging to Cotton, who was evidently putting up some goods, as a pair of overalls and three boxes of sardines were on the counter ready to be wrapped up. Cotton was undoubtedly struck by the ax when he had attempted to raise himself from procuring crackers from a cracker barrel. The ax struck the victim upon the neck, back of and below the right ear. Robbery was the object, as the money till was rifled. The murderer overlooked $700, which were hidden. No reliable clew has been discovered. The entire country is aroused, and a large number are scouring the country for suspicious characters. Cotton was well known, and one of the Kansas Pacific's most trusted agents. Gov. St. John will undoubtedly offer a large reward for the arrest of the guilty parties.

NEGRO DESPERADOES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21.—William Garrison, a colored farmer, was brought to town this afternoon and lodged in jail upon the dual charge of rape and house-breaking. The facts show that on Saturday night last Garrison went with a companion to the house of James Buckner, colored, who lives fifteen miles from the city, on the Cane-Run road, and demanded admission. Buckner's wife was nearing confinement at the time, and she had secured the assistance as midwife of an old white woman, who was then in the house. Upon being refused admittance the negroes burst open the door, and with pistols pointed at their heads drove Buckner and his wife from the room. They then dragged the midwife out of doors, and, while one held a shotgun to her head, the other violated her person. Garrison, when accosted by the officers, made a desperate attempt to escape, but a double-barreled shotgun brought him to taw. The other negro made his escape after giving the officers a long chase across the country. Garrison denies his guilt, but admits that he was at Buckner's house Saturday night with his brother, Govey Garrison.

GRAND RAPIDS NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 21.—Albert Spear, a farmer and saloon-keeper in the Township of Alpino, about seven miles from this city, was robbed of $2,200 in money, notes, and papers, of which $300 was gold, last night, the plunder being taken from his house. There is no clew to the robbers.

Four officers from the Village of Middleville arrested a man whom they identified as James Johnson, of the murderers of James C. Gibbs, the Marshal of Middleville, in the Town of Byron, in this county, this morning. He was asleep in the woods, and had applied for work as a tramp at a neighboring farmers' house. He was manacled and taken to Middleville at once. His captors identified him.

A crazy young man was arrested in town to-night who says he murdered an unknown tramp in the Town of Walker, a few miles west of this city. His story is belived, and officers are investigating it with the expectation of finding the body, and perhaps of finding out who the man was that was killed. The young man doesn't state why he shot and killed the tramp.

JUVENILE INCENDIARIES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 21.—For upwards of three weeks past a mania has been existing among a class of vicious boys, of whom this city has an unusually large number, for destroying property by fire. During that time there have been from one to three fires daily, that have destroyed nearly seventy barns, sheds, fencing, many wagons, several horses, besides other valuable property, causing an estimated loss of over $20,000. The fires are always set in barns, generally the property of poor people, and uninsured. To this date four boys, aged about 12 years each, have been captured who are known to be guilty. Yet the fires continue. Two occurred to-day, and the incendiary, a little boy 10 years old, was captured for causing the latter.

MURDER TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., Aug. 21.—At 10 o'clock a. m. to-day in the Circuit Court, now in session, the case of The People vs. Mark Barrowick, for the murder of his stepfather, Jacob Barrowick, was called, and five hours have been taken up in trying to impanel a jury; only three men were accepted. The murder occurred last December. The Hon. T. F. Tipton, of Bloomington, is employed for the prisoner, and A. Sample, State's Attorney, appears for the people. The local papers at the time gave a full account of the affair, and most people in the county know about the facts in case. There will be some trouble in selecting an "intelligent" jury who know nothing about the case.

ALL ABOUT A DRINK.

MISSISSIPPI CITY, Aug. 21.—R. B. Pearson, Superintendent of Public Education of Harrison County, killed John D. Conkerton, of New Orleans, this afternoon. They quarreled about a drink Conkerton claimed that Pearson had not paid for. Pearson invited any one that wanted to fight him to come out of the barroom. Conkerton advanced on Pearson, and the latter drew a pistol and fired. Conkerton started to run, when Pearson fired again. One shot passed through Conkerton's arm and flattened against his skull above his eye. The other entered his left side and lodged on the right side.

HOMICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Aug. 21.—At Lovington, near this city, yesterday evening, J. L. Stout, a tinner, shot and killed a saloon-keeper named J. C. Benson. It is supposed that both men were drunk at the time of the fatal occurrence. The shooting took place in a drug-store. Stout killed Benson in self-defense, after having his nose broken by the latter. Stout is under arrest.

AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 21.—Sheriff Samuel Leming, of Scott County, who was recently murdered by Malone, was a Republican and ex-Federal soldier. He stood in high favor, having been elected by all parties in his county. He was a soldier on the ill-fated Sultana when she exploded and was burned on the Mississippi in 1874. On that occasion, although badly wounded, he swam seven miles before reaching shore.

THE FRYE MURDERERS.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Nicolo Infantino and Antonio Ardito were committed to jail to-day, charged with the murder of Joseph Frye. Vicenso Bandiera, alias Charles Frost, was committed on the charge of inciting murder. Joseph Donato was held in bonds of $10,000 to answer the charge of harboring murderers.

SELF-MARRIED.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Aug. 21.—The Rev. Henry J. Munson, the self-married Advent preacher, was convicted to-day of lewd and lascivious conduct. The case goes to the Supreme Court. The validity of the divorce in Missouri is disputed.

SERIOUS IRREGULARITIES.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—Charles W. Parker, construction keeper at the Charlestown Navy-Yard, has been discharged on the ground that his accounts show serious irregularities.

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spatch to The Tribune.
s, Mich., Aug. 21.—Albert
d saloon-keeper in the Town-
bout seven miles from this
f $2,200 in money, notes, and
$300 was gold, last night, the
en from his house. There is
bers.
rom the Village of Middleville
hom they identified as James
murderers of James C. Gibbs,
Middleville, in the Town of
ounty, this morning. He was
woods, and had applied for
p at a neighboring farmers'
manacled and taken to Middle-
s captors identified him.
man was arrested in town to-
e murdered an unknown tramp
Walker, a few miles west of this
s belived, and officers are in-
h the expectation of finding
rhaps of finding out who the
was killed. The young man
y he shot and killed the tramp.

LE INCENDIARIES.
Dispatch to The Tribune.
Ind., Aug. 21.—For upwards
st a mania has been existing
vicious boys, of whom this
ally large number, for destroy-
e. During that time there
ne to three fires daily, that have
seventy barns, sheds, fencing,
eral horses, besides other val-
using an estimated loss of
The fires are always set in
he property of poor people.
To this date four boys, aged
ch, have been captured who
uilty. Yet the fires continue.
day, and the incendiary, a little
was captured for causing the

RDER TRIAL.
spatch to The Tribune.
Aug. 21.—At 10 o'clock a. m.
uit Court, now in session, the
e vs. Mark Barrowick, for the
pfather, Jacob Barrowick, was
five hours have been
trying to impanel a
ree men were accepted.
ed last December. The Hon.
Bloomington, is employed for
A. Sample, State's Attorney.
eople. The local papers at the
ccount of the affair, and most
unty know about the facts in
be some trouble in selecting
jury who know nothing about

BOUT A DRINK.
ry, Aug. 21.—R. B. Pearson,
Public Education of Harrison
hn D. Conkerton, of New Or-
oon. They quarreled about a
claimed that Pearson had not
n invited any one that wanted
ne out of the barroom. Con-
on Pearson, and the latter
fired. Conkerton started to
n fired again. One shot passed
on's arm and flattened against
s eye. The other entered his
ed on the right side.

HOMICIDE.
Dispatch to The Tribune.
Aug. 21.—At Lovington, near
ay evening, J. L. Stout, a tin-
ed a saloon-keeper named J.
supposed that both men were
e of the fatal occurrence. The
place in a drug-store. Stout
self-defense, after having his
e latter. Stout is under ar-

VENTFUL LIFE.
Ark., Aug. 21.—Sheriff Samuel
t County, who was recently
one, was a Republican and ex-
He stood in high favor, having
ll parties in his county. He
e ill-fated Sultana when she
s burned on the Mississippi in
casion, although badly wound-
n miles before reaching shore.

RYE MURDERERS.
1.—Nicolo Infantino and An-
committed to jail to-day,
murder of Joseph Frye. Vi-
lias Charles Frost, was com-
rge of inciting murder. Jo-
held in bonds of $10,000 to
e of harboring murderers.

LF-MARRIED.
ss., Aug. 21.—The Rev. Henry
elf-married Advent preacher,
lay of lewd and lascivious con-
roes to the Supreme Court.
e divorce in Missouri is dis-

IRREGULARITIES.
1.—Charles W. Parker, con-
t the Charlestown Navy-Yard,
ed on the ground that his ac-
s irregularities.

LOCAL CRIME.

Arrest of a Man for a Michigan Murder.

Quite a Batch of Evil-Doers Sent to the Criminal Court.

Police and Justice Court Doings—Arrests of Minor Offenders.

A MICHIGAN MURDER.

A Swede named James Johnson was arrested by Detectives Aldrich and Ryan at the Post-Office yesterday morning, on the charge of murder, and confined at the Armory to await the requisition of the Governor of Michigan. An inquiry into the circumstances of the case shows that, Saturday last, Johnson and his brother were in a saloon in the Village of Middleville, Barry County, Mich., engaged in a carouse. Becoming somewhat noisy, Mr. James Gibson, the Marshal of the village, interfered and arrested one of the Johnsons. James became ugly and demonstrative, and attempted to prevent the arrest, whereupon the Marshal arrested both of them. While conducting them to the lock-up, in passing through a dark alley, James Johnson drew a pocket knife and made three vicious cuts upon the person of Gibson, two in the back and one severing the artery of the arm. Of these wounds Gibson died in an hour after receiving them. Johnson succeeded in making his escape by walking through the woods thirty-four miles to a railroad station, arriving in Chicago on Monday morning by the Lake Shore Railroad. A description and photograph had preceded him, but the authorities had not succeeded in identifying him until yesterday morning. Johnson called for a letter directed to J. M. Chalson, was identified by the photograph, and arrested. A letter of his had been previously intercepted by the detectives giving directions to his friends in Michigan how to communicate with him, and giving them the assumed name. When he called for a letter to that address he was immediately seized. At first he denied his identity and endeavored to mislead the detectives, but, after being shown the photograph, he acknowledged that he was the man that was wanted. He acknowledged having done the cutting, and produced the knife with which it was done. Mr. Henry Houghtailing, the Sheriff of Barry County, arrived in Chicago yesterday morning, and will depart with the prisoner for home this morning, where he will receive the reward of his deed. Johnson has resided in the vicinity of Middleville for four years, and has heretofore borne a good character.

Johnson was found in a cell at the Armory yesterday morning engaged in eating bread and meat. He is about 24 years old, with a pleasant voice and not a vicious-looking face by any means.

"Were you drunk when you cut Gibson?" asked the reporter.

"No; I had only three glasses of beer, and I guess any man can stand that," was the reply.

"What did you cut him for?"

"Because he arrested my brother."

"Did you know you had killed him?"

"No."

"What did you leave for then?"

"I didn't want to be arrested."

"How did you reach Chicago?"

"By the Lake Shore Road."

"When did you arrive?"

"Monday morning."

"How did the officers come to find you?"

"I don't know."

"How long have you been in America?"

"Four years."

"Have you ever been in trouble before?"

"No. I was never arrested before. What are you going to do with that writing?"

"I am going to publish your statement in the papers."

"Well, don't put it in the Swedish papers. I don't want my folks to know of it."

"Have you any relatives in Chicago?"

"No. I have some in the old country, and I don't want them to know it."

"Did you intend to kill Gibson?"

"No. When I struck at him he threw himself back, and I struck him higher than I intended."

Johnson stated that he and his brother had been grubbing land in the vicinity of Middleville, and that they had come in to get some beer. His brother had drank more than himself, but neither of them was drunk.

POLICE COURTS.

Justice Wallace: John and Agnes Lazard, disorderly, $25 fine, on complaint of Edward O'Keefe; Mary Foxcroft and David Clark, disorderly, $25 fine; James Moran, larceny of clothing from C. Slocum, $300 to the 23d; Patrick Mulcahey and Charles Taylor, porters in the employ of the Western News Company, caught stealing books and periodicals, $200 to the Criminal Court; Edward Condon, threats, and resisting arrest because he would not keep away from the Northern Transportation Company's docks, $300 to the 22d; E. J. Stowe, disorderly and vagrancy, to the 25th, owing to a funeral in the family; Robert Smith and Maggie Tobin, adultery, on complaint of Mrs. Louisa Smith, discharged for lack of sufficient evidence to convict; George Jenks, larceny of a coat from J. L. Gatzert's tailor shop, $200 to the Criminal Court; Thomas, alias "Touch" McCarthy, arrested while trying to cut a colored woman on Pacific avenue with a razor, $50 fine.

Justice Kaufmann: William Leebody, complicity in the burglary of P. Spillman's vinegar factory, $600 to the 22d; Austin Reddy, assaulting M. Condon, $600 to the 26th; Sophie Bade, 12 years of age, larceny of some articles from Leopold Meyder, $300 to the 27th; William Frank, abusing his wife, Louise, $50 fine.

Justice Walsh: Albert Giauato, larceny of about $40 cash from Frank Russe's butcher shop at No. 373 West Twelfth street, in which he was employed, $300 to the Criminal Court; John Laporte, alias Riley, burglary of a carpenter shed attached to the Carpenter School, and stealing therefrom some carpenter tools, $500 to the Criminal Court; Hannah Brussell, assaulting Dan Collins, $200 to the 22d; John Shea, larceny of a horse and buggy from Seth Turner, of No. 15 Henry street, $500 to the 28th; Mary Senka, assaulting Mary Ryart, of No. 125 Barber street, $500 to the 29th; Ami Francois, Willie McFarlane, and Matthew Roche, larceny of $40 cash from one of the Downer & Bemis beer-wagons, $200 each to the Criminal Court; James T. Stasley, larceny of a sewing-machine from his brother-in-law, $300 to the 22d; Eliza Powers, alias Zimmer, larceny of $30 cash from Patrick Hayes, $300 to the Criminal Court; Harry Harris and James Morrissey, vagrants, $50 fine each; John Wilke and Henry Theis, vagrants, $10 fine; Willie O'Brien, vagrant, $75 fine.

THE JUSTICES.

John M. White, the man arrested at the instigation of Dr. N. Rowe, for violation—by killing three ducks at Calumet, Aug. 7—of the game law, was fined $10, and Justice Hammer gave half the fine to the complaining witness, and remitted the other half, as White is not in very good circumstances.

A warrant was sworn out the day before yesterday by J. H. Livingston, late Western Manager of the Home and Dower Association, for the arrest of its various officers. The only one of them now in the city—Judge Frazee—was arrested yesterday and brought before Justice Hudson. He took a change of venue to Justice Wilson, and gave bail in the sum of $1,000, to appear Thursday for a hearing.

Justice Wallace renders decisions according to Hoyle, apparently. In the cases of William Murray, John Yattan, and William Trussel, proprietors of the bumboats, charged with keeping disorderly houses, and selling liquor without a license, the following decision was yesterday rendered: "These cases are dismissed, there being no ordinance forbidding the sale of liquor outside of the city-limits, or against keeping disorderly houses outside of the city-limits. It is not a question of jurisdiction, but a question of ordinances. A State warrant would, in my opinion, reach the cases. Logan D. Wallace, J. P." The duty of the city fathers is, then, to prohibit bum-boats by ordinance.

MINOR CRIME.

Detectives Shea and Ripley yesterday recovered at Jacob Frank's pawnshop, No. 25 West Randolph street, a large silver flower-holder, valued at $15, and which is supposed to belong to James Sullivan, Chief of Police in the Town of Lake View.

Detectives Mahoney and Hogan have locked up at the West Madison Street Station a young man giving the name of Harry Williams, whom they found at the corner of Desplaines and Washington streets, and whom they suspect of being one of the two foot-pads who murdered, Aaron Goodfellow, of Bloomington, on the 4th of the present month. The arrest is only a little more "Mahogany" work. There is no probability of the fellow being either of the murderers, and no one takes any stock in the arrest. Even Capt. Simmons is positive that he is not the man, for he in no way corresponds to the description furnished. However, these industrious detectives must be given a chance to beat the hard luck against which they have been playing so long.

Officer Dan Duffy last evening at 9 o'clock ran across a notorious thief and ex-convict named Edward Jones. The fellow avoided the officer by entering a bagnio on Clark street kept by Mary Jane Kenefick, but the officer followed, and overtook him just as he was escaping through an alley in the rear. He resisted, and attempted to use a carpet-lifter, which he had concealed in his pocket, but it was easily wrested from him. One of the inmates of the house, Kit Howard, joined him in assaulting the officer, and made several blows at him with a Rhine-wine bottle, with no other effect, however, than to knock off the officer's hat. Mary Jane Kenefick overpowered the woman, and then Officer Duffy arrested both the thief, Ed. Jones, and his mistress, Kit Howard.

Late Wednesday night Thomas Dugan, a former employe at the Marine Hospital in the Town of Lake View north of the city limits, called at the West Madison Street Station, and confided to Capt. Simmons a plan which had been concocted by Frank De Vere, a former inmate of the hospital, to burglarize the surgeon's artments at the hospital. Capt. Simmons advised Dugan to go with DeVere, but warned him not to take any active part in the burglary. Greatly against Dugan's wishes, he was induced to comply. At 3 o'clock in the morning De Vere was seen to place a ladder to the window and enter the building. As he emerged with three cases of instruments, Lieut. Bonfield and Officers Reed and Derrig stepped out from the shadows of the trees and arrested him. The instruments which he had selected are valued at $400, and include a full surgical case, a post-mortem, and an amputation set. De Vere pretends that the job was put upon him by Dugan, but this is not believed. Nothing is known of him save that he is a sailor, and has been all over the world.

THE COURTS.

An Accounting Wanted—Divorces—Bankruptcy Matters—Confessions, Etc.

Sarah A. MacGreal, formerly Sarah A. Lozier, filed a bill in her own behalf and as next friend of the heirs of the late George W. Lozier against George Sugg, Jacob Beiersdorf, and the Sugg & Beiersdorf Manufacturing Company, asking for an account. She says that her former husband, Lozier, at his death owned twenty-four shares of $1,000 each in the Sugg & Beiersdorf Manufacturing Company. Sugg and Beiersdorf also owed him about $6,000. After his death George Sugg was appointed administrator to wind up the estate. Subsequently, Sugg procured an order of the Probate Court authorizing him to sell nine shares of stock in the manufacturing company belonging to Lozier's estate for $600 a share. Complainant charges that this sale was wholly unnecessary, as at the time Sugg & Beiersdorf owed the estate over $6,000, which they refused to pay, and that, moreover, the stock was sold for an inadequate amount, it being at the time worth $760 a share. Sugg was a stockholder in and general manager of the manufacturing company, and well knew the value of its stock. It is also alleged that Sugg was interested in the sale of the nine shares of stock, and that it was purchased by the Company; that Sugg and Beiersdorf have withdrawn from the Company large sums of money,—at least $15,000,—and have misappropriated the funds and property of the Company in such a manner as to injure and impair the interests of the stockholders and the Company's credit. Complainant, therefore, asks for an account and for a decree compelling the defendants to pay the $6,000 owing Lozier's estate, and also the difference between the value of the nine shares of stock and the amount for which they were sold.

DIVORCES.

Marguerite B. Norcott, after ten years' married life with Frederick A. Norcott, says that he is such a confirmed drunkard, that she cannot live with him any longer, and she ought to know.

Annie Husinga filed a bill for divorce from Teunis Husinga on the ground of desertion.

David Eldridge complains that his wife Caroline left him about ten years ago, and has not since returned, and he thinks her day of grace and time for repentance has gone by, and that he should have a divorce.

Rienzi A. Noble filed a petition for divorce, charging his wife Sarah with adultery.

ITEMS.

The Suydam habeas corpus case was set before Judge McAllister for yesterday morning, but the Judge telegraphed he would not be in court, and the case was postponed until to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Chauncey Hall began a suit yesterday against Francis E. Hinckley, claiming $2,000.

Charles O. French, of New York, filed bills against Thomas H. Martin, Charles G. Akam, Charles Niemann, William Niemann, Jr., and Frank Niemann, copartners under the name of Niemann Bros., and Herman B. Goodrich, to restrain them from using a patent for an improvement in sewing-machines originally granted April 12, 1859, to William C. Hicks.

BANKRUPTCY.

George W. Campbell was yesterday appointed Assignee of Samuel R. Buchanan, of Jonathan Abel, and of George T. Burroughs.

William M. Loughlin was appointed Assignee of Thomas J. Finney.

Assignees will be chosen this morning for Ebenezer B. Guthin, Patrick O'Brien, Evert M. Thompson, and Henry F. Hoehler.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Phebe Carter filed a bill yesterday against A. S. and Julia C. Gordon, Joshua P. Young, Mary E. Rowley, and Hiram, Sarah E., and Asa B. Rowley to foreclose a trust-deed for $2,500 on Lot 7, Sub-block 2, in MacAllester's Subdivision of Block 7, in Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 17; also, Lots 17 and 18 in Rowley's Subdivision of that part of the N. ½ of Block 81 lying west of the right-of-way of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of Sec. 33, all in T. 39, N. R. 14; also, Lot 13 in Assessors' Subdivision in the S. W. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 10, 38, 14.

Henry C. and John F. Howe began a suit for $2,800 against James B. Chess, J. N. Cutter, E. A. Fobes, S. H. Ladd, and M. A. Richardson.

Mary Howes brought suit to recover $2,500 of George C. Randall.

Edith C. Sexton began a suit in ejectment against Smith Whittier and John M. Ayer to get possession of a strip of land thirty feet wide, just east of the right-of-way of the Illinois Railroad Company, and running from Twelfth street 200 feet north toward Park place.

John Brown sued Alexander Weide for $1,000.

Stebbins, Grant & Co. brought suit to recover $5,000 of Louis Morris and Scholle Goldschmidt.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Adam Mares commenced a suit in trespass against John McLinden, Burlett E. Patten, E. B. Payne, George W. Huntoon, Jr., J. W. Burdsal, J. M. Brown, W. D. Hitchcock, Timothy Dwight, Jr., and Edward Bach, claiming $5,000 damages.

The Anchor Pickle and Vinegar Works Manufacturing Company began a suit for $5,000 against Albert E. Ebert.

PROBATE COURT.

The will of Edwin Kerwin, deceased, was proved and admitted to record. Letters testamentary were issued to Melinda Kerwin, and bond of $40,000 approved.

In the estate of Rosina Pueschel, letters of administration were issued to Peter Spielmann, and bond of $1,200 approved.

Letters of administration in the estate of William H. Callender were granted to Anna M. Callender, under bond of $4,000.

Adelia R. Holbrook was granted letters of administration in the estate of A. F. Richardson, deceased; bond of $10,000 approved.

In the estate of Bridget Cunningham, deceased, letters of administration were issued to Jeremiah E. Buckley on a bond for $2,000. Guardian's letters in the estate of James Cunningham et al., minors, were issued to the same, and bond of $7,000 approved.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—A. J. Weckler vs. W. R. Townsend and Joseph E. Morris, $381.90.—E. R. Bliss vs. George J. Brine, $425.24.

A Literary Criminal.

Elmira Gazette.

Andrew Tracy, the young lawyer of Smithport, McKean County, Pa., convicted of the murder of his sweetheart, Mary Riley, is to be hanged Oct. 9. Tracy's behavior in prison since and previous to his conviction has been very good. He spends his time mainly in reading. In addition to a number of smaller books and newspapers, it is said he has read the entire edition of the "American Cyclopedia" carefully page by page. Tracy is a great lover of tobacco, and alternately chews and smokes constantly. He has the esteem and sympathy of his fellow-prisoners, and is credited with being generous to a fault. He has always preserved a remarkable coolness since first arrested for the crime. When the sentence of death was passed upon him the Judge closed with the usual remarks, "And may God have mercy on your soul." Replying to the terrible doom pronounced upon him by the Court, Tracy said, "I hope so, for I have found little here." At no time, we believe, has he expressed himself in a penitent manner regarding the commission of the grave crime.

You can save doctor bills and keep your family always well with Hop Bitters.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Organization of the Irish-American Republican Club.

Plan of Operations—A Large and Enthusiastic Attendance.

The Committee to Prepare a Plan to Reorganize the Party in This City.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the IRISH-AMERICAN REPUBLICAN CLUB was held last evening at the Grand Pacific. Over 300 persons were present, and more than two hours were spent in receiving members and signing the roll-call. Finally a temporary organization was effected, with W. E. Roach as President, and J. J. McGrath as Secretary.

It was after 9 o'clock when the Hon. A. L. Morrison, on behalf of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, presented the following report:

Your Committee, to which was referred the matter of preparing a plan of organization, beg leave respectfully to report that they have met, and, after mature deliberation, have resolved to submit the following for your approval:

That a permanent organization of the Irish Republican citizens of this city and county is desirable, and should be effected with the least possible delay. That said organization shall be known by the name and style of "The Irish-American Republican Club of Chicago." And that all citizens who adhere to the principles of the Republican party are eligible for admission to said Club.

The primary objects of said Club shall be to promote feelings of friendship and harmony amid all classes of our countrymen, and to maintain by every means in our power steady and unswerving allegiance and fidelity to the Republic of the United States of America, one and indivisible.

To resist every attempt to repudiate the National debt, whether incurred for the preservation of the Union or for other Governmental purposes, and all efforts which may be made now or in the future to legalize Rebel claims, or to make the nation in any manner responsible for any indebtedness contracted by the issuing of bonds or in any other manner whatever for the support of the Rebellion against the Federal Government.

To labor for the elevation of political morals and the purity of the ballot-box, and generally to use every honorable effort for the success of Republican principles as enunciated by the National and State Conventions of said party.

Your Committee further recommend that the following officers be elected for the government of said Club: President, three Vice-Presidents (one from each division), Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, a Standing Committee of Eighteen (one from each ward), an Executive Committee, to be elected at large from the Club in any manner which may seem most desirable.

Your Committee further recommend that suitable rooms be procured for the future meetings of said Club, and that said rooms be supplied with newspapers, magazines, and other reading matter for the use of the members of said Club.

Your Committee finally recommend that no persons shall be permitted to speak or vote in any meeting or election of said Club unless their names are properly inscribed as members in good standing of said Club.

The report was adopted by a unanimous vote.

OFFICERS.

Col. Quirk moved the appointment of a committee of five to prepare a list of officers. The motion prevailed, and the Chair appointed as such committee B. Quirk, J. J. McGrath, Arthur Dixon, P. Clowry, and P. T. Pendergast. Messrs. T. J. Moran, W. C. Moore, and B. C. Heavey were also added to the Committee.

On motion, the Committee were empowered to have a thousand admission tickets printed. Mr. M. C. Hickey stated that the proprietors of the Grand Pacific were willing to furnish a hall for the Club meetings, and a vote of thanks was extended to them for their kindness.

The meeting then adjourned for one week.

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

Of the original seven appointed by Mr. George M. How to devise a plan for the reorganization of the Republican party in this city, one, Herman G. Powers, declined, and two others, E. G. Keith and R. P. Derickson, are out of town. The vacancy has not been filled, but there is some talk of putting in State Senator Campbell. The four remaining ones have done nothing, it is said, nor will the Committee hold a meeting until the seven can be present. When their report is ready it will be considered privately, and then be submitted to a general meeting to be called by Mr. How.

DEMOCRATIC.

A largely-attended meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Democratic Club was held at 577 Larrabee street last evening. Mr. Schwuchow moved that a committee of three be appointed to see that the North Side Railway Company be compelled to sprinkle their streets. The Committee appointed were Messrs. Schwuchow, Busse, and Fischer. The delegates to the Cook County Central Committee were instructed to meet the other delegates, and organize at once. After some miscellaneous talk and the admission of some new members, the Club adjourned.

NEWMAN HALL'S DIVORCE.

Summing Up of the Counsel for Mrs. Hall—Almost No Defense Offered—Harmless Familiarities that Recall a Recent Brooklyn Case.

The hearing of the Rev. Newman Hall's suit for divorce from his wife was resumed in London on the morning of Aug. 6 in the Divorce Court, before Sir James Hannen and a special jury.

Mr. Willis proceeded to address the jury on behalf of Mrs. Hall. There was that of the general relations of the parties and of the conduct as deposed at Frith's Hotel and at Elstree, in Hertfordshire, and he might say at once that so continuous had been the intimacy of Mr. Richardson and Mrs. Hall that there had been abundant opportunities undoubtedly for committing the offenses if they desired to do so, and there had been facts and circumstances in their intercourse which were capable, as the jury would see, of exaggeration and misrepresentation, for it had been one of warm, generous friendship and attachment, which was manifest in the most open terms to Mr. Hall before she left her home. Undoubtedly Mrs. Hall had kissed Mr. Richardson, and had also kissed other persons, to the knowledge of Mr. Hall. They had passed time and been in places together where, if Mrs. Hall desired to indulge a sensual gratification, she could have done so, and as his case shortly put was this, that Mrs. Hall's innocence was the only justification for Mr. Hall's conduct, the jury would see that he should address them on the topic which he trusted would establish that innocence to their satisfaction and prevent them from drawing inference of guilt, which perhaps they might in any other case, because there was that in the condition of Mrs. Hall which was known to Mr. Hall which prevented the jury from drawing that conclusion. The case was not to be decided on the ground that Mr. Hall found his wife without natural inclination to him. Mr. Hall never desired to put it on that ground, and until the motive, irresistible and powerful, came upon him he would have been the very last man, upon the general relations of the parties, to put his case on actual guilt. He thought he was right in saying that they must be satisfied that Mrs. Hall had surrendered herself to Richardson before they could find her guilty of adultery. But he asserted that there was that in the condition of Mrs. Hall, known to Mr. Hall, which prevented the jury coming to that conclusion.

If Mrs. Hall had been placed in a position of temptation, which she never was, then Mr. Hall was a party to her disgrace. But that never was the case, and he did not intend to impute anything of the kind. There was the question of Mary Wyatt, upon which he would have to comment. No doubt Mrs. Hall's actions in that particular were capable of explanation. From the time when Mr. and Mrs. Hall were married down to the present day there was to the knowledge of Mr. Hall something in the condition of Mrs. Hall which made a separation between the two parties. If that was so there was not the slightest justification for the conduct of Mr. Hall. Mr. Hall's justification was, he contended, Mrs. Hall's innocence. This case was, indeed, a powerful one, and he was surprised at the manner in which people in the court had greedily taken in all the phases of the case. It was no ordinary trial for Mrs. Hall, but still the facts must now be brought out. It was contended by his learned friend that Mrs. Hall had desires which she wished to gratify, and to gratify those desires she sought others rather than her husband. He looked upon that argument as absurd, and did not think the jury would in any degree credit such a story. The learned counsel then proceeded to deal with the evidence before the Court. He said that in 1868 Mr. Hall wrote that his wife was a "high-minded and generous woman," and in 1867 he wrote that for the grievous wrong that had been done he would forgive her for the sake of her father. In October of the same year Mrs. Hall wrote two letters. In one she referred to the actual cessation of cohabitation, and in the other made reference to the diminishing of her husband's affection. Mr. Hall apologized over and over again for the pain that he had given her, and he thought the jury would see that Mr. Hall had acted severely, and that there was no justification for his taunts and diminishing regard. The learned counsel, proceeding to review the letters which had been written by Mr. and Mrs. Hall, said that in one Mrs. Hall implored her husband to act toward her as his wife, and there was evidence in another handed to Mr. Hall on the same day that Mrs. Hall loved her husband long after their intercourse ceased. A letter from the respondent to the petitioner referred to "the one great and horrible defect in my character as a wife." That was a painful expression to make, especially for a woman. The respondent further said, "I love dear Newman more than ever, but that one thing is so dreadful to me that if it took place it would almost turn my real love to dislike," and further that "no bribe or punishment will have the least effect upon me." It would be seen from these letters that there was no desire on the part of Mrs. Hall, but that, on the other hand, it was revolting to her, and yet his learned friend would have them believe that Mrs. Hall had desires all the time, and that somebody else was gratifying them.

Mr. Willis then proceeded to read other passages in the letters which fully explained the condition of Mrs. Hall at the time, and in the opinion of the learned counsel justified her action in the matter. Mr. Hall was willing that his wife should have hunting and riding, and there was no need for him to have said that he went to the hunting-breakfast to cover his wife's presence there. It would have been better to have disclosed the terrible secret and to have separated at once than to go on in the manner they had done—Mr. Hall conducting his services at Surrey Chapel, and his wife going hunting and riding. Mrs. Hall was obliged to get excitement, and from the first she was thrown among men rather than among women. When Mr. and Mrs. Hall went abroad—she a woman diseased and in such a condition that no medicine would reach her state,—who did he allow to stay with her? A military man, Capt. Cotton. And when at Llandudno, who was it stopped with her but Capt. Cotton, and why was that? Simply because Mr. Hall knew that the only thing which would save her was being kept excited with walking, talking, hunting, and amusements of a similar character. Taking Mr. Hall's own description, Mrs. Hall was excited, disappointed, and vexed, and could not help the sad and unhappy thoughts which came into her head. The condition of Mrs. Hall for years was that of a horrible revulsion to any intercourse, a fact of which Mr. Hall was perfectly aware, and he thought he was perfectly safe in saying that, with the exception of the evidence regarding the hotel in Salisbury street, Strand, and Elstree, there was scarcely anything in the case that Mr. Hall did not know when he put on record his conviction of his wife's innocence, and when he withdrew from the suit because he was conscious of his inability to prove her guilt.

Mrs. Hall made the acquaintance of Mr. Richardson at Tring in 1860, where his parents kept a hotel, and when they had charge of Lord Londesborough's horses. At the first blush they did not seem to be the equals of Mr. and Mrs. Hall, but he was not sure that those who worked hardest, even though they occupied a lower station in life, were not deserving of as much respect as those who were born to a higher position. Mr. Frank Richardson was a very respectable young man. His knowledge of Latin was not great, and that of Greek was still less. At that time his age was about 14 or 15, and Mr. Newman Hall appeared perfectly satisfied that his wife should go to Tring, and visit and stay at Richardson's house, and have her meals there, and he had no doubt that Mrs. Hall, going there from the melancholy moping and distress of her own home, was delighted to find a person who would ride about with her, because she was absolutely dependent on the persons about her. He need not apologize for mentioning the name of Capt. Cotton, because Mr. Hall himself had in a letter testified to the purity of that gentleman's life, and had stated his own unfeigned regret that the friendship of Capt. Cotton should be broken by the formation of a friendship with Richardson. Mr. Willis read extracts of letters referred to in the case, from which he argued that Mr. Hall was conscious of his wife's rectitude and indifferent to some rumors which were afloat. No doubt the reason of this was Mr. Hall was aware of his wife's innocence. He could conceive of nothing more dangerous than of Mr. Hall to retire to rest, all the servants being in bed, and leave her and Capt. Cotton together in a back room, as he did. She was actually two or three hours in the bed-room of a Swiss chateau with that man with Mr. Hall's knowledge and consent. This the learned counsel held to show the petitioner's confidence in his wife. If under the circumstances, she had fallen, he was a party to her fall. Capt. Cotton was fetched by Mr. Hall to stay with his wife in the same room, she being nervous. The petitioner knew there was no more temptation in the fact of those two persons lying in the same room than as though they were persons of the same sex. In one of his letters Mr. Hall said he could make allowance for her repugnance to him. This was in October, 1868. He asked her, however, whether she could not overcome her repugnance. He wrote: "I cannot ignore my nature, nor my true love to you as a wife, and to occupy the same marriage bed." In the matter of smoking, Mr. Hall never made the slightest change in relation to Mrs. Hall and Frank Richardson from the relation which had subsisted between Mrs. Hall, Capt. Cotton, and Mr. Stewart Russell.

In 1867 Mr. Hall went abroad, and the respondent and co-respondent were at Brighton, and in his letters Mr. Hall referred in kind and tender terms to the co-respondent. He expressed a hope that they would enjoy some good rides, and that "Mrs. Hall would get some roses into her cheeks and some chops into her teeth." "Speaking of the Llandudno visit, Mr. Willis remarked that the petitioner invited Frank Richardson to come down there, where he remained ten days. Why? Because he had no suitable companion. While thus together in Wales, the respondent and co-respondent had abundant opportunities to commit adultery if they were so disposed.

Mr. Willis said he wished to place the question of Salisbury street clearly beyond dispute. The envelopes which were supposed to be found in the room in Firth's Hotel, in Salisbury street, were stated to have contained the address at Regent's Park, and he thought it showed that a willful misrepresentation was made for the purpose of making it appear that Frank Richardson and Mrs. Hall slept that night in Firth's Hotel, Salisbury street. The witness stated, "I read the address on the envelopes."

Sir J. Hannen—Who says so?

Mr. Willis—Mary Roberts, who was examined on the matter, stated that she found six envelopes in the grate; they were squeezed up, and upon opening them there, what she read attracted her attention. Mrs. Firth, she said, looked at the envelopes and read them. The jury were to suppose that Mrs. Hall brought to the place these particular letters, with the Regent's Park addresses on them, thus running the risk of showing that she had left them there. The whole object of the evidence was to try to connect the visit of Mr. Frank Richardson and Mrs. Hall to London with a supposed visit to Salisbury street, where they were alleged to have committed the offense. The jury were asked to suppose that Mrs. Hall, who, if she had desired, had had every opportunity to commit adultery in her own house, came to Salisbury street for that special purpose, and thereby ran the risk of detection by throwing down envelopes which contained her address in the grate there. But at that time her condition was such as to render such a state of things impossible.

The memory of Mary Roberts was wonderful. She recollected that she thought Mr. Richardson looked like a clergyman, and then she afterward remembered that he wore a pepper and salt dress, with trousers tight to the knees, which would answer to the description of a livery-stable keeper. He contended that the very fullness of that evidence should make the jury distrust it and abstain from acting upon it. At that time Mrs. Hall was at Bayswater, and let the jury ask themselves whether it was possible that in her condition she would leave the place and go to the hotel with Richardson. There were letters existing which showed what her state was at the time. There was a letter in existence dated April 21, 1870, written by Miss Ash, and mercifully preserved to this time, which showed the condition which she was in at the time; and in such a case, when everything dear to Mrs. Hall was at stake, were the jury to rely on mere verbal testimony given against facts which were on record? The letters stated that Mrs. Hall complained of the pain in her side; that her appetite was bad; and that even brushing her nails caused her pain, as did the least exertion. On the 21st of April Mrs. Hall wrote a letter to Mrs. Tranmer, that an effort should be made to induce her mother to come and visit her, and take her about, in the circumstances in which she was placed, and he would ask, was it at least probable that, after writing that letter, she should for the first time leave her house and go to sleep in a strange bed with Richardson. In the same letter he had referred to, Mrs. Hall stated that her friends at Surrey Chapel condemned her mother for being absent from her child in the condition of her health. He was sure the jury would not consider that that letter was written as a cover for Firth's Hotel. On the Saturday in question, Mrs. Hall wrote to Mrs. Stancombe, when she again urged that her mother should come to her, and "show me a tender love." They might say that the whole of the life of Mrs. Hall was one whole career of hypocrisy. Her husband never expected that until the exigencies of this case required it.

Mr. Willis submitted that the facts he had referred to displaced the statement that Mr. Richardson and Mrs. Hall committed adultery at that place on the night in question. It was for the petitioner to satisfy the jury that the adultery was committed. There was another person who might have been called, and that was the sister, Mrs. Thomas. Mr. Hall was the person who desired the truth to come out, and he should have called her. Moved as Mr. Hall was by his anxiety to get rid of that woman, and to enter into new relations, there were not wanting persons who endeavored to assist him, and to give testimony which should place his case beyond doubt. Mrs. Tranmer was the person who was to do that, but there were passages in her letters which were utterly inconsistent with her respectability, unless it was true that Mrs. Hall had committed adultery. At that time the separation of Mrs. Tranmer from her husband and the separation of Mrs. Hall from her husband drew the two women together. The letters the former wrote were of the most extraordinary character. Mrs. Tranmer wrote: "I am thankful if I fancy that you do at times forget your grievous troubles," and, "Do not let the wickedness of others overwhelm you;" and yet they were now asked to believe that at the time Mrs. Tranmer wrote those letters she knew that Mrs. Hall was committing adultery with Frank Richardson. He hoped the jury would condemn the conduct and evidence of Mrs. Tranmer, who, when discharged from the service of Mrs. Hall, did everything possible to sink her former mistress into depths of infamy and vice. What could the jury say after the certificate of Mr. Hall, in February, 1870, that his wife was a pure, noble woman, apart from her physical weakness? Two months after the day in February on which that letter was written by Mr. Hall, and two days after the day on which it was supposed that the foul adultery took place in Salisbury street, Mrs. Hall's mother went to her, and had stayed with her child ever since. There came in June of the same year Miss Richardson, the sister of Frank Richardson, and it was asserted that while his sister was with Mrs. Hall Frank Richardson committed adultery with the respondent. A verdict to that effect, he was sure, would not be given by the jury. Mr. Frank Richardson, a young man of 24 years of age, often visited Mrs. Hall, but would they believe that a boy of that age had committed adultery with a lady of 41 years of age who was in a bad state of health? He thought not. Therefore, considering the whole facts of the case, he asked them what they would think of the life of Mrs Hall. He submitted that it was not the case of natural impediment, but, on the other hand, of natural disinclination.

Mr. Hall knew all along that that had been the clew of Mrs. Hall's whole conduct, and he submitted on that point that Mrs. Hall had completely answered the allegations of her husband. During the progress of this case he had been the defender of Mr. Hall as much as he had been the defender of his client. He had sought to save the impending shame and disgrace which would fall upon Mr. Hall should he be successful in the case. He had described Mr. Hall as he was,—kind, affectionate, and tender,—but there had been signs of deterioration of character in the progress of the case in court. At 63 years of age, and after many years, during which he had not known a woman, he had thought fit to prosecute this suit. Nothing would prevent him, as he stated, in proceeding with it; not even the terrible shame which must fall upon the poor mother in the case of his success. That consideration and the other points which had brought before them should have made him bring his body into subjection, and not inflict so terrible a blow upon his wife. He asked the jury to spare Mr. Hall from the success which would be fatal to his character, to his spiritual influence, and to his position. He asked them to spare his client, who had told Mr. Hall years ago that his success in rending the marriage tie would bring him no light and spare him no burden, and he asked them also to spare that mother, who had but the one child, whom she had nursed through years of trial. If anything could have prevented Newman Hall from the course he had taken he should have thought it would have been the memory of that man who, with loving sympathy, gave him his child thirty-six years ago, and whose saintly life had been said by Mr. Hall should ever be his guide through life. In conclusion, he begged the jury to give the facts of the case their careful consideration and to acquit his client of the grave charge made against her.

(Mr. Willis, on passing from the court at the conclusion of his address, was seized by the hand by Mrs. Hall, who warmly shook it, and looked up into his face with a smile. Immediately afterward she seemed much affected and wept.)

Mr. Kempe then rose to address the jury on behalf of the corespondent.

EXODUS.

The Negroes of Georgia Likely to Start for Kansas in Multitudes.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 19.—Information received here from all parts of the State make it certain that the negroes are organizing extensively for an emigration movement to Kansas. They are better fixed in Georgia than in any other State, owning over $6,000,000 worth of property, mostly in lands, which are assessed at merely nominal value. They have free schools in every county for colored children, supported by the taxes of white people, and a free university supported by a State appropriation of $8,000 per annum. In many counties they serve on juries and have generally all their rights. They give no reason for their proposed exodus, and seem to be possessed with a strong spirit of unrest. Many of their leaders seem to have hopes of establishing a State in which the negroes shall have supreme and unquestioned sway. There can be no doubt that thousands of Georgia negroes will leave the State as soon as the cotton-picking season is over, and similar restlessness is reported among the negroes of Alabama and the Carolinas. There are no signs of agents for the scheme, but the exodus is preached from home-pulpits by our own negro preachers. There is no scarcity of negro labor in either of these States at present.

Down on a Fly.

Detroit Free Press.

An old man living on Fort street, east, was yesterday observed tacking an old fish-net over the open front door, and among the number of curious-minded was a pedestrian who asked:

"Are you putting that up for a fly-screen?"

"That's just it," was the reply.

"I don't see how it will keep 'em out."

"Well, I don't hardly see it myself," said the old man as he stood back for a look, "but I've made up my mind that no durned fly in this town shall come into this house on a straight line!"

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Division-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

PERSONAL.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

PERSONAL—BEAUVOIR: WILL BE DOWN SATurday. Can you go?

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES on furniture, pianos, etc., without removal. C. B. WILSON, Room 11, 95 Dearborn-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal, pianos, and other good securities, in sums to suit. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18.

TO LOAN—MONEY ON FURNITURE WITHOUT removal, machinery and other good collaterals. Interest at lowest living rates for fair and square dealing. Established 1837. JAMES B. STOREY, private banker, 84 LaSalle-st., Room 24.

WANTED—LOAN OF $600, 3 YEARS, 8 PER cent, no commissions, on cottage and lot worth cash three times the amount. Address Z 53, Tribune office.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED PROPERty: 7 and 8 per cent; no commission. E. GRACE, southeast corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT WITH BUILDING and lease of lot on one of the most prominent corners; good business; have two places. Call at 84 East Monroe-st.

GOOD OPPORTUNITIES TO ENGAGE IN GRAIN, coal, and lumber business at stations on Muscatine Division B., C. R. & N. Railway now building. For particulars inquire of A. L. MOHLER, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

SPLENDID OPENING FOR CHEAP, CASH FAMILY grocery store; a first-class brick store, with fixtures complete; oldest grocery stand in Evanston, Ill., for rent. Apply to H. G. POWERS, at Illinois Trust & Savings Bank, Chicago, or T. C. CHAPMAN, Evanston.

WANTED—LIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH $2,000 to $3,000 cash who desires a monopoly in a lucrative manufacturing of articles that sell rapidly; large profits, short credits; investigation solicited at once. Z 69, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—A PIECE OF IMPROVED PROPERTY in city, clear, for a No. 1 farm near Cincinnati, O., clear, worth $7,000 cash. Address X 42, Tribune.

CAST OFF CLOTHING.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AT L. GELDER'S, 364 State-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

FOR SALE—VERY DESIRABLE BUILDING LOTS on Cottage Grove-av., $22 per foot; Forty-seventh-st., lots at $28 per foot; Evans, Langley, and Champlain-avs., at from $16 to $18 per foot, terms one quarter cash, balance one, two, and three years, at 6 per cent. This property is well located between Drexel and Grand-boulevards, fine shade trees, etc., etc. Call and get plat of same. HENRY J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block.

FOR SALE—LOT 30X191, FACING TWO STREETS, Washington-st., near Halsted; will be sold at a bargain if taken inside of ten days. F. R. DUCK, 153 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—AT ABOUT HALF ITS VALUE, $2,400, elegant three-story brick house, with all modern improvements, No. 1022 West Adams-st. $4,500, elegant three-story marble-front house, No. 1455 Prairie-av.; has all modern improvements. Room 21 Otis Block.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—2-STORY and brick basement house, very near horse and steam cars, at Oakland station. Lot, 30 feet front. House stands alone, in perfect order, five stationary washstands, etc., etc. Price only $3,750. Easy terms. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS STONE FRONT, 448 Michigan-av., north of Fourteenth-st. 12 rooms, steam-heating apparatus. Has just been put in first-class order, and can be had at a bargain. MEAD & COE, 149 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—BUTTERFIELD-ST., DEsirable two-story house; easy terms, low rate of interest. J. C. MAGILL, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME HOUSE, WITH 40-FOOT lot, Indiana-av., in vicinity of Twenty-second-st. A less valuable place will be taken in part payment. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 25x124 ON THIRTEENTH PLACE, and house opposite Jesuit Church. Z 71, Tribune office.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT one block from hotel at Lagrange. 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; railroad fare, 10 cents. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENCE WITH PARTIES having lands for sale in either Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Dakota. Address Q. Box 429, Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED—LOT ABOUT 100 FEET FRONT, NEAR Forty-third-st. or Kenwood Station. State price and location. Y 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—8-ROOM HOUSE AND clear lots for well-located cottage and lot, or furniture. Address Z 96, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY AND basement brick house on West Side for cheaper house. Z 95, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR EIGHTEENTH-st., a three-story marble-front house, furnished or unfurnished. Address Y 97, Tribune office.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAGON stone-front, No. 902 Wabash-av., near Twentieth-st., with barn. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—110 OAKLEY AND 940 MONROE-STS.—Stone, swell-fronts, parlors and dining-room on kitchen floor, gas-fixtures, furnace, etc., thoroughly repaired. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 44.

TO RENT—719 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORner of Hoyne—2-story and basement octagon-front. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

West Side.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE 6-ROOM FLAT, SOUTH-west corner Green and Washington-sts., with all modern improvements. THOMAS & BRAGG, 132 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—PARLOR FLAT, ALSO SUITES OF rooms, furnished or unfurnished, or singly. Address or call at 1350 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING a very desirable modern brick house, well furnished, would rent the upper and lower floors to a small family; or would rent the upper floor with board. 41 Oak-av.

TO RENT—372 MICHIGAN-AV., PLEASANT rooms, furnished and unfurnished, at moderate prices.

West Side.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN, ELEgant furnished south front room and alcove, or room looking north, or both, on Monroe-st. west of Oakley; rent reasonable. Address Z 59, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A 3-STORY, 21-ROOM, BESIDES UPper hall, public house, at Gilman, Ill., near depot; crossing of railroads; rent, $20 a month; a desirable opportunity to make money. A. H. COVERT, 75 East Madison-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY TWO SINGLE GENtlemen, two desirable rooms adjoining, with bathroom attached, south of Twelfth-st. References exchanged. Can furnish all except carpets, if necessary. Address W 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—SUBURBAN RESIDENCE near depot; must have large grounds, and rent cheap. Address, with full particulars, C, 201 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, 3 OR 4 rooms for light housekeeping. Address, stating location and price, Y 75, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—FOURTH DOOR FROM THE bridge, front rooms, with board, $3.50 to $5 per week; without board, $1 to $3.

234 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN-AV.—Handsomely furnished room, with board; will accommodate two day-boarders. References.

241 INDIANA-ST.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms with first-class board for gentlemen.

South Side.

7 HUBBARD-COURT—EXCELLENT TABLE; FINE furnished rooms; splendid location; opportunity to learn French.

West Side.

327 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., CORNER OF ABERdeen—Pleasant furnished rooms with board; single or en suite; modern conveniences.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., 4 blocks south of Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2.00; per week, from $6 to $10; also, furnished rooms rented without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE, 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—Single rooms and board, $4.50 to $6 per week. Transients $1 day. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, $3.50.

HOTEL BRUNSWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEgant south-front rooms for gent and wife; also a few single rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter. Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board, $5 to $7 per week; transient, $1.50 per day.

Miscellaneous.

BOARDING—FOR BEST ROOMS,
BEST BOARD,
BEST LOCATION
in private and first-class houses, inquire at
ROOM 3 TRIBUNE BUILDING.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—WITH ROOM, IN PRIVATE FAMILY connected with Presbyterian society, for gentleman, wife, and one child; gentleman out of the city part of the time. Good references given and required. Address J. G., 92 Randolph-st., City.

BOARD—FOR GENT, WIFE, AND FOUR SMALL children; must be in good neighborhood, and reasonable in price. Address W 46, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE 18TH INST. A MOROCCO POCKetbook containing a small sum of money. Owner can have it by calling at 91 Dearborn-st., Room 1, and paying for this notice.

LOST—DIAMOND RING, CONTAINING THREE stones. The finder will return it to 327 West Monroe-st. and receive $25 reward.

STOLEN—FROM CAR ON MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Railroad a carpet-bag. Will pay $5 reward for returning the articles, of no use to finder. No questions asked. E. W. BROWN, 637 North Clark-st.

$25 REWARD—LOST—A SMALL BLACK-AND-tan dog with red leather collar engraved "Dixie Pratt, 386 Wabash-av." The party returning him to above number will receive reward.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AN EXPRESS HARNESS, NEARLY new; cost $40; will sell it for $15. Address Z 63, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S PHAETON, IN GOOD condition; 2 top side-bar spring buggies, 1 sulky. Can be seen at livery stable 188 Wabash-av.

I HAVE A FEW GOOD BUGGIES OF MY OWN make, and several second-hand buggies, basket phaetons, jump-seats, and two-seated carriages, and delivery-wagons, cheap for cash. 731 State-st. E. C. HAYDE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A LOT IN RUSSELL'S Subdivision to Chicago for pony, phaeton, and harness. Apply this day only at Commercial Hotel, Room 1.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. SURBRIDGE'S SELECT SCHOOL—AT THE urgent request of parents, she will open her school on Harrison-st., near Wabash-av., on Sept. 1. For further particulars see next Sunday's Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WELL educated and willing to study for proficiency, but without experience, wishes to teach infant or junior class in some good school where there would be chance for promotion when qualified, or would like position as assistant in a small private school. Best of references. Address J. S., P. O. Box 545.

TELEGRAPHY—INSTRUCTION IN TELEGRAPHY fitting ladies and gentlemen for employment. Apply at Room 2, 81 State-st. (fifth floor).

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNERSHIP WANTED—ACTIVE, AND WILL invest $2,000 in a well established commission business. Address L 97, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A YOUNG LAWYER OF the Wisconsin Bar that has had some practice and can read, write, and speak the German language; would like to form a copartnership with some good lawyer or law-firm in this city, or some other good location in the State; will also take position as office clerk on salary. Can give good references. Address JOHN PAULUS, 734½ South Halsted-st., Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH SOME HUNDRED dollars, for manufacturing and sale of a very valuable patented article. Address Y 21, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, office and court-room, 154 and 156 Clark-st. Chattel mortgages, etc., acknowledged.

MUSICAL.

PIANO TAUGHT THOROUGHLY BY AN EXPERIenced lady piano teacher; terms, $8 per quarter. Please address W 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

In this column, three lines or less, 25 cents per insertion. Each additional line, 10 cents.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A SMART, INTELLIGENT YOUNG man, well acquainted in this city, to solicit. Terms $60 per month and percentage. Call at Room 6, 106 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRY-GOODS clerk; a good trimmer preferred. Inquire at 718 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—BY WHOLESALE DRY-GOODS house, an experienced young man for office work. References required. Address Z 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND writer. Address, giving reference, salary wanted, etc., Z 72, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS DRY-GOODS clerks at 307 Archer-av.

WANTED—HOSIERY MAN, THOROUGHLY EXperienced and competent to manage department; none others need apply. CARSON, PIRIE & CO., Madison and Peoria-sts.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ACCOUNTANT, 10 years' experience, to take charge of books and country collections, with a firm willing to pay remunerative salary; no cheap man. Address Z 63, Tribune.

Trades.

WANTED—TRUNK-MAKERS—A FEW GOOD men on zinc and leather work; steady work to the right kind of men. Apply to CHILTON, GUTHRIE & CO., 186 Main-st., Louisville, Ky.

WANTED—AT THE NEW CITY-HALL, 12 GOOD bricklayers. Come prepared to work.

WANTED—SEWING-MACHINE ADJUSTERS and tool-makers; none but first-class workmen need apply. Wilson Sewing Machine Company, Grand Crossing, Ill.

WANTED—25 GOOD CIGAR-MAKERS, HAND and mold; steady work, by ADLER & LANDAUER, Canton, Ill.

WANTED—THREE COAT AND PANTS MAKERS, married, and German preferred; also one tinner, single, to go to Holly Springs, Miss. To good men liberal wages and steady job secured. Inquire at 195 Blue Island-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—THREE GOOD CARPENTERS, ON Wabash-av., between Madison and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TWO BLACKSMITHS' HELPERS; steady work all winter. Apply to JOS. H. BROWN & CO., 180 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GASFITTER AND BOY TO HELP. Inquire at 67 Canal-st.

WANTED—AN ENGINEER FOR STATIONARY engine and hotel work. Apply at Matteson House.

WANTED—A WOOD-ENGRAVER; ALSO A young man having had some experience at the trade. Apply at 114 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

WANTED—A PATTERNMAKER AT THE VULcan Iron Works Company, 80 to 90 North Clinton-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GENERAL BLACKSMITH, German preferred; fair wages and steady employment. L. MOHN, Hyde Park, Ill.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND COOK IN PRIvate family, 3 miles from the city; man and wife preferred. Best references required. Address Z 62, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS AT $1.25 per day, free fare; 50 for quarries at $1.50; 3 for city work; 100 for farms, saw-mills, rolling-mills, etc. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR C., B. & Q. R. R. Co. in Iowa; 100 for Northwestern; 100 for Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Co.; free fare; at J. H. SPERBECK'S, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS: GOOD ENERGETIC men to solicit along the principal lines of railroad running out of Chicago for "Around the World with Gen. Grant"; spoken of by the leading daily journals as the most complete and elegantly illustrated book of travel ever produced. Subscription Book Department, the American News Company, 6 Portland Block, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR THE BEAUTIFUL NEW book, "Mother, Home, and Heaven;" best authorship; handsomely bound and illustrated; it pleases everybody. R. C. TREAT, 107 Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD, STOUT BOY FOR A REAL-estate office for $8 per month. Answer in own hand-writing with No. 1 reference, for one week. Address W 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—LIFE-INSURANCE SOLICITOR—TO a man who can demonstrate he can procure business, who has good references, an engagement will be given unequaled for profit. The Company is admitted to be second to none. Address W 21, Tribune office.

WANTED—ADJUSTER FOR W. & W. S. M.; one who desires to learn shirt-cutting in connection. WILSON BROS., 113 State-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE LIVE PARTY WITH means to manage city trade for manufacturer of staple articles. Address X 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—AUTHORS, CORRESPONDENTS, CONtributors required for vacancies in United States. Manuscripts immediately placed, if available, to any publisher. Correspondence invited. Athenæum Bureau Literature, 37 Park-row, New York.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MAN TO SOLICIT consignments for a New York produce commission house. To such a liberal compensation will be paid. Address, with references, NOEL DAVIS, 99 Barclay-st., New York.

WANTED—AGENTS—EITHER SEX CAN MAKE money with our goods and plan; $75 to $300 per week for smart agents. Some good counties still open. Send stamp for papers or call and see. Merrill Manufacturing Company, Room 1, 27 and 29 North Clark-st.

WANTED—ADVERTISING SOLICITOR TO SOlicit advertisements for an illustrated work; must have experience: 40 per cent commission. Apply at Room 12, 107 Clark-st.

WANTED—WASHER. APPLY AT LIVERY, NO. 241 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—ANY CANVASSER CAN MAKE $40 per week selling the "Protector"; can be had of Field, Leiter & Co., Felix Marston & Blair. Patterson Manufacturing Company, 124 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—PERSON WITH LITtle money as treasurer star and dramatic company, to travel. Call at or address 283 East Erie-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—COOK AND SECOND GIRL IN A PRIvate family, living in Lake View. Good references required. Address Z 61, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT 9 NORTH THROOP-ST., NEAT, strong girl for housework.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; also second girl at 260 Ontario-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GERMAN OR SWEDish woman to do housework in a small family in a pleasant town West. Good home, work light, and transportation furnished. Must engage for six months or a year. Address Kansas, Tribune office.

Nurses.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO ATTEND A child. Apply at 112 South Lincoln-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper, a permanent position; commission business preferred. Address Y 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SHIPPING CLERK, OR in any position where I can earn a living; am well posted in the former business. Good references. Address Z 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS COMmission house as bookkeeper or general business man. Am a member of Board of Trade, and well posted in grain and provisions, and competent to manage a large business. Address Z 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EMPLOYMENT OF ANY kind in a store or office, by a man capable and experienced in office work and fire insurance business. When acquainted with the city could do outside work with a light delivery wagon. First-class references. Address Z 64, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY TO WORK FOR board and go to school; West Side preferred. Address Z 76, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience as bartender; no objection to go in country. Good references. Address Z 64, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERman widow with a little girl 5 years old, for cooking or general work in small family. Would go to suburbs or country. A pleasant home desired. Good reference. 142 Twentieth-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW AS seamstress in a private family; will assist also in second work. A pleasant home more desirable than large wages. Call or address 650 Fulton-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMpetent young lady wishes a position as governess or lady's companion; good references. Address Z 67, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S
UPRIGHT PIANOS.
These celebrated pianos, with others of best makes, can be found at warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW SQUARE PIANOS,
NEW ORGANS.
To rent or for sale on installments at
W. W. KIMBALL'S,
Corner State and Adams-sts.

THE ECONOMY TO RENT PIANOS. NO EXPENSE for tuning, repairing, insurance, or taxes at PROSSER'S. Prices are low. 215 State-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP, FIRST-CLASS NEW UPRIGHT pianos, or for sale, cheap, on $10 monthly payments. Inquire at 148 Illinois-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COCKROACHES—IF YOUR HOUSES HAVE BUGS or roaches, I will guarantee a perfect extermination. Address COMAN, 1470 South Dearborn-st.

QUIET HOME FOR LADIES DURING CONFINEment; best of care; professionals in attendance. 245 South Sangamon-st., corner Harrison.

THE TURKISH, SULPHUR, MERCURIAL, ELECtric, and Russian Baths at the Palmer House, entrance 36 Monroe-st., have no equals.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, NOS. 76, 78 AND 80 East Van Buren-st.; established 1875; permanent and reliable; for furniture and merchandise; advances.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, buggies, etc.; cheapest and best in city; advances at 10 p. c. per annum. J. C. & G. PARRY 160 W. Monroe

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—THREE NEW NYE STEAM vacuum pumps, two No. 6, one No. 3; if taken at once will sell at 50c on the dollar of cost. Address W 23, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. KEAN, 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO—CONSULtation free, personally or by letter, on chronic male and female diseases. Cures warranted. Finest illustrated book extant; 536 pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price, $1, postpaid.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL TEA, COFFEE, and baking powder to families; goods guaranteed; outfit free. PEOPLE'S TEA CO., Box 5502, St. Louis

The Tribune.

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Eight and Twelve Page Paper	2 cents
Sixteen Page Paper	3 cents
Foreign.	
Eight and Twelve Page Paper	2 cents
Sixteen Page Paper	4 cents

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has established branch offices for the receipt of subscriptions and advertisements as follows:

NEW YORK—Room 29 *Tribune* Building. F. T. McFADDEN, Manager.

PARIS, France—No. 16 Rue de la Grange-Batellere. H. MAHLER, Agent.

LONDON, Eng.—American Exchange, 449 Strand. HENRY F. GILLIG, Agent.

WASHINGTON D. C.—1319 F street.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Persons unable to obtain THE TRIBUNE at News-Agencies or on Railroad-Trains will please report the facts to us, giving dates and particulars, in order that we may correct such deficiencies of supply.

For the greater convenience of those wishing to avoid the necessity of a trip to THE TRIBUNE office, arrangements have been perfected for receiving small advertisements by telephone. This office is supplied with both the Bell and the Edison instruments, and responsible parties can send their advertisements at any hour from 8 to 12 p. m. by telephone direct to this office.

Orders for the delivery of THE TRIBUNE at Evanston, Englewood, and Hyde Park left in the counting-room will receive prompt attention.

AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.

Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of the Union-Square Theatre Company. "The Banker's Daughter."

McVicker's Theatre.

Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of John Dillon. "Our Next President; or, The Dark Horse."

Hooley's Theatre.

Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Aimee's Opera-Troupe. "Les Brigands."

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, NO. 160, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this (Friday) evening at Masonic Hall, 76 Monroe-st., for business and work. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
J. C. HOWELL, Secretary.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1879.

The application of so important a railway line as the Grand Trunk for admission into Chicago is an event of no ordinary interest. Proceedings looking to the condemnation of certain lands for a right of way south of the city limits were begun yesterday.

It has been decided to organize the Irish-American Club of Chicago, and from the numbers present and the spirit manifested at last evening's meeting it is safe to anticipate that the new organization will rapidly acquire strength and influence in local political affairs.

Preliminary steps were taken in Chicago at a meeting last evening toward the organization of a local auxiliary of the American Philological Association, with a view to promoting the cause of spelling reform. A constitution was adopted, and committees were appointed to draft by-laws and nominate permanent officers.

The second day of the Veterans' Reunion at Aurora was filled with pleasant proceedings, with a large crowd of people in attendance. The speeches were made by Gov. CULLOM, Congressman SHERWIN, and Senator LOGAN, and as it was these the people chiefly went to hear, there is the best of reason for supposing they were all satisfied. The first annual reunion of the soldiers of Macoupin County occurred at Carlinville yesterday, with addresses by ex-Gov. OGLESBY and Gen. J. C. BLACK.

The inadequacy of the water supply at Lincoln Park is unpleasantly apparent in the great expanse of burnt-out grass within the park limits. A long-continued drought has cut off the usual supply from natural sources, and it is found that the artificial facilities are totally unequal to the extra demands. The beauty of the park is even now sadly marred from this cause, and it is to be hoped the Commissioners will take warning by the present experience and provide liberally for the recurrence of such a contingency.

The appearance of Secretary SCHURZ as a public speaker in the Ohio political campaign has been the occasion of unusually marked demonstrations of popular interest in the subjects under discussion on either side. In Columbus last evening, as in Cincinnati the night before, it was found impossible to obtain a hall of sufficient capacity to accommodate all who desired to listen to his address. The eminent Republican speakers now in Ohio find much to talk about that is of vital concern to the people of that State, and their success in securing public attention is proof of the fact that Republican prospects were never brighter in Ohio than now.

If the recent delegation of negroes to Kansas was really sent by the Mississippi planters, these gentlemen made a serious mistake in introducing their negro delegates to Kansas in the ripe, succulent month of August, when the weather was of a kind best suited to the negro blood and the fields were teeming with a bountiful harvest. It was not a wise plan for discouraging the negro exodus, as the result has proved; for many of the negro delegates were so delighted with the situation that they would not even return to make a report, and others have gone back only to induce their neighbors to prepare for a renewal of the exodus. The planters should not have sent the negroes into Kansas at any time before December, when raw winds and a falling thermometer might have produced a different result.

The practical workings of the financial scheme devised by Congress known as the $10 certificates prove it to have been an almost total failure so far as the popular savings feature of the plan is concerned. It was hoped and expected that the great bulk of the certificates would find their way to the possession of the poorer classes, to be held by them as a safe investment of their surplus earnings, but it turns out that the capitalists and not the workingmen have captured the certificates. Out of the $40,000,000 issued over $35,000,000 have already found their way back to the Treasury in payment for 4 per cent bonds, and it is now evident that only a minute fraction of the issue will remain in the hands of the people.

The derrick doomsday is still delayed, but it would not be wise to expect that equally harmless results will continue to attend startling accidents like that which occurred yesterday on the Court-House building. One of these days the element of luck will be wanting, and with the sacrifice of a dozen or so lives on a crowded thoroughfare will come the firm conviction that the contractors ought to have been compelled to use stronger apparatus for hoisting the weights of ten tons or more to the top of the high walls.

The later developments in the SPRAGUE-CONKLING case are certainly not calculated to place the New York Senator in a creditable or enviable position. The New York *Times*, in a recent article based upon the German Professor's second statement and upon other evidence that has come to it, states positively that Senator CONKLING did not proceed to Narragansett Pier in order to take any part in a conference as to the SPRAGUE estate; that neither Gov. SPRAGUE nor his wife has the slightest control over any part of the estate; and that Senator CONKLING's advice, as a lawyer, had not been solicited by anybody connected with the present management of the estate. It is further stated in the same article that Senator CONKLING awaited Gov. SPRAGUE's departure from the Canonchet mansion before he went there, that he was met at the landing by Mrs. SPRAGUE, and that he installed himself in Gov. SPRAGUE's home during the latter's absence without invitation from the head of the house and without any legitimate business to call him there. Setting aside all speculation as to criminal or improper relations between Senator CONKLING and Mrs. SPRAGUE, it is not possible to conceive that CONKLING was ignorant of the gossip that had been going on in Washington, for broad hints of the scandal appeared in many newspapers several months ago. If Senator CONKLING knew, as he must have known, that his name had already been associated with Mrs. SPRAGUE's in a scandalous manner, what excuse can he offer, as a gentleman, for adding new material for scandal by going to Gov. SPRAGUE's home to visit Mrs. SPRAGUE in her husband's absence, without her husband's consent, and without any business that justified his presence there?

WAR AGAINST SPECIE PAYMENTS.

In the admirable review of the opposing policies of specie-payments and of an inflated and irredeemable currency, by Secretary SCHURZ, published in THE TRIBUNE on Thursday, the delusions of paper money which has no redeeming agency were thoroughly exposed. The Democratic party of Ohio and of the other States can no longer demand the immediate repeal of the Resumption act; that issue has passed away, and the country is already enjoying the confidence and prosperity incidental to a restoration of sound and permanent currency. That issue having ceased to be a living one, the Democratic party of Ohio and of other States have fallen back upon the demand for the substitution of Treasury notes for National-bank currency, such notes to be a legal-tender, and their issue to be regulated by law or an amendment to the Constitution, so as to secure stability of value. The first part of this "demand" is readily understood. It means the destruction of the National-bank system. The present note liability of the Government is $346,810,000. These the Treasury is under obligation to redeem. Substituting greenbacks for the bank-notes will add $329,500,000 to the paper money for whose redemption the Government will be responsible. The amount of paper redeemable by the Government having been doubled, the amount of coin reserve in the Treasury will have to be increased also. The amount of coin reserve held by a bank or Government for the redemption of its paper circulation so as to keep it at par depends upon public confidence, not only in the ability but also in the good faith of the institutions as to the redemption of the paper. Where there is reason for distrust as to the wisdom or the honesty of purpose with regard to the redemption of the paper, the danger of alarms and runs is increased, and every man would understand by the increase of the greenbacks that such a measure was carried by the opponents of specie payments, and its success would severely shake public confidence both as to the ability and the honest purpose of the Government. A general alarm would result in the exhaustion of the present coin reserve and the suspension of specie payments. This could only be averted by strong proof that the party in the majority intended in good faith to maintain specie payments, and such proof could only be the accumulation of a heavy coin reserve in the Treasury,—an addition of 150 millions at least to the coin now on hand. Such an addition to the coin reserve could only be obtained by taxation or by the sale of bonds. Does the Democracy propose to raise 150 millions of dollars by taxation, or by adding that much to the interest-bearing debt, to maintain specie payments? Certainly not. If this addition to the coin reserve cannot be made, then specie payments must terminate, and the country be thrown back into the uncertainties, disorders, convulsions of an irredeemable paper-money system, and all the struggles for a sound financial basis will be lost.

The scheme to double the greenback circulation, not including any measure to provide a coin reserve for redemption purposes, must therefore have the effect of breaking down specie payments; and that this is the purpose and design there can hardly be any doubt, because those who advocate it are those who opposed a return to specie payments, and who now denounce that policy even after its success has been accomplished.

The second part of the resolution looks to a regulation by constitutional amendment of the amount of paper to be issued by the Government. This is simply absurd. Constitutional amendments are made by the approval of State Legislatures. "The power to increase or reduce the amount of paper currency must be exercised by the Government alone," is the programme marked out by Gen. EWING. Is there any citizen willing to trust any political party, or any Congress, or any Administration with such a power as this? What is this power? Secretary SCHURZ thus describes it:

> "And think for a moment what kind of a power that is: to determine how much or how little money the people shall have, and by regulating the volume of currency to change its value; to determine arbitrarily what every dollar in the land shall be worth from week to week and from day to day. As I said on another occasion, the current value of every piece of property, of every article of merchandise, of every private fortune, of every chance the contractor has in his contract, of every dollar the laboring man has in the savings bank or the merchant on deposit, will be at the mercy of the Government. No man can make an investment, no merchant can buy or sell a lot of goods on time, no manufacturer can accept an order, no contractor can make a contract for a public or private structure, no workingman can make a contract for wages, without the Government having it in its power to determine their profit or their loss, their success or ruin. That is the power Gen. EWING wants the Government to exercise."

On the subject of the National banks, Mr. SCHURZ was very clear in his explanations. Are they monopolies? Any five persons are at liberty to organize a bank, and engage in the business, at any time and in any place. Are they the property of a few rich persons? There are 2,100 banks owned by 210,000 stockholders, and of these one-half hold shares not exceeding $1,000 each. The circulation of bank-notes is not the only nor the principal business of these banks. Since the organization of these banks the country has passed through a civil war, has gone through a period of headlong speculation and recklessness in the contraction of debts, and has experienced a terrible financial collapse with widespread bankruptcy and general business depression. During all this long time and up to the 1st of July, 1879, all the losses suffered by all the creditors of all the National banks in the country amounted to only $6,415,423. No banking system in the history of this country, nor in any country, can show such a record for safety under such circumstances. The one failure of the City of Glasgow Bank in Scotland last year inflicted upon its creditors a loss of $26,000,000,—a loss four times as great as the aggregate losses of all our National banks during the sixteen years of war, speculation, panic, and distress. The losses in 1876–1878 from American savings banks alone amounted to more than half of all the losses from the National banks. A National currency, issued by the Government, will always be exposed to expansions or contractions according to the rise and fall of parties, and be forever threatened with such fluctuations; but a paper currency issued under the safeguards and responsibility of the National-bank system will be stable and permanent, and subjected to increase or reduction only as demanded by the wants of the business of the country.

AN OFFICIAL DEMOCRATIC MURDER IN CHICAGO.

At the recent Democratic Convention held in Cook County LUKE BLACKBURN was nominated for Sheriff. The contest had been a heated one, and one of the other candidates, BILLY O'BRIEN, believing that he had been unfairly dealt with, and that he had as clear a right to the nomination as BLACKBURN, determined to run independently. To this end he publicly announced himself as a candidate, and organized a considerable following among the more respectable Democrats who resented the manner in which BLACKBURN had been forced upon them, and declared their intention to vote for O'BRIEN, notwithstanding the resolution passed by the Convention that no Democrat, Republican, Greenbacker, Socialist, or any other person not regularly nominated by the regular Bourbon Democratic Convention, should offer himself for the suffrages of the people. As soon as it became known that O'BRIEN would run as a candidate, the Democratic leaders met at Springfield and passed the following resolution:

> "*Resolved*, That we deem it but the duty of BILLY O'BRIEN, for the sake of the love for his party, his friendship for Democrats, and his common love for his country, as well as for his own peace and contentment, and so demand of him, that he immediately make known to the people of Cook County his willingness and consent to retire from the canvass as a candidate and as a leader, and that if he does we can vouchsafe him a common protection, and if he does not we hereby warn him to be ready to bear the consequences of his own villainy."

Mr. O'BRIEN paid no attention to this threat, believing that he had as good a right to run for Sheriff as any other man, even if he was not born in Kentucky. Thereupon the Democratic leaders of the State ordered the Cook County leaders to organize a mob and compel him to withdraw, on peril of his life. A crowd of Democratic ruffians and shoulder-hitters was soon gathered from the purlieus and grog-shops, and, one night, armed with bludgeons, and pistols, and shotguns, undisturbed by the police, they visited the residence of the independent candidate O'BRIEN, called him out, and ordered him to retire from the canvass, or they would shoot the top off his head. This mob was headed by all the prominent Cook County and many of the city Democratic officials, and CARTER HARRISON, acting under the instructions of the State Committee, did nothing to protect O'BRIEN. There was but one man who protested, and he was obliged to fly for his life. His wife and children, greatly terrified, begged him to consent. Induced by their persuasions, and looking upon it also as a matter of policy, he announced, under intimidation, that he would withdraw from the course. On the following day some of the more respectable Democrats of Chicago united in a letter to Mr. O'BRIEN protesting against the outrageous conduct of the Bourbon mob, and assuring him that if he would run for Sheriff no harm should come to him or to his family. Several prominent citizens waited upon him personally and gave him the same assurances. Acting upon these assurances, Mr. O'BRIEN published a card in which he declared that an agreement made under duress and threats of murder was not binding in law or morals, and added:

> "It was never my intention to abide by it, and I am now free to say that I am still a candidate and will continue to be, and if elected, which I fully expect to be, I will take charge of the office upon filing my bond and oath of office, or test my rights under the laws of the land."

As soon as Mr. O'BRIEN's card appeared the Democratic State Committee at Springfield ordered that the canvass should be conducted as it had been in previous years, under the "shotgun policy," the meaning of which was that no Republican, Independent, or Greenbacker should be a candidate for office in opposition to the bulldozer Democratic nominee. As Mr. O'BRIEN would not withdraw himself from the field, the Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, acting in behalf of his party, determined to withdraw him, and employed his nephew as the agent. One morning as O'BRIEN was coming down Clark street, and when in front of the City-Hall building, he was hailed by the Democratic Chairman's nephew, who stood on the opposite side of the street, with a shotgun cocked and pointed at him. Mr. O'BRIEN had not seen him until he was hailed and covered by the gun. He turned to get out of the way, when the official assassin fired and put four buckshot into his back. O'BRIEN fell mortally wounded, and was taken home and died a few hours afterwards, surrounded by his distressed family. That night the account of the shooting was telegraphed all over the country, and with it a statement, blackening his character, prepared under the auspices of the State Central Committee. The Chairman's nephew was arrested as a matter of form and triumphantly acquitted as a matter of fact by a packed Democratic jury in a Democratic court. At the election shortly after, LUKE BLACKBURN was elected Sheriff without opposition, WILLIAM O'BRIEN having ceased to be a candidate by the order of the Democratic State Committee, and having retired not only from the canvass, but also from life.

This did not happen in Chicago; but substitute Yazoo County, Mississippi, for Cook County, Illinois, JAMES H. BARKSDALE for the Chairman of the State Committee at Springfield, and HENRY M. DIXON for WILLIAM O'BRIEN, and it is exactly what has happened at Yazoo City. The act itself was that of a cowardly assassin. Time was in the South when a man seeking the life of another was chivalrous enough to give his victim an opportunity to defend himself. If the latter were unarmed, he was bidden to arm himself, and the two met face to face with no undue advantage on either side. Now it is the custom of Southern chivalry to spring upon their opponents unawares and shoot them in the back. Time was in the South when men killed each other because of personal affront, or what they were pleased to term "wounded honor." Now men are killed by order of the Democratic State Committee because they have the effrontery to run for office without receiving the nomination of the Bourbon Democracy. This savagery and bloodthirsty brutality are worse even than the methods of the Mexicans. There they revolutionize officeholders after they are in office, and prepared to defend themselves. In Mississippi, like the Italian bravos, they shoot men in the back, who cannot defend themselves, before they get into office. And this is the method by which the South is kept solid so that a Democratic President may be elected in 1880! This is the cowardly, ruffianly, brutal policy which Northern Democrats must indorse,—which finds its meanest, most cringing apologists in the Northern Democratic leaders! This is the Democracy of the Okolona *States* pattern, carried out to its bloody, infamous result by official decree of the State Central Committee of Mississippi! Is there not warrant, and is it not time, for the National authorities to inquire whether the people of Mississippi are living under a republican form of government, and whether they are not trampling the Constitution under foot in 1879 as boldly and defiantly as they did in 1861?

THE OPPORTUNITY FOR THE ENGLISH.

When THE TRIBUNE recently pointed out the hopelessness of the mission undertaken by Mr. POTTER, M. P., and other gentlemen of prominence in England, the purpose of which is to urge a partial abandonment of the protective theory in this country, it was suggested that English capital and labor should rather locate in this country to the extent of the opportunities offered to them than endure the hardships they are suffering at home. The trouble in England is that there are too many people to the square mile. In an area not larger than the State of Illinois, England and the lowlands of Scotland contain about 28,000,000 souls, or more than the entire population of all the Northern States in the Union. Four-fifths of these people live in the towns, and only one-fifth are engaged in agricultural pursuits; of the latter, the great mass are oppressed by the system of land-tenure, which eats up the profits of the English farmers as relentlessly as the rent and credit systems of the Southern Cotton States devour the substance of the negroes. In England the overcrowded population has not the inexhaustible agricultural resources to fall back on that enable the American people to tide over a long era of depression without actual suffering. Relief must be sought in emigration, and, while the British colonies in the four quarters of the globe offer homes to a part of the surplus population, the manufacturing opportunities in the United States present the most desirable and capacious field of operations in the line of British skill and experience. A million workingmen of England, properly backed by English capital, can find employment in this country and earn a generous support for their families, thereby relieving England of 5,000,000 people who cannot sustain themselves upon the resources of that country, and at the same time contributing to the development of American industry.

The first great inducement held out to English emigrants is the abundance, cheapness, and reliability of the food-supply. The best quality, the largest variety, and the most generous supply of food can be obtained in this country at the smallest outlay of labor. Meats, cereals, vegetables, and fruits of all kinds are produced in such quantities and with such ease that the working classes in time of active employment and good wages enjoy an every-day diet such as they only hope for on holidays in the mother country. In times of commercial and industrial depression, the laborers in factories and city life can turn to the country and always find a liberal return for their work. No class of people able and willing to work is ever threatened with starvation in America, no matter how hard the times are nor how long the depression lasts. This condition alone assures an enduring advantage over the resources and facilities of England as a home for working people.

The inducements which this country holds out for the investment of capital in manufacturing pursuits are as attractive as those offered to the workers. There is a rich supply of raw material. In coal and iron, which are the main reliance of English manufacturing, America's supply is not merely inexhaustible, but this mineral wealth is more accessible. In many of the richest mineral regions of this country it is simply necessary to make an opening in the side of a mountain to secure the treasures which in England can only be reached by penetrating to the regions of Pluto at great cost and constant personal danger. But the supply of raw material in this country is not limited to iron and coal. Gold, and silver, and copper, and lead abound on this continent as nowhere else. We supply most of the cotton, and wood, and leather, and a large part of the wool used by the world. To these supplies must be added the universal facilities of water-power from the size of a brook to the dimensions of Niagara Falls; the means of transportation furnished by the vast systems of lakes and rivers, and the 80,000 miles of railroad which, though much of it has been built extravagantly, represents a small investment as compared with railroad-building in England, and thus insures cheap rates; finally, a variety of climate suited to all industries and pursuits, and a perfection in machinery which no other country has attained.

These are some of the attractions which the United States offer to the capitalists and workingmen of Great Britain who complain that they can no longer compete against the American tariff. They may avail themselves not only of the superior advantages of climate, resources, transportation, machinery, food-supply, and natural power in this country, but likewise of the artificial barrier which the tariff has set up against outside competition. The effect of this tariff for the time being is such that self-interest will close the ears of the American people against arguments based upon principle and considerations of enduring policy; but, if the English cannot persuade the Americans now to abandon the protective theory, they may come over here with their money, their tools, and their good, strong arms, and set up shop with an assurance of working upon equal terms with those who are already here.

POLITICAL MURDER AT THE SOUTH.

The current number of *Harper's Weekly* has a cartoon by NAST in which two Southern bulldozers with asses' heads are confronting each other with shotguns in their hands, each ordering the other to quit the country. The picture is completed by old Father Time and a negro standing upon an elevation at the back and laughing at the fools below whose methods have led them to bulldoze each other. NAST builded better than he knew when he designed this cartoon. His purpose was to picture what might happen at some future day, but the assassination of DIXON contemporaneously with the appearance of the cartoon has turned NAST's possibility into an actuality. No "artist on the spot" could have depicted the situation more truthfully.

Senator LAMAR, in Washington, is reported to have expressed regret at the murder of DIXON, because the people at the North would use the case as an excuse for charging political murder to be a factor in Southern campaigns. It will be difficult for the most ingenious apologist for Bourbon practices to make anything else out of the DIXON case. The fact that DIXON himself had been one of the most active among the bulldozers when the Democrats were "rescuing the State from Radical rule," may, perhaps, detract from the personal sympathy that would ordinarily be extended to a victim of political assassination, but it only strengthens the cumulative evidence of late years that there is no tolerance of free political action in the South, and that any man, native or immigrant, black or white, can oppose the dominant faction without taking his life in his hands. If any one doubts that DIXON's death was due to his temerity in running as an Independent candidate for Sheriff against the regular Democratic nominee, the following letter, written July 29 last by DIXON's wife, at their home, to DIXON's mother in Washington City, will set such doubt at rest:

> "But my heaviest trouble, to which the burial of all my little ones would be nothing, is about Henry. An armed mob of 500 men, from all parts of the country, came after him Friday last, and at first ordered him to leave the country, never to return. He told them that he was as good a citizen as any one of them and would not leave. They then started into our house, trampling over me and my little baby, which we supposed was dying, when Drs. Moore, Godberry, Meyers, Hudson, and Kelley proposed to the mob to spare him if he would withdraw from the canvass. Some said, 'No, no; rope him.' Others yelled 'Run him out of the country.' A great many speeches were made to the mob by the most influential citizens who were opposed to Henry, and they finally agreed to spare his life if he would withdraw, which he had to do or be murdered. Now you can understand his feelings under the circumstances, to be compelled to knuckle down to a vile mob headed by men of wealth, position, and influence, who ought to be the best friends to us, just because Henry would run independent of the Convention. No one knows the end of this. Henry's friends are influential, and wish to raise an indignation meeting and demand his rights, but I am unwilling that he should risk his life in any such way. We would leave the State this minute if we could possibly get away."

This private letter, detailing the actual incidents of the first attempt to drive DIXON out of the campaign, makes it certain that the purpose of the bulldozers from the beginning was to kill him unless he complied with their demands. His life was only spared in the first instance, even when he agreed to withdraw from the canvass, at the solicitation of certain influential persons who supposed this would be the last of the affair. But when DIXON repudiated the pledge he had signed under compulsion, and again announced his intention of exercising his right as a free man to run for office, the bulldozers naturally reverted to their original plan, and BARKSDALE was a mere agent to do the killing. If this was not a case of political murder, then there never was and never will be an instance of killing on account of political differences.

But DIXON's case not merely proves that there is no freedom for political conviction in Mississippi; it also proves that no reliance is to be placed upon Southern honor. When DIXON re-entered the canvass, he wrote his mother in Washington that he did so, first, because his withdrawal at the demand of a mob that would otherwise have hanged him was not binding, and, secondly, because he had the pledge of the chief men in the community that he would be protected against personal violence if he desired to re-enter the campaign. How has this pledge been kept? Just as well as the pledge made by the NICHOLLS Government in Louisiana, that there should be no political prosecutions and no more bulldozing in that State if the State Government were turned over to the Democrats. Just as well, also, as the pledge of the Vicksburg Convention that the abuses which have been driving negroes of the South to seek homes in Kansas should be corrected. The fact seems to be that the chivalrous Southrons have forfeited every claim to good faith. No more reliance can be placed upon their pledges. The ruling class in the South consists of outlaws, who lie as readily as they kill. The Yazoo Democrats have simply contributed another evidence of this fact.

DR. LUKE P. BLACKBURN.

If the Governor-elect of Kentucky is the Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN who attempted, during the War of the Rebellion, to spread disease and death throughout the North by means of infected clothing, then the Democratic party of Kentucky is the most shameless and abandoned political organization known to modern annals. The ordinary offenses for which the law provides punishment are as nothing in comparison with the crime of which the Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN of infamous memory stands charged. The undenied charge is that he conspired to infect with loathsome and deadly disease entire communities; that he proposed to murder women and children by wholesale; that he tried to plant the seeds of small-pox and yellow-fever in every household at the North; that he sought to poison the Northern atmosphere as savages poison streams, so that to breathe would be to die by a pestilence. In a word, that he conspired against the life of every person in twenty populous States by methods from which the common assassin would shrink with horror! Dr. BLACKBURN's intent was to transform the cities of the North into charnel-houses, to make death more common than life. No more atrocious, diabolical thought was ever harbored in the heart of man. From his retreat in Canada Dr. BLACKBURN, it is charged, sent his emissaries into the country bearing infected clothing; that he hoped that the poison might be spread to every city of the North; that he desired to compass the death of thousands, hundreds of thousands, millions! The law takes no cognizance of crimes so monstrous as those contemplated by Dr. BLACKBURN. The law deals with human beings, not fiends. No law-maker ever yet presumed that a wretch so abandoned, so vile, so lost to every sentiment of compassion, would cumber the earth with his presence. The scheme failed; there remained nothing of it but the intent. The Rebellion was suppressed, the Union restored, and Dr. BLACKBURN sneaked back from the scene of his conspiracy to the companionship of his old friends and neighbors. His infamy was published abroad. Every Southern man and woman, especially every Kentuckian, who could read a newspaper read of Dr. BLACKBURN's infamy. There is not a civilized community on the face of the earth, outside the Southern States of this Union, where this pestilence-breeding monster would not have been treated with scorn and contempt, outlawed as an enemy of his kind. When a certain Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN was nominated by the Democrats of Kentucky to the Gubernatorial office, they were inquired of as to whether their candidate was the same Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN who planned and attempted to execute a scheme for the introduction and propagation at the North of two of the most hideous and most deadly forms of pestilence. They maintained a studied silence. Then the Cincinnati *Gazette* and a score of other journals charged the fact to be that the Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, the miscreant whom we have described, and the Democratic candidate for the highest office in their gift, were one and the same person. They never disputed it; their candidate never disputed it; nobody disputed it. And Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, with all the odium of a reputation worthy only of the "thugs" of India resting upon his head, was chosen Governor of Kentucky by the usual Democratic majority! Will somebody rise and explain how the people of Kentucky could so sully their honor? How could they so far forget the claims of decency, of humanity, of self-respect, as to indorse, by their votes, the man who coolly plotted to strike down innocent women and helpless children with the awful scourge of small-pox and yellow-fever? It must be presumed that the Democrats of Kentucky knew that their candidate for Governor was in fact the identical Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN who in Canada conspired to assassinate through "the pestilence which walketh in darkness." For it is to be presumed, the charge having been made, that it would have been promptly and indignantly denied were denial, consistent with truth, possible. If this be not true, if the Democrats of Kentucky desire to honor Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN, the author of the pestilence conspiracy, because of his connection with that diabolic scheme, then there is little reason to hope for the regeneration of the South. This much is certain: The Democrats of Kentucky cannot be ignorant of the fact that the people of the North believe the Governor-elect of Kentucky to be the Dr. LUKE P. BLACKBURN of pestilence-spreading fame. In all seriousness and frankness we ask the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* what he thinks the people of the North must think of the people of Kentucky in view of the fact of their choice for Governor?

THE MORAL OF THE SPRAGUE-CONKLING AFFAIR.

The details of the disgraceful drama at Narragansett Pier have been sufficiently set forth in the respective statements of the principal actors to enable any one of average judgment to form an intelligent opinion on its merits. Further than this, the evidence is already sufficiently pertinent and complete to indicate the lesson of the drama so clearly that he who runs may read. In making up an opinion, this much may be conceded in favor of Mrs. SPRAGUE: There is no proof of criminal intimacy between herself and Mr. CONKLING appearing in the evidence thus far developed. We may assume that there is not even sufficient evidence to warrant a strong presumption of it. None the less it is undeniable that the relations between Mrs. SPRAGUE and Mr. CONKLING have been so intimate as to create much public scandal and to set the tongues of gossips wagging. This intimacy has been discussed and criticised in Washington for three years past by members of Congress and their families. It has been displayed so openly and recklessly that mention has been made of it in the public prints. It has never been questioned that Mr. CONKLING has paid Mrs. SPRAGUE marked and unusual attentions; that she has received them with alacrity and pleasure; and that these attentions have not been of the character of those usually bestowed by married men upon the wives of other men. It is unquestionable that he was in her society upon every possible occasion and most frequently when Mr. SPRAGUE and Mrs. CONKLING were away; that he took her to ride and to places of public entertainment; that he frequently met her in her own home; and that during this time Mr. SPRAGUE was personally hostile to him, notwithstanding the somewhat slim pretense that Mr. CONKLING was acting as his attorney. And SPRAGUE, by the way, denies utterly, and ridicules the idea, that CONKLING ensconced himself in the Canonchet mansion on any legal business, or as invited counsel, or to influence or shape any policy in regard to the management of the bankrupt estate. SPRAGUE is permitted by the Assignee to remain in possession of that part of the property as a place of residence until the estate is settled, or until the creditor interest otherwise require. Mrs. SPRAGUE's pretense that CONKLING came with SPRAGUE's knowledge or approval, in his capacity of attorney, to counsel with SPRAGUE in relation to his affairs, is simply bosh, and was invented to furnish a decent pretext for CONKLING's presence in SPRAGUE's house.

So far as the case has progressed, therefore, we have the following situations in this drama,—an unpleasant home, husband and wife estranged and growing farther and farther apart by mutual criminations and recriminations; Mr. SPRAGUE jealous of his wife; and Mrs. SPRAGUE constantly increasing that jealousy by receiving the attentions of her Adonis lover. This is all the testimony that can be adduced upon which to form a judgment in the case, and it is sufficient. There is no question that flirting between unmarried people is a very common and popular practice in American society. It is regarded as a harmless kind of trifling that by mutual consent involves no serious consequences, and has come to be tolerated to a degree that is received with disfavor even in France, where people are vastly less scrupulous about their marital relations than we are in this country. At this point, however, we vary from the French. Our social policy is founded upon Puritanical principles. Once the knot is tied and man and woman become husband and wife, the wife is expected to drop absolutely her former lovers, and not to make new ones. There is no case in the United States jurisprudence where a man has been punished for killing the seducer of his wife. Cases are even very rare where a man has been punished for killing another whom he has suspected of seducing his wife. The old demand of CÆSAR, not alone that his wife should be innocent, but that she should be above the suspicion of guilt, is the demand that is made by American men. There is no other country in the world where CÆSAR's dictum is more popular. Whatever the conduct of the man may be, or whatever code of morals he may adopt as applicable to his own life, the rule is rigidly applied to the wife. It has come to be the unwritten law that whoever violates these conditions does so at the hazard of his life, and that the husband who takes the law into his own hands and redresses his grievances stands in no danger of suffering any penalty therefor.

We may admit that Mrs. SPRAGUE has not been guilty of adultery with Mr. CONKLING; that the intimacy has not been carried so far as to be criminal; and that her moral character has not been tainted in her unusual association with Mr. CONKLING. But at the same time she has gone too far. Her conduct has not been such as to conduce to domestic felicity. There are millions of men in this country who would have acted precisely as Mr. SPRAGUE did, and would have treated any other man acting as Mr. CONKLING did as an interloper on their premises, to be ejected or to be shot. What effect the transaction at Narragansett Pier may have upon Mr. CONKLING politically is not germane to the subject at all. The politicians are keen enough to take care of that. There is but one phase of the situation that is worth consideration, and that is the social, and, looking at it from that point of view, Mrs. SPRAGUE violated the duties of the wife that are exacted by the husband, and Mr. CONKLING violated not only the etiquette, but the commonest proprieties and decencies of Mr. SPRAGUE's home. Mr. CONKLING has suffered the disgrace of being driven from that home at the mouth of a shot-gun. He should thank his lucky stars that he was not shot. The only amend he can make in future is to get as far as possible away from the infatuations of his charmer, and to make up in his excessive distance from Mrs. SPRAGUE and conspicuous avoidance of Mr. SPRAGUE what he has lost heretofore by his unwarranted contiguity to the former and his invasion of the domicile of the latter. We may even concede that Mr. SPRAGUE is an habitual drinker, and that he is a harsh man when tight; but, even admitting this, still he was justified in driving Mr. CONKLING away, as the latter was occupying his house without his consent. Mrs. SPRAGUE knew that she had no right to invite men to her house who were not welcome to her husband, no matter how fond she might be of them, and Mr. CONKLING knew well enough that his presence there would not prove agreeable to SPRAGUE, having more than once had demonstration of that fact. If Mr. SPRAGUE had visited his wrath upon CONKLING by shooting him, it is doubtful whether any jury in the land would have convicted him of any offense, so deeply rooted is the doctrine which we have defined, which governs American men.

Mr. Z. L. WHITE, a staff correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writes a very interesting letter to that paper from Salt Lake City in regard to the Mormon troubles. He says that the Saints unwittingly made a trap for themselves, and fell into it:

> The Mormon Legislature of Utah enacted the code of criminal procedure of California, not knowing that it contained a provision for the appointment of triers to determine whether a juror is qualified or not to serve in the trial of a given case. This puts it into the power of the prosecuting attorney to weed out all Mormons from a jury about to try a man indicted for polygamy, and to secure twelve men who will bring in a verdict in accordance with the evidence. This law was enforced in the MILES case, and even Mormon lawyers appointed by the Judge as triers were obliged to reject Mormon jurors, and MILES was convicted. This law cannot be repealed by the Mormon Legislature, because the Governor has an absolute veto power and will never sign a bill for that purpose.

Since the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the REYNOLDS case, which took the Mormons entirely by surprise, they have for the first time become convinced that their cherished institution is in danger. They had believed that the law against polygamy would be declared unconstitutional. "Old residents of Salt Lake City say that at no time since the coming of JOHNSON's army to Utah, more than twenty years ago, have the leaders of the Mormons felt that they had so much cause of apprehension as now." At a meeting in the Tabernacle Sunday, Aug. 10, JOSEPH F. SMITH made a long and inflammatory address. He said: "The Mormons have been living under the most damnable oppression the world ever saw, and have borne it meekly, but the time has come when we must defend our rights with our lives, if need be, for the life we now lead is a miserable burden." Repeating then that the Mormons were peaceable and sought no quarrel with anybody, but simply desired to be let alone, he exclaimed: "Nevertheless, keep your powder dry; and if any of you have not arms of the best kind, and plenty of them, for God's sake get them at once!" We rejoice that the Mormons are at last aroused to the fact that the United States Government means to "oppress" polygamy. It is the duty of the Government to "oppress" that and all kindred institutions out of existence. If the Mormons don't like the programme, they would be wise to seek another home.

KATE FIELD has a chatty article about W. S. GILBERT, the author of the words of "Pinafore," in the September *Scribner's*. Some people will be surprised to learn—though theatre-goers we hope will not—that GILBERT has been a prolific dramatic author for many years. Some of his best known works are the following: "The Palace of Truth," "Pygmalian and Galatea," "The Wicked World," "Charity," "Sweethearts," "Trial by Jury," "The Sorcerer," "Dan'l Druce," "Pinafore," and "Engaged." Some of his pieces which have had long runs in England have never been heard of in the United States. Among them are "Randall's Thumb," in which Herman Vezin acted 150 nights, "Creatures of Impulse" (also 150 nights), "Dulcamara" (120 nights), "The Vivandiere," "The Merry Zingara." GILBERT had a classical education, graduating at the University of London. As a mere boy he was fond of theatricals, and guided his companions in sports of this description. He is still only 43 years of age; and, says Miss FIELD, "as he declares that no man creates anything worthy of himself until the age of 40, it is safe to conclude that he has only begun to explore a mine rare in quality and rich in possibilities." A singular fact noted by Miss FIELD is that, until the success of young GILBERT, his father, the elder GILBERT, did not seem to suspect that he had the possibilities of authorship within him. But, as soon as the young man's success was assured, GILBERT *pere* burst into a full-blown author, beginning to write novels and stories at the mature age of 60.

The precise offense for which GEORGE Q. CANNON and his two associate executors of the will of BRIGHAM YOUNG are now confined in the Penitentiary is a refusal to account for the funds in their possession. They paid themselves $50,000 fees for settling the estate; expended $10,-

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000 illegally for interest; $30,000 in the payment of debts alleged to be outlawed; and $52,000 in liquidation of the debts of JOHN W. YOUNG, the late Prophet's favorite son. On being asked to pay this money, or its equivalent, into court, they refused, and were sent to jail for contempt. If they had lived in more civilized communities, like Chicago or New York, they would have filed an account in which the whereabouts of the money would be made as clear as mud, and would then have pocketed their $50,000 fees according to law.

We have received from the Jasper Monumental Association, of Savannah, Ga., a circular addressed to "Irishmen and Friends of Constitutional Liberty," from which the following is taken:

It will be remembered that on the 9th day of October, 1779, Sergeant JASPER fell in the attack on Savannah, and it is the intention of this Association to lay the corner-stone of the proposed monument on the 9th day of October, 1879. No occasion could be more appropriate than the centennial of his death; no place more fitting than that whereon he fell. While other Irishmen rose higher in the Colonial ranks, yet none there was who more truly represented Ireland in America than the brave and modest WILLIAM JASPER.

Subscriptions may be addressed to the Treasurer of the Association, J. J. MCGOWAN. Some of the best names in Savannah are attached to the circular.

It is not surprising that the Southern politicians, having discovered the usefulness of the shotgun in political campaigns, should be unwilling to give it up. The remarkable thing about the Yazoo affair is only that they have so soon trained their guns to bear on each other. It was bound to come sooner or later. The weapons of tyranny and cruelty are always in the end destructive to those who use them. Some of the very men who bulldozed DIXON this year will be themselves bulldozed and killed next year and the year after.

The Yazoo Valley *Flag* observes that the political canvass in Sunflower County is "taking a form we very much regret. Sheriff S. L. RICHARDSON is charged with drawing the color line to array negroes in favor of his re-election, and declaring himself a candidate independent of the Democratic organization." The next news from Sunflower County will probably be that somebody has killed Sheriff S. L. RICHARDSON, merely to give expression to the "deep regret" which his political conduct has caused.

The tap of a lady's fan is a light thing, but before now it has toppled over lofty fabrics of ambition and given events a new channel.—*New York Sun.*

It is surprising that Lord BYRON should have made the same profound observation as the editor of the *Sun* sixty-odd years ago. The poet, not the editor, remarked:

And sometimes ladies hit exceeding hard,
And fans turn into falchions in fair hands.

On the whole, we prefer BYRON's version of this great idea to DANA's.

As soon as Mr. TILDEN is convinced that ROBINSON cannot be elected Governor he himself will come forward as a candidate. He feels that the time to stake everything is at hand. The New York *Tribune* very truly remarks: "If he cannot hope to carry this State, it will save him a great deal of money and some trouble to find it out before the Presidential Nominating Convention meets."

The case of the charming young lady in England who is advertised for, and described as having a cross tattooed on her right leg, is causing the most widespread interest to be taken in the unknown fair of that country. It is proposed that all suspected persons shall be required to prove that they are innocent. This is manifestly a case in which a presumption of guilt is admissible.

Capt. DIXON, the victim of the bulldozers in Yazoo County, may have been a bad man in the past. But it is well to bear in mind that he wasn't killed on account of his badness. He was killed because he had the temerity to assert his rights as an American citizen and announce himself as a candidate for office.

Col. NICK SMITH, son-in-law of HORACE GREELEY, has permitted the American Literary Bureau to advertise him as "The Handsomest Man in the World." He should travel with Mrs. LANGTRY.

Mr. WATTERSON recommends abstinence from the use of ardent spirits as a means of preventing yellow-fever; and those who can't abstain "would better" go to Block Island.

SAMBO remarks to his white brethren in Yazoo: "Now ye know how it is yo'self."

PERSONALS.

Dr. Dio Lewis is summering at Arlington Heights.

President Grevy wants the Elysee Palace enlarged.

Ismail Pasha intends, it is said, to reside at Genoa.

Mr. Tilden's is only a single-barreled boom. —*John Sherman.*

The late A. T. Stewart is spending the summer in Canada.

Robert Bonner has never been known to bet on a horse-race.

Mr. Sprague has not yet begun to lecture, —except to his wife.

Mr. Carlyle's income from his books is said to be about $4,000.

Judge Hilton must come down with the dust before he can get Stewart's.

"Tom" Hughes' son is in South Africa, where he has been fighting the Zulus.

Miss Julia Holman, of the Holman Opera Company, died in London on Sunday.

Fall River mills are the most extensive manufacturers of defaulters in this country.

Mr. Henry W. Longfellow is spending a few weeks at his old home in Portland, Me.

It would seem that Mr. Sprague is almost as dangerous when sober as Henry Watterson.

Sojourner Truth has gone to Kansas, and she says glibly, "This is my colored exodus."

To "Old Probabilities": Bring back that Manitoba wave and no questions will be asked.

Queen Victoria's journeys from England to Scotland are estimated to cost $10,000 apiece.

Speaking of the base-ball championship, the Chicagos appear to have struck out for it again.

Ben Butler refuses to retire to private life, which is probably a pretty good thing for private life.

Mr. Murray vindicates his love for fast horses by citing the old saying that "Life is but a span."

Liszt, the pianist, is nearly 70 years of age. He has a pension of $5,000 per year in Hungary.

Mr. Alice Oates fights persons who look at his wife. Mr. Langtry fights persons who do not look at his wife.

Attorney-General Devens has been spending several weeks at York, Me. He was in Boston Saturday.

M. De Lesseps is coming to America. We shall be glad to see him, but he must leave his Panama Canal at home.

The father of the Rev. W. H. H. Murray was a Connecticut ship-carpenter, and was born in Guilford, in that State.

A large supply of David Davis' celebrated soothing sirups should be sent immediately to Yazoo County, Mississippi.

An exchange says "White blackberries ave appeared in Arkansas." One of the effects of the colored exodus, probably.

Senator B. H. Hill, who is now 56 years old, has just shaved off his beard, and consequently looks ten years younger.

Miss Eugenie Paul, the burlesque actress, who is soon to wed Mr. Thomas Jefferson, son of the comedian, says she will leave burlesque and single life at the same time.

The sea-serpent has arrived at New London, Conn. There is no doubt about it this time. It was discovered by a reliable gentleman who had drank fifteen cocktails before breakfast.

FOREIGN.

Great Destruction Caused by Recent Floods in Wales.

Profound Apprehensions Concerning the Harvests.

War Between Russia and China Now Believed to Be Imminent.

Troops of the Former About to Invade the Latter's Territory.

Russian Nihilists Sentenced to Death and Penal Servitude.

The French Cable Expedition Experiencing Very Rough Weather.

Permission Obtained for the Introduction of Edison's Telephone in Paris.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE STORM.

By Cable to New York Herald.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The storm of Saturday and Sunday was succeeded by a short interval of fine weather of about thirty-six hours. Yesterday, however, the storm predicted arrived, and there was a renewal of the flood throughout the country, especially in North Wales. The *Times* contains reports of heavy rains along the valley of the Lower Avon, which is overflowing and doing much damage to the hay. The Trent has also overflowed, and swept everything movable away. Many tons of hay are to be seen floating down the river, and the people are beginning to be much alarmed at the floods. Great fears are entertained at Burton-on-Trent on account of the water rising so rapidly. Many acres of land are under water in the vicinity of Nottingham.

THE RIVERS

have overflowed their banks in many parts of Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Staffordshire, inundating the low-lying lands and rendering footpaths and turnpike roads impassable for pedestrians. The farmers say incalculable harm has been done to the crops. In fact, they have been utterly ruined by the continued storms. A gentleman writing to the *Times* says that more rain fell between 9 o'clock on the morning of the 16th and 9 o'clock on the morning of the 18th than has ever fallen in an entire month for the last eight years, except September and October of 1872, and that the rainfall was 6.36 inches during the two days, while during the month of September, 1872, it amounted to 6.47, and in October it reached 7.05. A series of storms passed over Brighton to-day. The thunder that attended them was very heavy and the lightning exceedingly vivid. The rain fell in torrents during the whole time the storm took to pass over. Matters have assumed a very serious aspect, and it is now believed that

THE HARVEST

will amount to very little. Some crops in western Sussex are rotting, and there is not the slightest hope of saving them. A Denbigh correspondent telegraphs that in the Vale of Clwyd the storms and floods have been the worst ever known. As the water subsides the damage to property and destruction of crops and live-stock becomes more apparent. Immense quantities of hay have been carried away by the floods, and hundreds of cattle and sheep have been found drowned. Thousands of acres of corn-crops are under water, and in many cases farm-houses are completely cut off from the outer world. At Dover a heavy storm set in this afternoon, accompanied by heavy thunder and lightning.

THE RAIN

was so heavy that nearly all the basements of the houses were flooded. A violent thunder and lightning storm also visited Sittingbourne, doing much damage. Several houses were struck by lightning and one man killed. The rain fell in torrents, flooding the whole district. The overflow of the river at Bath caused much inconvenience in the lower portions of the city. The river was never known in recent years to have risen to such an extent in the month of August. This has been the severest summer ever experienced in these islands.

RIVERS OVERFLOWED.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The rains in England continue, and there is a renewal of the overflow of rivers in Somersetshire, Derbyshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, and Staffordshire.

SUBMERGED CROPS.

In the vale of Clwydd, Wales, thousands of acres of crops are still submerged, and hundreds of cattle and sheep drowned.

DYING.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Sir Rowland Hill, founder of the penny-postage system, is dying, aged 85 years.

John Baldwin Buckstone, comedian and dramatic author, is on his deathbed, and in destitute circumstances.

EXONERATED.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The *Times*, in its leader this morning, announces that the authorities decide the evidence before the Court Martial in Africa does not justify the conviction of Lieut. Carey. The findings of the Court are accordingly quashed. Carey retains his rank. He is released from arrest to-day. The sentence of the Court was dismissal from the service.

DEAD.

Sir John George Shaw Le Fevre, Vice-Chancellor of the University of London, is dead.

TATTERSALL'S AND THE CORNER—AMERICAN RAILROAD STOCK.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Edmund Tattersall, generally known as the successor of "The Old Man at the Corner," has petitioned the courts for a compulsory wind-up of the business. The event is watched with the greatest interest by all men interested in horse-racing. If Tattersall is wound up it will create a revolution in all matters relating to betting and racing.

The *Times*' Philadelphia telegram giving the results of the Secretary of the Treasury's glowing forecast of the crops has had a great effect on 'Change, and all stocks in American railroads have advanced. Inquiries for the stock of the principal lines are also reported from Paris.

FRANCE.

EDISON TELEPHONE.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The *Standard's* Paris dispatch says the Edison Company has obtained permission from the Government to establish telephonic communication between various quarters of Paris.

THE GRAND HOTEL.

The same dispatch states that M. Philipant, financier, has bought the Grand Hotel, paying over £1,000,000 for it.

PILGRIMS.

The *News* Paris correspondent reports 3,500 pilgrims have started for Lourdes. This is double the number of last year's pilgrimage.

WADDINGTON.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Premier Waddington, in a speech at a banquet given to the Council-General of Aisne, energetically defended the Ferry Educational bill. Referring to the amnesty, he said the question was definitely settled and the Government would vigorously oppose any attempt to reopen it. The Government adhered to the resolution declaring Blanqui's election illegal.

Discussing the internal situation of France, he said nothing untoward should occur. Some important reductions in taxation might be looked for next year. Waddington concluded by saying the relations between France and foreign Powers were of the most friendly character.

LAUNCH OF AN IRON-CLAD—A NEW EMIGRANT BUREAU.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—The largest French iron-clad ever built, 9,600 tons burden and 8,000 horse-power, has been successfully launched at L'Orient.

The Edison Company have obtained a concession for the establishment of a Telephonic Exchange and general business at Paris.

BANK SPECIE.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—Specie in the Bank of France increased 3,288,000 francs the past week.

RUSSIA.

THE CROPS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch reports that the statistics of crops in Russia show the yield of wheat in 1879, as compared with 1878, is the same. The yield of rye and oats is larger, and that of barley and potatoes smaller.

NIHILISTS ARRESTED.

CHRISTIANA, Aug. 21.—Two Russian students, Nihilists, have been arrested at Wadsoe, the Russian Government having demanded their extradition.

RUSSIAN HATRED OF GERMANY—WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

By Cable to Cincinnati Enquirer.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 20.—An immense sensation has been caused by the simultaneous publication of articles in the *Molwa*, the *Nuewa Vremja*, and the *Golos*, bitterly denouncing Germany, and accusing Prince Bismarck of giving a moral support to Count Andrassy, with the view of providing a basis for a future Central European coalition against Russia. Gen. Todleben, who has recently been sent to Poland and intrusted with the chief military command there, has been instructed to take all possible precautions for strengthening the fortresses.

NIHILISTS SENTENCED.

ODESSA, Aug. 21.—The judgments of the military tribunal against a number of the Nihilists have been published. Five men are sentenced to be hanged, one woman goes to Siberia, and twenty-two others are sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

WAR IMMINENT.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—An article in *Le Librete* says war between Russia and China is imminent. The Russians are about to cross the frontier.

KAUFMANN.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The popularity of Gen. Kaufmann increases. The Government holds him to blame for the Afghan policy, and for his advocacy of the retrocession of Kuldja to China.

TURKEY.

TRADE PROPOSAL.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The *Post's* Berlin dispatch states that reports from the German Consuls in the East urge the establishment of a direct line of German steamers to Salonica, as a means of extending the German trade in the Levant.

CLAIM FOR RESTITUTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—The Porte has made a claim for restitution of several localities ceded to Servia through error.

THE GREEK COMMISSION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 21.—The Greek frontier Commissioners began their sittings to-day.

WILL SOON BE RAISED.

The state of seige in Bulgaria will soon be raised.

PAID.

The employes of the Ministry of War have been paid their salaries for April.

NEW CABLE.

ROUGH WEATHER.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The last communication through the cable from the steamer Faraday, laying the new French cable, was received on the 4th of August. The Faraday was then experiencing heavy weather. The cable is supposed to have been cut and, it is hoped, buoyed. The steamer Weser spoke the Faraday on the 18th in latitude 49 degrees 19 minutes north, longitude 14 degrees 30 minutes west, but the only words of the signals decipherable were: "Lifted 1,700 cable."

MEXICO.

DECLINES A RE-ELECTION.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 15, via Havana, Aug. 21.—President Diaz continues to decline to serve another term even if the constitutional amendment against a re-election is repealed. Many persons believe the secret partisans of Diaz are keeping the re-election question continually before the public and fostering the excitement, and that Diaz will at the last moment accept a re-election in deference to the people's wish.

Many foreigners instigating revolution in the country have been expelled by Diaz.

CUBA.

IMPORTED WINES TAXED.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—The municipality will hereafter levy a tax on imported wines and liquors. The importer must deliver to the Cashier of the municipality specifications of the quantity and quality of each consignment, and for omissions and errors a fine of $1 gold is assessed upon each parcel. Beer must pay per dozen bottles 30 cents gold; champagne, superior, $2.40 per box; common, 72 cents per box.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

GROUNDED.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A telegram to the Lloyds reports that a steamer grounded in the Suez Canal yesterday, and that traffic through the canal has been stopped.

TRAFFIC RESUMED.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The traffic of the Suez Canal, interrupted yesterday by the grounding of a steamer, is resumed.

ROME.

A WARNING.

ROME, Aug. 21.—The Pope has received an anonymous letter from Baltimore warning against attempts to poison him. The letter contains so many references to the Pope's private life, it is believed it was posted in America merely as a blind. An investigation is in progress.

DEFERRED.

A decision in Garibaldi's divorce suit is deferred until November.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED.

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—The Russian and English Commissioners have seriously differed relative to the delimitation of the Russo-Turkish frontier in Asia, each disputing the accuracy of the other's map. Lord Dufferin has suspended the negotiations at St. Petersburg on the subject.

AUSTRIA.

DETERMINED TO RESIGN.

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—The Emperor to-day gave a two-hours' audience to Count Andrassy. The Count declared his determination to resign unalterable.

Count Carolyi has declined the nomination to succeed Andrassy.

GERMANY.

BISMARCK AND ANDRASSY.

VIENNA, Aug. 21.—The *New Free Press* announces that Bismarck recently wrote Andrassy, inviting the latter to meet him at Gastein.

AFRICA.

TROUBLE AT NEW CALABAR.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Intelligence from the west coast of Africa states that a dispute arose between King Amacheree, at New Calabar, and one of his Chiefs. As a result the latter left town with his people, took possession of the oil markets, blockaded the creeks, and stopped all traffic. It is feared the break will become general.

AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Advices from Cape Town to the 5th inst., via Madeira, say Sir Garnet Wolseley arrived at Rorke's Drift on the 3d. King Cetywayo is at a kraal north of the Black Umvelosi River, with a small following.

The Umquellas and Pondos attacked a tribe of British subjects on the first of August and the tribe was obliged to retire. The attack was renewed three days afterwards. Reinforcements were then sent the British subjects, and the Pondos are now more peaceful.

GREECE.

TROOPS CALLED OUT.

ATHENS, Aug. 21.—Eight thousand men, of the second class of the territorial army, have been called out. The King has postponed his autumn tour.

SWITZERLAND.

BODY RECOVERED.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The body of Dr. Mosely, killed in descending the Matterhorn, has been recovered.

BELGIUM.

DEAD.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Joseph Octave de Lipierre, Belgian historian and antiquary, is dead, aged 76.

BY MAIL.

DISCLOSURES FROM CHINA—SWINDLING CONSULS DETECTED—COL. MOSBY.

A noteworthy letter from "Guerrilla" Mosby, our Consul at Hong Kong, has just been published. The letter is dated on the 20th of February last. If it reached the State Department —it is addressed to F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary—there seems to have been no answer given to it. Another significant circumstance is that the letter is published, not from a copy furnished by the State Department, but from a copy presumably furnished by Mr. Mosby. Consul Mosby finds that there are fees attached to the inspection of vessels leaving Hong Kong with Chinese emigrants for the United States. The law making Consular inspection necessary was passed in 1862, and our present Consul estimates that in the period between the passage of that act and the date of his letter fully $30,000 was collected from this source alone. Not a dollar of this sum seems to have been turned into the Treasury of the United States until 1871; no reports of fees from this source were made at all. Since that time reports have been made regularly, the "expenses" balancing the fee with the most scrupulous exactness. Mr. Mosby does not scruple to say that the expenses were outrageous, and to leave the ground for a conclusive presumption that his predecessors made a good thing out of these fees. Consul Mosby says he would like to retain the fees, and he asks the Department if it can be done legally. The Department should not have hesitated in sending him prompt instructions on the subject. These fees belong to the people of the United States, and those who have converted them to their own use have been guilty of malversation in office. Everywhere the fee system leads to abuse. The State Department owes it to itself to investigate the consular system in China and make an example of those who have brought disgrace upon the service. The policy of silence and suppression will not do. Let no guilty man escape. It would be better to have all our Consulates full of Rebel Brigadiers than to have them full of the "trooly loyal," who make no more distinction between meum and teum than Tammany officeholders. Secretary Evarts owes it to himself and the country to promptly answer Consul Mosby's letter, and to examine the charges implied in it. The abuses in our Consular system in China cannot be too soon removed. The persistent smoke in that quarter indicates fire.

THE SCANDAL.

"NOT PROVED."

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ARCOLA, Ill., Aug. 18.—It is certainly unfortunate, both for Senator Conkling and Mrs. Sprague, that their friends should have sought to break the force of public opinion in respect to the recent scandal by placing their defense upon the grounds of political enmity. Political rancor and the accumulated hate of many years, more intense because suppressed, may hound both these persons with relentless venom, now that circumstances have placed them in the social pillory to be shot at; but that either political hate, or intrigue, or conspiracy could have precipitated the Narragansett Pier denouement is absurd. Mr. Conkling was free to come and go. So far as his visit to Narragansett Pier and to the house of Mr. Sprague is concerned, he was absolutely a free agent. There was no influence in Washington or outside that had the slightest power to impel one way or the other. He went to Narragansett simply because he wanted to go, or, possibly, because Mrs. Sprague desired him to come.

If the consequences of his going were unpleasant, that was his misfortune. The effort to make him a political martyr certainly will not detract from the odium of the scandal, if there is any odium attached to it, nor from that portion which may cling to him.

I do not wish to be understood as attempting the defense of a man who ought to be abundantly able to take care of himself. Mr. Conkling has thought best to maintain silence. He doubtless understands the situation. But there is a woman in the case whose reputation may be hopelessly smirched. It seems to me that we are going too fast,—that we are reversing the usual process on which judgment, to be of value, is based. I may be in a hopeless minority, but I believe Mr. Conkling to be innocent of the "great transgression." Certainly his guilt has not been proved; and that is the kindlier, the better rule of life, I think, which allows innocence until guilt is established. That plane of feeling which would derive satisfaction from the guilt of these somewhat historical personages is certainly not to be commended or envied. The feelings should have nothing to do in making up the public judgment upon the case, and because they do obtain as essential factors, so far from being to the credit of, are calculated to bring opprobrium on American sentiment as respects social questions. I divided that part of mankind which believed in Mr. Beecher's guilt into three classes. First, the class who were utterly unable to comprehend Mr. Beecher, either in his intellectual or moral nature; second, the class who envied or hated him,—who envied because he stood on a different plane, and who hated because he had lashed them through the press or from the forum; third, that very considerable portion of mankind who were morally certain that, with one third the opportunity, they would have defiled a friend's honor. I do not seek to make an application of this classification to the present scandal, for the inequalities of the intellectual and moral plane of the two men are too marked, but it may not be without a suggestive value in explaining the universal hue and cry which has followed the Narragansett explosion.

This almost universal assent in the guilt of these persons is discreditable alike to the morals and intelligence of our people. To me the theory of guilt is perfectly irreconcilable with the facts as they appear, and it is not our business "to go behind the returns." It is inconceivable to me how a guilty man could have gone, upon invitation or otherwise, to the home of a man whose honor he had betrayed, for the purpose of taking up his abode, when he must know that his presence is a continual menace against the peace of the family, and almost certain to bring about an explosion which would fasten scandal and infamy upon two homes. Mr. Conkling is credited with being a man of incomparable effrontery, but he is not, certainly, a fool. If he is guilty, the public estimate which has accorded him high rank as a politician and statesman is the most egregious failure our history has so far recorded as respects public men. If he is guilty, his trip to Narragansett Pier proves him to be the most hopeless and irredeemable idiot on the American Continent. He must have known, if he had sense enough to take him there without being checked through as baggage, that his visit would likely end in a scene, possibly in a tragedy, the least of whose effects would be the crippling of his career as a public man. The theory of infatuation, however valuable as a theory, will hardly explain an act which involved the surrender of an ambition which must be more to Roscoe Conkling than a thousand Kate Spragues, however alluring or fascinating. Mr. Conkling lives in his ambition, and he is the farthest possible remove from that character which sacrifices fame for passion. His enemies are inconsistent. They charge him with being cold, intriguing, and boundlessly ambitious. These qualities, so far from leading him to, would keep him from Mr. Sprague's house. Common prudence would keep him away. He had abundant opportunity for carrying on a liaison in Washington City. Only a reckless adventurer or stupid imbecile would have braved exposure and public condemnation by a visit which, by no possibility, could be explained as accidental. No, Mr. Conkling's enemies will have to restate their estimate of him, or offer more proof than the outbreak of a jealous, possibly a drunken, husband affords, before a case against him can be made.

The theory of Mr. Conkling's guilt makes him remarkable in another particular. If he is guilty, his visit to ex-Gov. Sprague's home is the most barefaced and intolerable piece of effrontery and impudence that has ever disgraced the life of an American Senator. It should secure his prompt expulsion from the body whose dignity and character his fellowship and presence disgrace, and should call down upon his head the odium of all good people. Does any one believe that such results will occur?

Lacking proof, it seems to me that fair dealing should call for a suspension of judgment. Mr. Conkling may have been foolish, doubtless was, Mrs. Sprague may have been indiscreet, and in some sense may have compromised her fair name, but that they were criminally guilty is certainly not established by any facts which the most diligent search of the most prurient gossips have so far brought to light, or to be believed on any theory of common sense, as the case now stands.

JOHN MORGAN M'KOWN.

CONKLING'S POSITION.

Special to Courier-Journal (Dem.).

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The wing of the Republican party in this State of which George William Curtis is the chief feather, is stirred with satisfaction over the singeing which the Conkling wing has received by the Sprague shotgun. Conkling has been well hated within his own party, and in the common run of talk he does not receive much pity or sympathy, as he has rode rough-shod over men right and left. The effect of the scandal on Conkling's future is variously estimated. The quality of meanness and selfishness so prominent in his conduct after the escapade chills the forgiveness which in generosity might be entertained for his conduct because of his proud carreer. There are several New York editors who will not soon forget his persistent attempts to put them on the wrong track in this matter, and the statement of Mrs. Sprague to the contrary. It is well known here that he did try to get the press to confine its publications to the fact that Sprague was after the silly Dutchman with his shotgun, while he (Conkling) happened to be at Canonchet on legal business, and was only brought into collision with the infuriated husband in preventing violence to the German, and other consequences of Sprague's anger. This story has become fearfully and wonderfully pellucid in the light of the established facts which have appeared. The matter was kept out of the *Herald* and *Tribune* through Mr. Conkling's individual efforts, which same efforts were directed toward other New York papers with less success. The anxiety to hush up the matter was what led one New York paper to promptly telegraph for all the facts. Mr. James Gordon Bennett sent telegrams to his paper by the dozen, and was so anxious to keep the case out of print that either a misdirected or miscarried dispatch get into the hands of the managing editor, with different inclination, and he demanded the facts of all Eastern correspondents. Mr. Bennett must have been very nervous over the situation, for on one or two days he could not wait for the New York papers to reach Newport, but sent on for a telegraphic digest of what they contained about the Sprague scandal.

A statement is daily looked for from Roscoe Conkling, but there is little reason to believe that he will make one. He is in seclusion at Utica, and refuses to notice telegrams or notes about the scandal, or to give admittance to any newspaper man's card. Mr. Sprague will also maintain strict silence. Authentic reports from Canonchet show that Mrs. Sprague is quite as angry with her husband as he has been with her, and that whatever patched-up peace will ensue, there will never be a real reconciliation. Mr. Sprague does not accuse his wife of infidelity to him in any criminal act, and therefore does not contemplate a divorce, but it is intimated that she may sue him for divorce for alleged cruelty. Her promises in her statement that the full truth shall be made known at the proper time, are taken as indications that the affair may be brought to judicial notice at her instance.

ALMOST A TRAGEDY.

ACT I.—*The ex-Husband Solus. Enter Messenger.*

Messenger—He has been there, lo! these three days.

Ex-Husband (starting up)—What ho! without! Bring me my double-barreled shotgun and load it well with three balls.

ACT II.—*Enter ex-Husband with a double-barreled gun. From opposite direction the German Tutor.*

Tutor—Sare, mine wages pe not baid.

Ex-H.—Wages! Wages! at a time like this—or any other time! Out of my way, fellow!

G. T. (picking himself up)—I writes to somepodies apout dis.

ACT III.—*Enter Stableman.*

What ho! Who pays for pasturage of these colts and fillies?

Ex-H.—Not I.

All—Nor I.

German Tutor—Who bays me mine vages, eh?

Ex-H.—Not I.

All—Nor I. [*Exeunt omnes.*

ACT IV.—*The ex-Husband confronts the D. of D. P. (Disturber of Domestic Peace.)*

Ex. H.—Ha! villain, we meet again. Look, thou! Look down the barrels of this shotgun. What seest thou?

D. of D. P.—See? I see three balls. Methinks I've seen that sign before!

Ex. H.—Go, monster, go! I give thee five minutes.

Wretch, I fly.

ACT V.—*The monster goes, but presently returns.*

Sire, one word. I've left my trunk. 'Tis full of bonds, mortgages, and challenges to a Southern Senator and—and—

Ex. H.—And what else hast thou in thy trunk?

M. and D. of D. P.—(Monster and Disturber of Domestic Peace.)—Proofs, proofs of my virtue—brandy—brandy ink—and—and—

Ex. H.—And what! What else?

D. of D. P.—Spare me further recital!

Ex. H.—Never. See, I'm pulling both triggers. What else?

Curling tongs!

Ex. H.—Ha! Ha! I knew it! 'Twas with such machinery thou did'st her weak heart beguile. Ha! Ha! (fires both barrels at the State of Rhode Island and misses it.) [*Curtain.*

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 21.—The Western Michigan Medical Society was in session here yesterday, about sixty members being in attendance.

The County Woman's Christian Temperance Union closed a two-days' session here this evening.

The weather here is cool and pleasant, the hotels are crowded, and the fishing is good.

Peaches are coming in now very freely, excellent in quality, and at reasonable prices. Large shipments are made to Kansas City, Burlington, Omaha, and other distant points.

AN UNCLAIMED CORPSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RACINE, Wis., Aug. 21.—The dead body of a woman, coffined in a metallic casket and boxed, was landed from the Chicago train yesterday at Racine Junction. The box was not marked, and, no one claiming it, it was opened by the police to-day. A plate was found inside the coffin inscribed: "Helen Johnson; died May 12, 1875, aged 38 years 11 months and 2 days." The conductor of the train that brought the body says two women gave him a ticket for the body at Chicago, saying it would be claimed at Racine Junction, which saying has not been verified as yet.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Aug. 21.—Mrs. J. B. Doe, Jr., wife of a prominent young attorney of this city, died suddenly at 4 o'clock this morning. Her remains will be taken to Winona, Minn., for interment.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 21.—Judge J. L. Rice, for the past twenty-two years a prominent attorney of this city, and for several years Register in Bankruptcy, died this evening after an illness of three weeks. The deceased was a bachelor, and accumulated a large fortune in his practice, leaving an estate valued at $50,000 to $100,000.

TEMPERANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Aug. 21.—Crowds still continue in attendance upon the National Temperance Camp-Meeting at Bismarck Grove. This morning a general prayer-meeting was held, also the first meeting of the Ancient Templars. Maj. Wilson presided. Eloquent speeches were made by several speakers. Friday promises most interesting ceremonies. Evening addresses will be given by George W. Bain, of Kentucky, and Thomas E. Murphy.

SPORTING EVENTS.

Some Interesting Flops Affecting the League Championship Situation.

The Revivified Chicagos Send the Buffalos Away in Deep Gloom.

Providence and Cincinnati Similarly Treated by Syracuse and Cleveland.

Trotting by Rarus and Alley and Pacing by Sleepy Tom at Utica.

BASE-BALL.

LIKE FINDING IT.

If the Buffalo Club thought to get any satisfaction out of yesterday's game with the White Stockings, they were badly disappointed, since the result was a Waterloo for the visitors, they being defeated 10 to 1 in a well played game—on the part of the home nine. The men were placed as in Wednesday's game, and all, with the exception of Dalrymple, Shaffer, and Quest, played magnificently in the field. Although Quest is not charged with any errors, his throwing to first base was not good, and on two occasions an error was saved only by extraordinary stops by Gore, who covered the bag in first-class style. Hankinson's pitching was even more effective than in the previous game, the Buffalos hitting for but four bases, and one of these hits was a palpable "scratch." Mr. Galvin, who has obtained quite a reputation as a pitcher lately, was nearly knocked out of his position, and the six earned runs in the score show that the Whites were on their muscle. Their first tally was obtained in the first inning, Dalrymple leading off with a safe grounder over second base, getting second on Fulmer's beastly muff of a well-thrown ball by Clapp, third while Peters was being retired by Fulmer and Walker, and home on Fulmer's muff of Williamson's grounder. In the third inning they earned three more. Dalrymple started the fun by hitting safely to right field. Peters was out by Clapp to Walker on a "dump" hit in front of the plate, Dalrymple going to second, and he went to third while Fulmer was throwing out Williamson at first. Shaffer corked a long one between left and centre fields for two bases, Dalrymple scoring, and, as Gore followed with a three-baser to the lower end of the grounds, Shaffer tallied. Flint brought in Gore by a liner to left, but was put out while trying to steal second. The Buffalos secured their only run of the game in the fourth inning. After Hornung and Galvin had been retired, Walker sent a grounder to right, which Shaffer threw so badly to Gore that the striker reached first. Fulmer hit a ball which Hankinson partially stopped, but in trying to field it quickly Williamson threw over Gore's head, Walker tallying and Fulmer going to third, where he was left by Force, who was thrown out by Hankinson.

The fifth inning yielded two unearned runs for the Whites. Peters was given a life by Crowley's wild throw to first. Williamson's foul fly was taken by Clapp. Shaffer dropped a safe fly in right field, Peters going to third. Shaffer took second on a passed ball. Gore hit to Fulmer, Peters being retired at the home-plate, and Shaffer reaching third. Gore stole second, and on Fulmer's wild throw of Flint's grounder, on which the striker went to third, both Gore and Shaffer tallied. Quest sent a long fly to left, Hornung making a brilliant catch.

Williamson got around the bases in the seventh inning, Peters first going out on a fly to Crowley. Williamson took first on Walker's muff, second on a passed ball, and third on Crowley's bad throw to that base after he had caught Shaffer's fly. Gore brought in the tally by a base-hit to left, Flint closing the inning by a fly to Eggler.

All this time the Buffalos were doing nothing in the way of batting, two of their four base hits having been made in the first inning, one in the third, and another in the sixth. After the visitors' part of the ninth inning was over, the White Stockings went in and earned three runs, the batting being terrific. Peters, the first striker, was thrown out at first by Force. Williamson sent the ball over the right-field fence for two bases, going to third on a passed ball. Shaffer dropped a safe fly in centre field, Williamson scoring. Gore was flyed by Hornung. Flint, feeling that his turn had come, sent the sphere whizzing over the left-field fence, and trotted to second, Shaffer coming home. Quest cracked one nearly to the club-house, on which he reached second and Flint scored. Hankinson was flyed by Hornung, and the game was over.

The Clevelands and Chicagos play here Saturday.

THE SCORE.

Chicago.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Dalrymple, l. f.	5	2	2	2	2	0	2
Peters, s. s.	5	0	0	0	0	1	0
Williamson, 3 b.	5	2	1	2	1	0	1
Shaffer, r. f.	5	3	4	5	0	1	1
Gore, 1 b.	5	2	2	4	12	0	0
Flint, c.	5	1	2	3	6	1	0
Quest, 2 b.	5	0	2	3	3	5	0
Hankinson, p.	5	0	2	2	0	7	0
Remsen, c. f.	4	0	0	0	3	0	0
Total	44	10	15	21	27	15	4
Buffalo.							
Crowley, l. f., r. f.	5	0	2	2	4	0	2
Richardson, 3 b.	4	0	1	1	1	2	0
Clapp, c.	4	0	0	0	2	3	0
Hornung, l. f., 1 b.	4	0	0	0	3	0	1
Galvin, p.	4	0	0	0	0	1	0
Walker, 1 b.	4	1	1	1	11	0	1
Fulmer, 2 b.	4	0	0	0	3	7	3
Force, s. s.	4	0	0	0	2	4	0
Eggler, c. f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	1
Total	37	1	4	4	27	17	8

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	0	3	—10
Buffalo	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

RUNS EARNED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	— 6
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0

Two-base hits—Williamson, Shaffer, Flint, Quest.
Three-base hit—Gore.
First base on errors—Chicago, 6; Buffalo, 4.
Errors affecting the score—Chicago, 1; Buffalo, 3.
Bases on called balls—Richardson (2), Hornung.
Double plays—Fulmer, Force, and Walker.
Passed balls—Clapp, 2; Flint, 1.
Umpire—Mr. Gillean.

CINCINNATI DEFEATED BY CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—The defeat of the Cincinnatis to-day was due mainly to costly errors by Kelly, Gerhardt, and Barnes, and by the inability of the Cincinnatis to bat Mitchell. None of the runs of Cincinnati were earned, while Cleveland earned three. Eden, of their Club, made a home run. White created a sensation by making a two-base hit. Mitchell's pitching was wild, but Gilligan showed himself to be an active catcher.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 3
Cleveland	0	0	3	0	0	3	1	0	0	— 7

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6, and 8 total bases on hits; Cleveland, 8, and 14 total bases on hits.
Errors—Cincinnati, 5; Cleveland, 4.
Wild pitches—Mitchell, 5.
Strikes called—Off White, 23; off Mitchell, 37.
Struck out—J. White, Gerhardt, 2; W. White, 2; Riley, 1.

BOSTON DEFEATS TROY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 21.—The Boston-Troy game was utterly without interest as far as the visitors were concerned, for they only got one man as far as second-base. Foley played to relieve Cogswell, who has a lame ankle, and pitched in the last inning. Brouthers pitched for the Troys, with Caskins to catch.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	1	0	3	3	2	3	2	—16
Troy	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0

Earned runs—Boston, 6.
Left on bases—Boston, 4; Troy, 1.
Three-base hit—O'Rourke.
Two-base hits—Morrill, Houck.
Struck out—Troy, 4; Boston, 2.
Base on called balls—Boston, 8; Troy, 2.
Called balls—Off Bond, 88; Foley, 10; Brouthers, 125.
Called strikes—On Bond, 34; on Foley, 4; on Brouthers, 42.
Umpire—Daniels.
Time—Two hours and forty minutes.

PROVIDENCE DEFEATED BY SYRACUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 21.—After administering a pair of sharp defeats to Syracuse, Providence threw up the sponge this afternoon to the Twinklers. The powerful batsmen of the home nine drove the sphere in all directions, in the air and on the ground, but the leather was met by active fielders and successfully handled. Macullar was kept very busy running backward for hard drives, but handsomely captured them all. Sixteen men retired on fly-catches to Syracuse fielders, implying singular high-mindedness. Mathews filled the pitcher's position very acceptably to the Stars until the latter part of the third inning, when the substitution of Ward proved extremely distasteful, as nary Twinkler saw first bag in the succeeding innings. The infant was punished to the tune of nine single drives, productive of six tallies, with the aid of blood-curdling errors of York and Ward. Ward's three-bagger in the seventh seemed the forerunner of a tally, but he was ingloriously left. Mansell and Macullar led the fielding for Syracuse, and Wright and Gross for Providence. The game attracted 700 spectators, who encouraged the visitors by frequent applause.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Syracuse	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 6
Providence	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0

Runs earned—Syracuse, 1.
Three-base hit—Ward.
Two-base hit—Carpenter.
First base on errors—Providence, 1.
Base on called balls—Start.
Struck out—Gross, McCormick, Woodhead, Macullar, Mansell, 2.
Double play—Richmond, Farrell, and Carpenter.
Wild pitch—Mathews.
Strikes called—Off McCormick, 17; off Mathews, 4; off Ward, 12.
Balls called—On McCormick, 97; on Mathews, 23; on Ward, 46.
Time—Two hours.

NINE TO NOTHING.

NEW BEDFORD, Aug. 21.—Nationals, 2; New Bedfords, 2; eleven innings. The New Bedfords withdrew on account of a decision of the umpire. The game was given to the Nationals.

BLISSFIELD, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., Aug. 21.—Base-ball tournament at Blissfield, Mich.: Adrians, 38; Modocs, of Toledo, O., 3.

THE TURF.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 21.—A report from Chicago saying that Louisville has dropped out of the Western trotting circuit seems to create the impression that the Louisville Trotting Club had broken up. A reporter called on Mr. James Lyman, Secretary of the Club, to inquire about the matter. Said he: "The Trotting Club has not disbanded. We have only decided to omit the fall meeting. There is no trouble with the Club, and we will have our spring meeting next year according to arrangement. Many of the race-men who had made entries for the fall meeting notified us some time ago that they would not bring their horses South this fall on account of yellow-fever in Memphis; besides, the Cincinnati races were all set for exactly the same dates as ours, and the two would conflict. All the race-men have agreed to be here in the spring, when a successful time is expected."

UTICA.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Sleepy Tom won the deciding heat and race for the pacers. Time, 2:15¼.

Class 2:24:

Alley	1	1	1
Tom Keeler	2	3	3
Gilbert	5	2	6
Star	7	5	2
Gray Salem	3	4	4
Grey Chief	6	6	5
Lida Bassett	4	7	dra

Time—2:22; 2:22; 2:23.

There was $8,000 in the track pool-box on this race.

Rarus had the pole in the $8,000 special purse race with Hopeful. In each of the three heats Hopeful led to the three-quarter pole, when Rarus went to the front. Time, 2:17¾; 2:16¼; 2:16.

It was openly charged that the 2:24 race was a cheat by the combination working the pool-box for the field against Lida Bassett. She sold at $150 to $52 for the field at the opening, but broke badly, and finished fourth. Alley then sold at $150 to $110 for the field. Two spokes were broken out of Bassett's sulky by Gray Salem in scoring. Lida, driven by Muckle, ran all over the back stretch, and finished last in the second heat. Dan Mace then took Muckle's place, but Bassett showed lame and was withdrawn. Parties in Chicago telegraphed that $8,000 was in the pool-box on the field against Bassett.

It is asserted to-night that Lida Bassett was really unfit to be started, and it is feared she is ruined. It is thought the suspensary ligament of the right fore-leg is ruptured.

EARLVILLE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EARLVILLE, Ill., Aug. 21.—Earl Park races, 2:38 class:

SUMMARY.

Fairmont	2	1	1	1
Bigfoot	1	6	3	7
Hambletonian Bashaw	4	3	2	2
Sucker Maid	6	4	2	3
Maid of Monti	7	2	6	5
Calimus	3	8	6	6
Clipper	5	7	7	4
William H.	8	5	5	8

Time—2:33; 2:33¼; 2:33¾.

2:29 class:

SUMMARY.

Sciola	2	1	1	1
Elzie Graff	1	2	3	6
Silky B.	4	3	2	2
Indicator	6	6	4	3
David H.	3	5	7	7
Little Sam	5	4	5	4
Granger	7	7	6	5
Mambrino Hippy	8	dis.		

Time—2:33; 2:33; 2:33¼; 2:32¾.

The free-for-all and 2:25 races to-morrow.

SPENDTHRIFT'S DEFEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Speaking of Spendthrift's failure to win the Kenner stakes, a well-informed turfman says: "The true inwardness of the race, the greatest we have had in years, is this: Falsetto is owned and managed by a thorough turfman, is the pet of the stable, and surrounded by nothing but horsemen. He was ridden, too, by the brightest, boldest darkey jock that the turf has seen since 'Old Abe' was a boy. On the other hand, Spendthrift is in Tom Puryear's stable for training, along with many other good ones, Keene paying the bill monthly. The horse is made a great baby of, and was thought good enough to win over anything without special request. He was ridden by Hayward, a flashing, unreliable jockey, who by no means ranks A 1. In a nutshell, it was entirely breeding and horsecraft against the Board of Brokers."

COLUMBUS.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 21.—The Columbus Driving Park Association has decided to hold a meeting commencing Sept. 30, and continuing four days. Purses are offered in the following classes: 2:45, 2:21, 2:32, 2:20 (pace), 2:38, 2:24, 2:28, and free-for-all trot.

FIREMEN.

EVANSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EVANSTON, Ill., Aug. 21.—The Pioneer and Gilbert Hose Companies had a race of over 1,200 feet this afternoon, the latter winning a purse of $50. The Pioneer made the distance and attached its hose in two consecutive heats of 68½ and 69½ seconds, while the Gilbert's records were 74 and 75 seconds. The coupling of the nozzle of the Pioneer Company was defective, however, and for this reason the purse was given the Gilbert.

THE OAR.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DETROIT, Aug. 21.—Reports of the abandonment of the rowing regatta to be held next Wednesday and Thursday under the auspices of the Detroit River Navy are untrue. The final details were perfected to-night. It will be open to all amateur oarsmen, and a fine list of entries is received. Nine four-oared crews are entered. The Farraguts of Chicago, Sho-wae-cae-mettes, Wyandottes, Wah-wah-sums, Excelsiors, Zephyrs, Michigans, and Detroits, all of this State, and the Mutuals of Albany. Union Springs, N. Y., sends double scullers. The Farraguts enter two doubles and three singles. Holmes, of Pawtucket, R. I., is among the single-scullers who will compete. All the races are mile and return over a straight course.

RILEY AND HANLAN.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—Riley offers to row Hanlan at Ottawa for a sweepstakes of $500 with $500 added by the Ottawa Committee. Hanlan wants the amount increased to $1,000.

AQUATIC.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Capt. Webb's exploit has incited other long-distance swimmers. To-day George Werham, produce-dealer, and Hans Tueleff, both of this city, succeeded in swimming from the Battery to Coney Island. The straight distance is eleven miles, but the men took at least fourteen to get the help of the tide. Tueleff reached Murray & Norton pier in four hours and three minutes, Werham arriving eighteen minutes later. Tueleff was so exhausted that he had to be taken from the water. Werham, who belongs to fat men's clubs and weighs 285 pounds, was in excellent condition. He lost by getting out of the current, and having to battle against winds and waves.

A GREAT SWIMMER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—William H. Daly, champion swimmer, started East this morning for a match with Matthew Webb.

YELLOW-FEVER.

Continuation of Great Sickness Among the Blacks at Memphis.

The Same Noticeable Disproportion of Deaths to Cases.

Nineteen Blacks and Seven Whites Sick; Four Whites and Two Blacks Dead.

The National Board Offers Rations to Camps Outside of Cities.

Probability that the Colored Cases Will Now Diminish.

MEMPHIS.

MELANCHOLY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—"Still spreading," is the general expression of medical men, and that sentiment is forcibly verified in the increased number of cases reported to-day. The disease seems to pay but little, if any, attention to the theories advanced through Board-of-Health channels, and even changes in weather conditions have no perceptible effect on it, either in numbers of cases or proportion of fatality. The books at the Health Office to-day contain twenty-six new cases, of which seven are whites. The majority are from the old infected districts, while numbers of new localities are represented. Among them

CHELSEA,

the northern suburb, which has been cut off by quarantine the past several days. The undertakers report nine deaths, of which six are from yellow-fever. One of the physicians' certificates of death from other causes makes the nice distinction of death from malarial fever. Of the yellow-fever deaths two are colored. In sick circles there is nothing of interest to report. As far as heard from all are pulling through nicely except some one or two

MALIGNANT CASES.

One of the latter is Mrs. Phillips, wife of Superintendent Phillips, of Elmwood Cemetery, and is reported in a dying condition. Gen. Skiffington is not doing as well as desired by his physician. John C. Hook, now past his fourth day, has temperature at 100 and pulse dropped to sixty. Of the Rhodes family, of whom I wrote last night, I learn from their physician to-day that they have been using a mattress and bedding on which a yellow-fever patient died last fall. One of them had black-vomit this morning. Quarantine restrictions between Memphis proper and Chelsea were removed to-day.

THE CITIZENS

of that suburb all wanted the quarantine established. At the same time they demanded passes for themselves permitting them to go in and out at pleasure. The city now is entirely free from any restrictions except those regulating the going out of or coming into the corporate limits. The authorities have not yet adopted, and most probably will not adopt, the rigid night regulations ordered by the State Board, deeming it as entailing far greater inconvenience and privations than the benefits that could possibly result will justify. The quarantine fever struck

ARKANSAS

to-day. The Sheriff of Crittenden County, opposite Memphis, to-day issued an order threatening the arrest and punishment of Memphians caught in the act of crossing over to that side of the river. The entire river front of that country is closely policed by a mounted armed force. The order was promulgated by authority of the Governor of Arkansas. It was published in one of the morning papers this morning that

THE HOWARDS

had decided to make an appeal to the public for contributions. Such is not the fact, as President Langstaff states that such will not be done till the last dollar of the funds on hand is exhausted. The weather to-day has been very warm, but indications of a change are present to-night.

THIS MORNING.

To the Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 21.—Two new cases were reported to the Board of Health this morning,—Mrs. F. Mulbrandon and A. E. Speers. Four deaths have occurred,—J. H. Hahn, Frank Lindsey, Camilie Gerinni, Richard Majors (colored).

A PROTEST.

At a meeting of the citizens residing in the southern portion of the city, held last night, strong resolutions were adopted protesting against the enforcement of the law recently passed by the State Board of Health at Nashville, prohibiting citizens venturing beyond their premises between the hours of 6 p. m. and 4 a. m.

AT ROGERSVILLE.

A telegram from Rogersville, East Tennessee, announces the death yesterday of Capt. Samuel R. Gammon, a prominent criminal lawyer of this city, recently Assistant Attorney-General of the Criminal Court.

GUARDS WITHDRAWN.

At noon to-day the city authorities withdrew the guards that had been stationed in attempting to isolate Chelsea. The citizens of that suburb threw so many obstacles in the way of its enforcement, and objected so strenuously to its further continuance, that they forced the authorities to cease further effort.

EVENING REPORT.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 21.—Twenty-six cases in all reported to the Board of Health to-day, seven white and nineteen colored. Two additional deaths have occurred,—Amanda Yates (colored), and Ellen Roach. The last named resided beyond the city limits.

CAMP MEAT.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of Safety this afternoon, the Rev. Dr. Boggs, John Johnson, Gen. W. J. Smith, D. F. Goodyear, and W. W. Thatcher were appointed a committee to estimate the expenses necessary for the maintenance of the people now in camp until it is safe for them to return to the city.

The expenses of the Safety Committee to date are $9,645. All moneys deposited with the National Park Bank of New York, for the credit of the First National Bank of Memphis, will be paid in Memphis free of charge.

The Odd-Fellows have appealed to absent members for funds to enable them to nurse the sick members of their Order. This is done to avoid the necessity of the Grand Master calling for assistance from the Order at large.

The Shoulder to Shoulder Club of St. Andrew's Society, Memphis, call on their sister societies for assistance. All communications should be addressed to R. W. Lamb, Secretary.

The thermometer has ranged from 67 to 91.

POSTPONED.

At a meeting of the Howard Association held this evening, it was determined to withhold the appeal to the charity of the nation until every dollar of the money in the treasury has been expended. All the prominent sick are progressing favorably, except Gen. G. S. Skiffington, whose condition is considered critical.

THE CASES.

The following are the whites embraced in to-day's list of new cases:

Mrs. Mulbrandon, No. 204 DeSoto.
E. A. Spears, No. 115 Vance.
Peter Calano, Hospital.
Thomas Reilly, Hospital.
Jeff D. Foster, No. 28 Third.
Mrs. Jeffry, No. 109 Elliott.
Samuel Rogers, No. 247 Madison.

THE DEAD WHITES

of to-day are:

Ellen Roach, outside of city limits.
I. D. Hahn, No. 73 Main.
Camille Guinini, Beal and DeSoto.
Frank Lindsay, No. 175 South.

I. D. Hahn, of the dead, is the last of his family,—all victims of yellow-fever. His father and mother died during the epidemic of '73, and his brother in 1878.

THIEVES

infest the city to an alarming extent, and unoccupied residences are nightly entered by them. Some go in parties, and are bold in their operations. A thieving party of colored men entered a grocery store at the corner of Trigg and Latham avenues to-night, just after dark, and, while one held his pistol on the proprietor, named McFadden, the others helped themselves to whatever they could carry away. Citizens residing in the suburbs complain of visits of beggars to their residences every day. These are generally negroes. It is thought that their wants are not so great as is their desire to create the impression that distress prevails among them. This idea is partially contradicted in their refusal to go where supplies will be furnished free, and more particularly in the statements of citizens that servants can hardly be hired at the most exorbitant wages.

The following embraces the condition of the membership of

THE KNIGHTS OF HONOR:

Mrs. Rehkoff and Walter Linnie, discharged; H. L. Pence, improving, convalescent. Drescher's son will be up in a day or two. Francis Getz, daughter of George Getz, deceased, is quite sick. Henry Bertram is very sick, but seems to be better, and is resting quietly. Miss Cara Zweifel is very much improved. N. F. Shippy promises to be a light one. G. A. Junkerman's wife is doing well. Jesse Cross will soon be up. Since the above report was made, Mrs. Dora Bertram and W. H. Powers, of Fort Pickering, have been taken. They are all properly supplied with nurses and doctors.

VARIOUS.

RATIONS FOR CAMPS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—The National Board of Health has decided not to furnish rations to those who remain in Memphis or other infected cities, and to furnish rations to persons in camps under supervision only for a limited time and under exceptional circumstances.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, Aug. 21.—Deaths from yellow-fever in this city during July, 475. One from cholera.

QUIET IN QUEBEC.

All Difficulties Amicably Adjusted, and Peace Once More Reigns.

Dispatch to Cincinnati Enquirer.

QUEBEC, Canada, Aug. 20.—The labor trouble met with a simple and ready settlement this afternoon. At the conference of delegates of rival Labor Societies, held this afternoon, it was agreed that the two Societies would allow each other to continue work independently, without hindrance or molestation, and should also dispense with public processions. The report drawn up by the Sub-Committee last night to this effect was presented and adopted, and signed by the delegates of the French and Irish Societies, in presence of the Mayor, the Archbishop of Quebec, the Rev. Father Henning (pastor of St. Patrick's), and a member of the Citizens' Committee.

There is great rejoicing in town, as this is regarded as a final settlement of the difficulty. The city is still, however, in a rather dangerous condition from the inroads of bands of plunderers and others from the country districts, who take advantage of the unsettled condition of affairs. Matters will right themselves, however, in a day or so, and the military will be disbanded to-morrow or Friday.

The report adopted and signed to-night by the laborers so succinctly sums up the agreement between the heretofore contending factions that it will hereafter be one of the most historical documents of civic archives. It reads as follows, with the names of the signers:

"CITY-HALL, Quebec, Aug. 19, 1879.—The Special Committee appointed at a meeting of citizens of Quebec, held at the City-Hall on the 18th of August, to confer on the best means of securing peace to this city, was composed of the following gentlemen: His Worship the Mayor, Chairman; the Rev. Father Henning, pastor of St. Patrick's Church; the Rev. Mr. Godbout, pastor; N. S. Delegarde, the Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, and Owen Murphy, Esq., and Messrs. John Howard and James Paul, delegates from the Ship-Laborers' Benevolent Society; Edward Lachance and Joseph Villtennor, delegates from the Union Canadienne. Sir N. F. Belleau having declined to act, the name of the Hon. P. Gareau was substituted for that of the gentleman in question. Mr. Gareau having been sent for and taken his seat, the Committee proceeded to business with closed doors. Your Committee have the honor to report as follows:

"Having heard the delegates on the part of the Ship-Laborers' Benevolent Society, and Mr. Lachance on behalf of the Union Canadienne, and on the whole subject maturely deliberated, seeing that the Ship-Laborers' Benevolent Society are satisfied with their organization and rules, and are willing to take in the Union Canadiene to work together as heretofore; seeing that the Union Canadienne are determined to continue its present organization, independent of its sister Soiety, on condition that they should have half the loading of vessels coming to port; seeing that this condition of the Union Canadienne cannot be complied with, inasmuch as, if they continue two distinct and separate societies, the shippers are at liberty to employ whomsoever they please to load their vessels; therefore, it was unanimously resolved that the two societies, the Ship-Laborers' Society and the Union Canadienne, be separate and distinct associations, each to carry on its trade and business independent of the other, without let, hindrance, or intimidation whatever from its sister society; and that the said societies do both bind themselves respectively to abstain from all public processions of their societies throughout the streets of this city, on any occasion whatever, except funerals, and to maintain peace and order in all their actions and proceedings. The whole of which is humbly submitted.

R. C. CHAMBERS, Mayor,
Chairman.
EDWARD LA CHARLES,
JAMES LESSARD,
Pour L'Union Canadienne,
JOHN HOWARD,
JAMES PAUL,
For Ship-Laborers' Benevolent Society.

Tracy Turnerelli—The Man with the Wreath Gets What He Deserved, and Yet Is Not Happy.

CHARING CROSS HOTEL, LONDON, Aug. 2.—*To the Editor of the News*—SIR: "You have now got what you desired." These words were addressed to me yesterday afternoon by Lord Beaconsfield between 5 and 6 o'clock. Had they been addressed to me, as I hoped, at the Crystal Palace or even Downing street, in the presence of the press, I should have been satisfied and have required no more from the Premier. But they were addressed to me on the pavement of Bond street. I was coming from Hunt & Roskell's when a gentlemanly-looking old man, leaning on the arm of a younger man, passed me. I had never before seen Lord Beaconsfield, but I saw at a glance it was he. I bowed to him. He returned my bow.

"May I have the pleasure of shaking hands with you, my Lord?" I said; "I am the unfortunate Tracy Turnerelli." His Lordship shook hands with me cordially,—well he might, adding the above words—"You have now got what you desired." I did desire that, but I desired more; it was publicly for the Premier to tell the nation I had served him and the country. As I am a gentleman I repeated my bow and walked on, for the streets are not the place for anything but civilities, but elsewhere I would have added: "I want more, my Lord—Justice! That justice I have asked of your Lordship, of the Prince and Princess of Wales, of the Queen, and which, in a month, on a hundred platforms, if I live and health permits, I intend, after my summer holiday, to ask of the people." Will his Lordship prevent me acting fairly towards me before the session is over? I know not. But whatever I write and whatever I say, I trust his Lordship will not forget I treated him as a Christian gentleman should do,—shook hands with him, spite of the injury he has done me,—and look to him to act in the same way with me, even when painful words are being written and uttered.

TRACY TURNERELLI,
Chairman of the People's Tribute.

A Drunken Town.

Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.

Last night the city reporter, the Chief of Police, the City Collector, and Officer Adams went over to Argenta, Ark., to investigate the condition of affairs in town. After landing, the party had not proceeded far up the main street when a dark object lying on the ground attracted attention. The lowering of a lantern developed the fact that we had found our first drunken man. After leaving No. 1 no other signs of live or dead drunkenness were met until the party arrived at the depot. There lay Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, and, in fact, so many that, as this is not a mathematical article, it would be useless to enumerate them. From the depot we went to Barna's Hotel. On the ground, on the platform, in the back yard, everywhere, lay men in drunken sleep. Men not yet drunk jocularly passed among them to the bar and drank of the poison.

RELIGIOUS.

Progress of the Bible Studies on the Banks of Geneva Lake.

The Inhabitants of the Surrounding Country Flocking In.

Third Day of the Camp-Meeting at Desplaines—The Services.

BIBLE STUDY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Aug. 21.—The signs of rain which were threatening last night, keeping a great many away from the grove meeting, have disappeared, and this morning Nature smiles like the face of a happy child. Away across the bay we can hear the measured breathing of the steamers as they ply up and down, bearing their freightage of pleasure-seekers to the different parks about the lake, and while many are seeking the pleasures of this world, quite a large number have gathered beneath the canvas here to seek that joy which goes out beyond the mortal joys toward the immortal.

THE FIRST HOUR

of the meeting was opened with singing and prayer. The Rev. Dr. Brookes then took charge of the meeting, and talked on the subject, "Christ, Our Redeemer, as in the Prophecies." Dr. Brookes divided his subject into three central thoughts: First, Christ holds the universal sceptre; second, that our Redeemer is an all-holy Redeemer; third, the Savior is coming again. To substantiate the first thought he selected several passages of Scripture, showing that the perseverance and strength was entirely with God and not with man; that man could not save himself or go on with any good work only as God saw fit to advance his cause and works through him. In the second thought he read passages showing that our Redeemer was wholly pure and holy; that He asked none of us to endure as He endured while on earth; that He had been tempted as we are, and had trodden the same path that all mankind have to, and that He is linked with all our hardships and trials. He does not ask man to carry the burden, but to have faith in Him, and cast the load on His shoulders, and the journey to life eternal is made light and easy. The third thought he showed by reading passages wherein our Savior promised his disciples that He only left them for a season, and would come again. Dr. Brookes enlarged upon this thought at some length, and told his listeners that Christians did not usually attach importance enough to the fact of the resurrection of the saints at the second coming of Christ, as laid down in the Scriptures. The hour's work was closed with prayer by H. W. Brown, and singing by Mr. and Mrs. McGranahan. The next half hour was given to prayer and singing. Several names of persons and churches had been handed in for special prayer, and several of the leading speakers present offered prayer for them, asking that God's blessings might be showered upon them.

THE SECOND HOUR'S SESSION

was opened with prayer by Frank M. Rockwell, of Chicago, and singing by the choir, after which the Rev. Dr. Brookes again took charge of the meeting, and gave one-half hour's talk on the Holy Ghost. He declared, and read Scripture to prove the declaration, that if we have not the indwelling of the Holy Ghost we cannot live acceptably before God. He said we do not attach consequence enough to the power of the Holy Ghost. We make a vague ghost of Him, not dwelling in us, but away off somewhere. In speaking of prayer, he said that prayer was not a strain of beautiful words and rhythmic sentences, but the groaning of the heart going out toward God. He illustrated by telling of a sister of the church who was very sick, and said to him, "I cannot pray." He said, "I asked her if she could groan, as a groan going up to His throne from a sick-burdened heart was just as good as the most beautiful words." At the close of Dr. Brookes' remarks Mr. and Mrs. McGranahan sweetly rendered "Oh to be nothing," during the singing of which a silence like the deep hush of midnight prevailed. Nothing broke the stillness save the sweet words of the hymn and Æolian accompaniment in the branches overhead. Prayer was then offered by C. E. Palmer, of Detroit. After an intermission of five minutes the

THIRD HOUR

was opened with prayer by F. H. Revell, of Chicago, and singing, "He will hide me." Evangelist G. C. Needham, of Philadelphia, then spoke from the subject, "Christ our High Priest, as in the books of Moses." In the course of his remarks Mr. Needham said that a minister was by God selected and could not be made by man, and if we understood now as they did in olden times how to choose our priests, many who are following the plow would be preaching, and many who are now preaching would be at the cobbler's bench, or somewhere else. Evangelist Needham has his moments of humor, causing his hearers to smile; his moments of tender appeal, moistening the eyes; and his moments of eloquent soaring into the sublime, carrying his hearers completely away with him into the beauty, loveliness, and grandeur of God's plan of salvation for the human heart. His talk was closed with singing by Mr. and Mrs. McGranahan.

THE AFTERNOON MEETING

was called at 3 o'clock, with one of the largest audiences yet present at any of the meetings. The ministers from most of the surrounding towns are taking an interest in the meetings, and a large number of them are to be seen at every session.

THE FIRST HOUR'S WORK

was begun by singing and prayer. H. W. Brown then took charge of the meeting, and spoke for one hour from the subject "Christ, Our High Priest, as in the Prophecies and Psalms." Mr. Brown made a very good impression on the audience, introducing a number of fine thoughts, and clearly showing his subject with readings from the Scriptures treating thereon. The exercises were closed with prayer by Frank M. Rockwell and singing by Mr. and Mrs. McGranahan. The meetings are growing more and more interesting, and begin to assume more of the aspect of the olden-time camp-meetings. The merchants, mechanics, and all business men are leaving their various avocations to attend, and the farmers are leaving the plow in the furrow and the reaper by the hedge to come and hear the word of life. The crowd is on the increase, and to-morrow will be the grand day of the meeting. The Rev. A. T. Pierson, of Detroit, is expected to conduct part of the study to-morrow.

DESPLAINES.

The third day of the camp-meeting at Desplaines passed yesterday in much the same way as the two preceding it, except that there was an increase in the attendance and the zeal of the rank and file. As the meetings were begun in earnest, they bid fair to produce an abundant harvest. Some slight inconvenience was apprehended at first on account of a want of hotel accommodations; but a competent man has at length been found, and visitors need not remain away on this account. Ample arrangements have been made to accommodate as many as may come. The management need not be surprised, however, if complaints are made about the dust in future days. Teams are allowed the freedom of the grounds, and already a network of wagon roads begin to appear in every part of the premises.

Continual prayer-meetings gave ample religious entertainment to all who chose to attend them yesterday morning. At 10 o'clock services were held in the Tabernacle tent, the Rev. Fred Porter officiating. He directed the attention of his hearers to the last five verses of the seventh chapter of Revelation, in which is related the washing of the robes of the multitude in the blood of the Lamb.

It was no matter of wonder that God gave such a revelation to such a man under such circumstances. He had grown old in the service of the Master, and to him certainly, if to any man, the revelation should have been made. It was a matter of great consolation to John that, as those who had come out of great tribulation and therefore stood next the throne, he, likewise, when he had passed through his tribulations, holding out perhaps only a few hours longer, should stand next the throne.

The Church was at this time going through great tribulations, to which the trials of Christians of to-day could in no wise be compared. It was now coming through its trials, and if Christians would only unite their forces and throw aside their sect jealousies, the victory was sure. The transition from the Church militant to the Church triumphant was only accomplished through Divine agency.

The Rev. Dr. E. M. Boring delivered a short exhortation, and the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

The afternoon exercises opened at 1:30 with a children's meeting, which continued an hour.

At 3 p. m. the Rev. S. H. Swartz preached a sermon in the Tabernacle tent. His text was taken from Revelation, iii., 20: "Behold I stand at the door and knock." The two general heads of the sermon were, the house in which we live, and the patient applicant for admittance.

A prayer-meeting followed the sermon.

At 8 p. m. in the Tabernacle Dr. E. M. Boring preached, taking as his theme "A Happy Man," and his text, Acts, viii., 31: "He went on his way rejoicing."

Bishop Andrews will preach sometime to-day.

CHAUTAUQUA.

CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., Aug. 21.—The Rev. B. T. Vincent and Frank Beard held the farewell children's meeting this morning.

Dr. E. O. Haven delivered the fourteenth early-lecture, on "How to Treat the Most Mysterious Doctrines of Religion."

Maj. Cole held a very interesting devotional conference.

Dr. Dudley A. Sargent gave his usual morning lecture to the ministers on "Physical Culture," aiming to teach them how to eat.

Dr. John Lord lectured on "Cicero."

The regular assembly exercises close Saturday afternoon.

The annual procession of graduates and students of Chautauqua took place to-day. The Northwestern Cornet-Band headed the procession.

Prof. Chase's Chautauqua choir, assisted by the band, gave grand vocal and instrumental concerts.

At least 5,000 persons were present on each occasion.

Dr. Strong gave Biblical exercises.

Maj. Cole held a prayer-meeting, which was largely attended.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACTORS AND AUDIENCES.

Whitehall Review, Aug. 6.

"I believe," said Henry Irving, the English actor, "in the justice of audiences; they are sincere and hearty in their approval of what they like, and have the greatest hand in making an actor's reputation. Journalistic power cannot be overvalued. It is enormous; but in regard to actors it is a remarkable fact that their permanent reputations, the final and lasting verdict of their merits, are made chiefly by their audiences. Sometimes the true record comes after the players are dead, or it is written by men who possibly never saw them. Edmund Kean's may be called a posthumous reputation. If you read the newspapers of his time you will find that during his acting days he was considerably cut up and mauled. Garrick's impersonations were not much written about in his day. As to Burbidge, Betterton, and other famous actors of their time, whose names are familiar to us, when they lived there were practically no newspapers to chronicle their work."

"You believe, then, that merit eventually makes its mark, in spite of professional criticism, and that like Masonic ritual the story of success may go down orally to posterity?"

"I believe that what audiences really like they stand by; I believe they hand down the actor's name to future generations. They are the judge and jury who find the verdict and pronounce the sentence. I will give you an example in keeping with this rapid age. I am quite certain that within twelve hours of the production of a new play of any importance all London knows whether the piece is a success or a failure, no matter whether it has been noticed in the papers or not. Each one of the audience is the centre of a little coterie, and the word is passed on from one to another."

"What is your feeling in regard to first-night audiences, apart from the regular play-going public?"

"I confess I am happiest in presence of what you call the regular play-going public. I am apt to become depressed on a first night. Some of my friends and fellow-artisans are stimulated and excited by a sense of opposition. I fear it lowers me. I know that while there is a good hearty crowd who have come to be pleased, there are some who have not come to be pleased. God help us if we were in the hands of the few who, from personal or other motives, come in the hope of seeing a failure, and who pour out their malice and spite in anonymous letters."

It was in his chambers at the corner of Grafton street that I had this pleasant talk with the most notable actor of our time. The windows are filled with colored glass, illustrative of birds and their plumage; the mantel-piece is an old oak cabinet, with a silver shield as a centre-piece. Over the book shelves which line one end of the room is a stuffed raven. The room is full of bric-a-brac, histrionic relics, presents, purchases, knick-knacks, in "admired disorder," all the more scattered this morning because Mr. Irving's man is packing his master's trunk for a holiday voyage in the Mediterranean. Here is Edmund Kean's sword, which he wore in "Hamlet." It was presented to Irving on the first night of his *Richard III.*, by Mr. Chippendale, who was a personal friend of the great Kean, and had acted with him. In a case is another treasure, Davy Garrick's ring, in which is set a minature of Shakspeare. This was given to Mr. Irving by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, of whose constant and stanch friendship he is very proud, as well he may be. History will award her a foremost place among the good and remarkable women of the Victorian era. I notice in a cabinet, from which the servant is removing some curios into an iron safe, the cross which Edmund Kean wore in "Richard III."; lying close by is Charles Kean's prompt-book of "Louis XI.," and on a pedestal a marble bust of Young with a faded wreath. The adjoining rooms are a museum of art treasures.

"I was looking for this," said Mr. Irving presently, handing me a book. It was "Notes on Louis XI., with some short extracts from Commine's 'Memoirs,'" dated London, 1878, and "printed for the author."

"I call your attention to it," observed Mr. Irving, "simply following up your expressed wish to talk about audiences. It was sent to me by a person I had then never seen nor heard of, and came anonymously. I wanted a second copy and sent to the printer, who referred me to the author, the work not being for sale. The author forwarded me a copy with a note, saying that if I should ever be near their house they would be glad to see me. I say 'they' because the letter did. Well, I found the writer one of a most agreeable family. 'You will wonder why we wrote and compiled this work,' they said at parting; 'it was simply for this reason: A public critic said that as nothing was really known of the character, manners, and habits of Louis XI., an actor might take whatever liberties he pleased with the subject. We published this to put on record a refutation of the statement, a protest against it, and a tribute to your impersonation of the character.' Here is another present which I received soon afterwards,—one of the most beautiful works of its kind I ever remember to have seen."

It was an artistic casket, in which lay what loooked like a missal carved in ivory and gold. It proved, however, to be a beautifully-bound book of poetic and other memorials of Charles I., printed and illustrated by hand, with exquisite head and tail pieces in water-colors, portraits, coats-of-arms, and vignettes, by Buckman, Castaing, Jorel, Sile, and Phillips. This work was "imprinted for the author at London, 30th January, 1879"; and the title ran: "To the honor of Henry Irving: to cherish the memory of his 'Charles the First,' these written thoughts, gold of the dead, are here devoted." As a work of art the book is a treasure. The portraits of the Charleses and several of their Generals are in the highest style of water-color painting, with flat gold borders, and the initial letters and other embellishments are studies of the most finished and delicate character.

"Now these," said their owner, "are only two out of scores of proofs that audiences are intellectually active, and that they find many ways of fixing their opinions. These incidents of personal action are evidences of the spirit of the whole. One night in 'Hamlet' something was thrown on the stage from the gallery. Who was the donor? A sad-looking woman, evidently very poor, who said she often came to the Lyceum gallery, and wanted me to have this heirloom. This is the trinket on my watch-chain." He showed it to me, an old-fashioned gold cross. On both sides engraved "Faith, Hope, and Charity." On the obverse, "I believe in the forgiveness of sins," and on the reverse, "I scorn to change or fear." "They said in front that she was a poor mother who had lost her son."

AIMEE.

"Le Petit Duc" was given at Hooley's last evening. The opera contains some pretty music, and a little that is better than pretty; but it has failed, after presentation by several companies, to prove a success here. The fact is, that both Offenbach and Lecocq no longer give the lavish quantity of melody that formed the chief charm of their earlier productions. "Le Grande Duchesse" and "Orpheus" of the one, and "La Fille de Mme. Angot" and "Girofle-Girofla" of the other, are filled, from beginning to end, with airs of the most taking character; while, in the later works of their authors, sweet little chansons and ringing choruses are few and far between, casting only an occasional gleam of enlivenment upon a dreary waste of spoken dialogue. In "Le Petit Duc," for instance, the *Duke's* "Je t'aime," *Montlandry's* "Vous menacer," and "Un petit bossu," the Pages' "Pauvre mari," and the Pensionnaires' "Solpeggio" are about the only vocal effects that remain in the ear of the auditor, and seek expression through his music-making instrumentalities.

The cast last night was the same as when the opera was last presented here by the Aimee troupe; and all the parts were so competently handled that it is unnecessary to particularize, save to say that Aimee carried out the Paysanne disguise with much breadth of characterization, and gave the "Sauve mon innocence" rondo with a remarkable degree of naughty suggestiveness.

This evening the jolly "Brigands," in which Aimee will introduce two Spanish songs.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

Miss Adelaide Neilson will sail from Liverpool for New York on Sept 20.

The regular season at the Boston Museum opens on Monday with "The School for Scandal," and on Tuesday evening "The Danicheffs" will be presented.

Miss Kate Everleigh, late of the Colville party, is playing in London, England. She has entirely recovered from the severe illness which threatened her life in this city.

It has been determined, we understand, by the management of the Blaisdell-Dillon Company now playing at McVicker's, to postpone the production of the new comedy "A Quarter to Eleven" until Thursday next. "Our Next President; or, the Dark Horse" will hold the stage until that date.

On Sept. 15 the regular season at the Boston Theatre will be commenced. The management promise an early production, on a grand scale, of MM. D'Ennery and Verne's play, "The Children of Capt. Grant." It is also announced that the management have purchased from Charles Reade his version of "L'Assommoir," entitled "Drink."

Miss Marie Williams, as has been already stated, will not come to this country this year. She had contracted with Mr. Sam Colville for next season, but that gentleman having sold his interest in the Folly Troupe, it is said Marie did not consider the contract binding. Therefore she accepted a position on the London stage for next season.

Sothern brings over an English company to support him here; Bandmann brings over an English company; D'Oyley Carte also brings an English company; Boucicault will have English actors in his leading roles; and with Barry Sullivan, Ada Cavendish, Rose Coghlan, and Adelaide Neilson with us, we humbly ask, Where does the American actor come in?

This is what M. Sarcey, the distinguished Parisian critic, permits himself to say when speaking of Bernhardt's proposed visit to this country: "We shall see what will become of that talent, made up of distinction, of purity, of grace, and of poetry, when its possessor shall depart in the suite of some Barnum, to perform before crowds of vulgar Yankees, ignorant of our language and utter strangers to the style of Racine."

For the year 1880 it is announced that there will be twenty theatres in the Italian Capital, in spite of the immense tax to which managers in that city are subjected. In Paris, with its population of nearly 2,000,000, there are only eighteen theatres, so that the proportion of playgoers must be at least eight to one greater in Rome than in Paris. In London there will be nearly thirty theatres open.

Mr. James H. Wallack, the manager of the company lately playing at Hooley's and now appearing in the small towns in the vicinity of Chicago, appeared before Judge Loomis, of this city, yesterday, and applied for his release from custody under the Insolvent Debtors' act. Wallack was arrested, some days ago, at the suit of E. A. Fellows, Assignee of James E. Wilson, a former proprietor of the Central Hotel, on Market street, Chicago. The claim was for $150, for board, lodging, and luxuries from the bar, supplied to the affable James H. some time in 1876. The gentlemanly James, however, was too much for Mr. E. A. Fellows, and the Judge granted the application.

Mr. Matthew Arnold, in his *Nineteenth Century* article on "French Plays in London," disputes the claim of Victor Hugo to take rank among the higher poets; attributes to the artificial movement of the French Alexandrine the comparative failure of the French poetical drama, and stigmatizes the modern French school as the theatre of "the average sensual man." Indeed, remarks the New York *Times*, it is plain that Mr. Arnold, fine and thoughtful critic though he is, does not approach the modern dramatists of France in a perfectly impartial and liberal spirit. His plea for a model English theatre and for a refined English drama is, however, strong and earnest. There are many just and striking observations in this notable article.

A recent number of a Parisian journal contained the following item: "The Theatre Francaise opened last night, after a two months' interval. The renovation of the building, so ably directed by M. Perrin, was much admired, and the paintings on the ceiling, by M. Mazerolles, rank, both in conception and coloring, among the most successful works of the kind. The pieces played were 'Les Femmes Savantes,' and 'Le Malade Imaginaire,' followed by what is called 'The Ceremony,' a kind of burlesque, in which the hero of the latter play receives a doctor's diploma, but serving only on certain occasions for the appearance of the entire company. They advance in pairs, bowing on all sides, and range themselves on two daises amid the applause of the spectators. Mlle. Sara Bernhardt was as warmly greeted as her colleague, and there was not a single discordant note, for nobody was surprised to find her, after a passing pique, again at her post."

Gen. Grant's Visit to the Great Wall of China.

Correspondence New York Herald.

NAGASAKI, June 21.— . . . About 2 o'clock in the afternoon Lieut. Sperry, the navigator, had an experience that must have reminded him of Columbus discovering America. He had found the Great Wall. By careful looking through the glassses, in time we saw it,—a thick, brown, irregular line that crumbled into the sea. The Richmond steamed toward the beach, and so gracious was the weather that we were able to anchor within a mile of shore. All the boats were let down, and as many as could be spared from the vessel went ashore,—the Captain, the officers, sailors in their blue, tidy uniforms, and an especial sailor with a pot of white paint to inscribe the fact that the Richmond had visited the Great Wall. The Great Wall is the only monument I have seen which could be improved by modern sacrilege, and which could be painted over and plastered without compunctions of conscience. From what I read of this stupendous achievement it was built under the reign of a Chinese Emperor who flourished two centuries before Christ. This Emperor was disturbed by the constant invasion of the Tartars, a hardy nomadic race, who came from the hills of Mongolia and plundered his people, who were indeed afterward to come, if only the Emperor could have opened the book of fate and known, and rule the country and found the dynasty which exists after a fashion still. So His Majesty resolved to build a wall which should forever protect his empire from the invader. The wall was built, and so well was it done that here we come, wanderers from the antipodes, twenty centuries after, and find it still a substantial, imposing, but, in the light of modern science, a useless wall. It is 1,250 miles in length, and it is only when you consider that distance and the incredible amount of labor it imposed that the magnitude of the work breaks upon you. We landed on a smooth, pebbly beach, studded with shells which would have rejoiced the eyes of children. We found a small village, and saw the villagers grinding corn. The children, a few beggars, and a blind person came to welcome us. The end of the wall which juts into the sea has been beaten by the waves into a ragged, shapeless condition. There was an easy ascent, however, up stone steps. At the top there was a small temple, evidently given to pious uses still, for there was a keeper who dickered about letting us in, and the walls seemed to be in order, clean and painted. The wall at the site of the temple was seventy-five or a hundred feet wide, but this was only a special width to accommodate the temple and present an imposing presence to the sea. As far as we could see the wall stretched over hill and valley, until it became a line. Its average width at the surface is from twenty to twenty-five feet. At the base it varies from forty feet to a hundred. It is made of stone and brick, and, considering that twenty centuries have been testing its workmanship, the work was well done.

As a mere wall there is nothing imposing about the Great Wall of China. There are a hundred thousand walls the world over better built and more useful. What impressed us was the infinite patience which could have compassed so vast a labor. Wonderful are the Pyramids, and wonderful as a dream the ruins of Thebes. There you see mechanical results which you cannot follow or solve, engineering achievements which we could not even now repeat. The Great Wall is a marvel of patience. I had been reading the late Mr. Seward's calculation that the labor which had builded the Great Wall would have built the Pacific Railways. Gen. Grant thought that Mr. Seward had underrated its extent. "I believe," he said, "that the labor expended on this wall could have built every railroad in the United States, every canal and highway, and most if not all of our cities." The story is that millions were employed on the wall; that the work lasted for ten years. I have ceased to wonder at a story like this. In the ancient days—the days which our good people are always lamenting and a return to which is the prayer of so many virtuous and pious souls—in the ancient days when an Emperor had a wall or a pyramid to build he sent out to the fields and hills and gathered in the people, and made them build on peril of their heads. It required an Emperor to build the Great Wall. No people would ever have done such a thing. When you see the expression of a people's power it is in the achievements of the Roman, the Greek, and the Englishman—in the achievements of Chinamen when they have been allowed their own way. The Great Wall is a monument of the patience of a people and the misapplied prerogative of a king. It never could have been of much use in the most primitive days, and now it is only a curiosity. We walked about on the top and studied its simple, massive workmanship, and looked upon the plains of Mongolia, over which the dreaded Tartar came. On one side of the wall was China, on the other Mongolia. We were at the furthest end of our journey, and every step now would be toward home.

CANADA.

Fish-Culture—Colleges for Ladies—The Yacht Countess Dufferin—Murdered by a Bite in the Throat—Bigamy.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—H. Beattie & Co., wholesale grocers, one of the kite-flying firms brought down by the failure of the Consolidated Bank, offers their creditors 10 cents on the dollar of liabilities.

Messrs. Killock, J. Lewis, Lightboard, and A. Campbell, Managers of the Consolidated Bank, have been appointed Inspectors. The direct liabilities amount to $186,000.

The next meeting of the North American United Caledonian Association will be held at Pittston, Pa. The Hon. Thomas Woddem, of Pittston, was elected President for the ensuing year.

A committee of the depositors and billholders of the Mechanics' Bank, who have been investigating its affairs, state that all the double liability of the shareholders will be called upon to meet their claims. In making their estimate of the amount to be realized from the calls on shareholders of the bank, the Committee made a liberal allowance for shareholders unable to meet the claims upon them.

It is stated that the arrears of taxes due the corporation of the city exceeds $1,000,000.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—The number of fish-hatcheries in the Dominion is being rapidly increased. Next spring a salmon hatchery will be established at some point on the Georgian Bay, between Collingwood and Neaford, in order to prevent the valuable salmon fisheries there being depleted.

An establishment on Lake Simcoe, which is being rapidly fished out, is also being spoken of. Last March between 20,000 and 30,000 salmon and salmon trout were placed by the Fisheries Department in Lake Couchiching, which connects with Lake Simcoe.

In this connection it is learned that the Department contemplates the exhibition at the Provincial Exposition of a collection of live salmon and other fish.

In addition to increasing the force of the Northwest Mounted Police, it is said the Government contemplate submitting a scheme of strengthening the Manitoba militia, so as to increase it if necessary as an auxiliary to the Mounted Police.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—A new repeating rifle, manufactured in the United States, which fires twenty-six shots without reloading, was tested here to-day at the Rideau Rifle Range, before Mr. Mason, Minister of the Militia. The treat proved very satisfactory.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—In 1877 Mr. Donald Ross died and left a large sum of money for the purpose of founding an institute or college for ladies. The provisions of the bequest were not to take effect, however, till after the death of his widow, which took place recently, and it was supposed that the college or institute should not be built until the sum invested had reached the sum of $400,000. The executors of the will are D. J. Greenshield and Romeo H. Stephens, and the Trustees are the Rev. Principal Dawson and the Rev. Dr. Jenkins. Both these latter gentlemen are out of the city at present, but on their return a statement will be submitted by the executors, setting forth what probability there is of carrying out the wishes of the deceased.

A sale of the yacht Countess of Dufferin was attempted at Cobourg under the order of the Court of Chancery. A bid of $900 by Capt. Rooney and one of $1,000 by Mr. Walter S. Burn were all that were given. These not coming up to the reserve bid there was no sale.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—A case that looks like murder was the subject of a Coroner's inquest at the City Hospital here. An old man named Thomas Hill was admitted to the hospital on the 10th inst. suffering from a severe bite on his throat, and six days later he died from lockjaw. Prior to going to the hospital he said that he had laid down while under the influence of liquor in the stable of Carrothers' Hotel, and that while asleep he had been taken by the throat by a man named "Scotty," but whose real name is unknown. He put his hand up to save himself, when "Scotty" took his throat in his mouth and mangled it in a most brutal manner. The medical testimony was to the effect that death ensued from tetanus caused by the bite. The matter is being further investigated.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BELLEVILLE, Aug. 21.—In the Police Court Charles Arthur Bonter was charged before Alds. Holden and Jellett with having committed bigamy by having married Annie Mitchell at Stirling on the 18th of July last. It was proved that Bonter was married at Trenton in August, 1868, to Honora Fitzgerald, who was in court, and, under the alias of S. H. Bates, to the woman Mitchell, who gave her name as Annie Gray. This latter marriage, which was by license, was solemnized at Stirling on the 18th of July by the Rev. Thomas Gadden, a Church-of-England minister. The reverend gentleman was suspicious, and asked Bonter, or Bates, as he called himself, was he not married, but Bonter replied that he was not. The prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was committed for trial. The woman Mitchell, who is known as the keeper of a notorious house, was not placed on trial, but was remanded for a week, in order that evidence as to her marriage some years ago to Mitchell, whose name she bears, may be procured.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—Henry Beattie, grocer, has compromised with his creditors at 10 cents on the dollar. Liabilities, $190,000.

The creditors' examination of the Mechanics' Bank shows that considerable paper held under discount was worthless, and that to meet the claims of the depositors and bill-holders in full would require about $50,000 more than double the liabilities of the shareholders. The bills are quoted at 50 cents on the dollar.

QUEBEC, Aug. 21.—The Governor-General and Princess Louise arrived this morning on board the Bellerophon, attended into port by the ships Tourmaline and Griffin. As the Viceregal party landed the several forts and ships fired salutes. The progress of their Excellencies to the Citadel was marked with great enthusiasm.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 21.—Reports continue of great damage done by the storm, and in many ports travel is almost suspended, bridges being swept away. A boom of about 15,000,000 feet at Miramichi was broken up, and must be refafted at a heavy expense.

MYSTERIOUSLY INJURED.

At 9 o'clock Wednesday evening a man giving the name of E. O. Bosche, 29 years of age, requested lodging at the Armory. He was accommodated, and yesterday morning when the lock-up keeper was turning out the lodgers he acted so strangely that he was again taken down stairs, and his case ordered up for investigation. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the man was so seriously ill that it was concluded best to send him to the County Hospital. Last evening word was received from that institution that the man was in a dying condition, the result of a fracture of the skull and severe injuries to the spine. Some of the police falsely circulated a rumor that the man was suffering from yellow fever and the black vomit, but such was entirely false. It is not known where or how the man was injured. As he appeared in the Armory at 9 o'clock Wednesday evening when he asked for lodging, the station-keeper says he was about 24 years of age, and rather smart and dapper in his looks. He claimed to hail from Indiana. It was at that time noticed that his brain was out of order, and in the talk had with him yesterday morning this was so apparent that he was asked if he had ever been in an insane asylum. He replied curtly enough that he never had been and did not want to go to one. He did not complain of any pain, and said nothing about having been injured. The police are of the opinion that he was slightly insane.

In his possession at the County Hospital was found a note written upon a bill-head of the Stonington and Narragansett Steamship Line, and dated Cincinnati, Aug. 20. It begins: Dear Ma: I went down to the depot, but not finding you supposed you had stayed. The folks here are all down on me, and I don't blame them. I am badly in need of a dollar. Please send $1 by carrier." The note then went on to state that the detectives were having some trouble with him, and sundry other wild statements, which were evidently the outcome of a disordered mind. There is evidently some deep mystery here, that needs full police investigation.

FIRES.

CHICAGO.

The alarm from box 418 at 3:45 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire in the alley in the rear of No. 164 Elizabeth, caused by a small boy setting fire to a quantity of loose straw. A barn owned by W. Nelson was slightly scorched by the flames, but no other damage was done.

The alarm from box 558 at 7:47 last evening was caused by a fire in the barn in the rear of No. 245½ Walnut street, owned by L. A. Robinson, of Lockport, Ill., and occupied by W. & J. Summerhays, coal dealers, at Nos. 876 and 878 West Lake street. Loss on hay and hay press, $75; on barn, $175, upon which there is no insurance. The flames spread to a barn in the rear of No. 294 Walnut street, owned by Allen Clark, and occupied as milk depot by Kitchen & Clark. Damage, $300 to barn, and to stock trifling. No insurance. The cause was undoubtedly an incendiary, as three half-grown boys were seen running away from the place shortly before the fire broke out. The fire was just within the limits in which the barn-burners have been at work for months past, and the damage wrought by them is already footing up to tens of thousands of dollars. They seem to baffle the police at every point.

The alarm from Box 645 at 6:05 last evening was caused by a fire in a pile of old boxes in the rear of a grocery at No. 1242 West Madison street. No damage. Cause, some rubbish taking fire from hot tobacco-ashes thrown there by an old man.

AT CARROLTON, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Aug. 21.—A heavy rain this morning put out the fire burning at Carrollton, and allayed the danger of spread. The weather has been so dry that the fields and fences for a long distance from Carrollton were fired, and the prairie on the opposite side of the river was burning all night. The total loss at the fire yesterday was $137,000, and the following companies are interested to the extent of $70 000: Orient, Meriden, Howard, North German, St. Paul Fire & Marine, Underwriters' Association, Revere, $1,000 each; North British & Mercantile, National Fire, Fire Association, Glens Falls, and Shawmut, $2,500 each; Pennsylvania Fire, Connecticut Fire, American Central, Northern, Niagara, Hartford, $2,000 each; Liverpool, London & Globe, $4,375; Imperial & Northern, $8,200; Roger Williams, Insurance Company of North America, $3,000 each; London Assurance, $5,000; Amazon and Northwestern, $1,375; People's, $2,725; Scottish Commercial, American Fire, Transatlantic, $1,500 each; Security, $500; Traders, $1,200.

IN MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 21.—A fire to-night at 10 o'clock destroyed two frame dwellings, corner Fourth and Chelsea streets. The buildings were owned by Mrs. Allen Tuck Frick, valued at $4,000. Frick's dwelling was occupied by Fred Warmicke. No whites were on either, the premises having been left in charge of colored people. The fire was the work of an incendiary. A dwelling owned by N. Calhoun, adjacent to those destroyed, was damaged to the extent of $500.

AT COLUMBUS, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 21.—A fire broke out in Dony & Harris' elevator at half-past 10 to-night, and entirely destroyed it. Loss, $2,500. Insured on stock in the Hamburg-Germania, for $1,000; on the machinery, in the Aurora, of Cincinnati, for $500.

AT WHITEHALL, MICH.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 21.—A fire at Whitehall, Mich., destroyed ten buildings on Lake street, including a furniture store, two saloons, a grocery store, several dwellings, and barns. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $5,800.

AT NORMAL, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 21.—To-night a fire destroyed the elevator of Thomas Helm at Normal. Loss estimated at $5,000. Covered by insurance two-thirds its value.

CASUALTIES.

KILLED BY A FALLING TREE.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 21.—Mrs. Virginia Clarke, wife of Prof. Clarke, of Berryville College, Carroll County, was accidentally killed last week by a falling tree. The Professor and family and several students had been camping at Eureka Springs for some time for health and recreation. The party were seated at what was intended to be the final dinner before breaking up camp, when without warning a large tree half-burnt in two near the ground, was discovered to be falling. All started up and escaped except the lady, who, having an infant in her arms was embarrassed in her movements, and was caught and crushed by the tree. With a mother's forethought, however, she held her babe at arm's length, and it was not harmed. She died in half an hour.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 21.—At a target-shooting match to-day on the Fair Grounds a young man named Herman Wassmeir, who had charge of the target, was shot and instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of one of the marksmen.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—Percy Marks, aged 16, nephew of Administrator Marks, shot himself fatally this afternoon.

WAGON ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., Aug. 21.—Peter Wise, an old settler of Macoupin County, living near Virden, was thrown from his wagon last night by his horses running away. He received injuries from which he died in a few hours.

KILLED IN THE WOODS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 21.—A special to the Grand Rapids *Times* from Wancelono says that a man named Marion L. Gartor was killed by falling timber in the woods near that place yesterday. He formerly lived at Paw Paw, in this State.

UNDER THE WHEELS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 21.—George M. Watson, an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, was run over by a train in the south yard of the St. Paul Company late this afternoon, and so badly injured that he died in a few hours.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—Commodore Shufeldt writes from St. Helena that the sick of the war steamer Ticonderoga are convalescing.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 21.—The Ohio State Archæological Association will hold its annual convention here Aug. 28. Important papers by leading members have been prepared.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The banks paid into the Sub-Treasury to-day $750,000 in legal-tenders on account of the 4 per cent bonds.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The steamship Abyssinia, from Liverpool, brought $250,000 in gold bars.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 21.—The Committee on Revision of the Rules of the House of Representatives has nearly completed its labors. The present revision will present a complete modification of the rules, a correct classification and simplification in a codified form.

DUBUQUE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Aug. 21.—A large excursion from Darlington, Wis., numbering over 800 people, arrived in the city to-day. The Dubuque Ball Club played a game for their benefit, after which they took their departure.

The Dubuque County Teachers' Institute, which has been in session for two weeks, draws to a close Friday, after doing great good.

He Beat the Union.

We told the other day of the trouble at Virginia City, Nev., over the railroad engineer Tom Clark, and the association called the Mechanics' Union. The Union ordered him to join it or quit work, but he declined, and the Company backed him even to the extent of putting armed men on his trains. The newspapers were in agony over the affair, and begged the Union to remember that Nevada might be ruined by a great riot. But there was not any riot. The peaceful end of the affair must have rather surprised all spectators. It was Mohammed and the mountain. As Mr. Clark would not join the Union, all the engineers in the Union joined Mr. Clark and in a body left the Union, retiring from the association. There will be no riot.

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THE RAILROADS.

Condemnation Proceedings to Secure Right-of-Way for the Grand Trunk.

The High Joints in New York Order an End of the Kansas City Passenger War.

East-Bound Tariff and Rule Regulating Freight in Transit.

Complete Failure of the Legislative Examination of Vanderbilt.

THE GRAND TRUNK.

The Chicago & State Line Railroad Company, an outgrowth of the old Chicago & Southern Railroad, which was sold under a mortgage some time since, and reorganized under the auspices of the Grand Trunk, filed a petition in the County Court yesterday for the condemnation of certain lands south of the city limits. The matter is of public interest in that it means that the Grand Trunk road is making an effort to secure a right of way into the city, the actual petitioners being simply the agents of that corporation. The petition represents that the Chicago & State Line Railroad Company, on or about the 19th day of June, 1878, became a corporation under the laws of this State, and was duly authorized to purchase own, operate, and maintain a certain railroad, lately called the Chicago & Southern, and sold on the 24th day of May, 1878, under the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois, rendered on the 1st day of April, 1878, said road running from the City of Chicago to a point in Thornton Township, on the line of the railroad now known as the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, a distance of about twenty and one-half miles, and also to complete and continue said road from the point where it now terminates, in the Township of Thornton, to the State line between the States of Indiana and Illinois, making a continuous line of road from the City of Chicago to the State line at some point upon the eastern boundary of either the Townships of Thornton, Hyde Park, or Bloom.

The petition further represents that, although the line of the road so purchased was at the time of purchase substantially completed throughout its entire length, yet the title to the right of way thereof had not all been obtained, and the petitioner was not informed and could not state what agreement, if any, was made between the land-owners and the parties building said railroad as to the use and occupation of the premises upon which said road was so built, where the title thereof had not been obtained.

The petition further represents that the petitioner, as a corporation and the owner of the said line, was authorized to acquire title to and hold the right of way for said line of railroad throughout its entire length, where the same had not heretofore been obtained.

The petition further alleges that the land necessary for the use of the line, and which has not yet been obtained, includes a strip fifty feet wide on the west side of the S. ½ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 14, T. 38, N. R. 13, east of the third principal meridian. Fifty feet east side of N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼ of the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 14, T. 38, N. R. 13, east of the third principal meridian. Lots 1 and 2 in Price's Subdivision of S. W. ¼ of Sec. 26, T. 38, N. R. 13. Fifty feet west side of E. ½ of N. W. ¼ of Sec. 13, T. 37, R. 12. Seventy feet of Lots 3, 5, 6, and 8 in Egan's Subdivision, E. ½ of S. E. ¼ of Sec. 1, T. 36, R. 13.

The petition concludes that the Court may have the land in question condemned, and the owners of the same reimbursed as the statutes provide in such cases.

The Court issued a summons returnable at the October term, when the matter will come up for hearing.

Messrs. Lawrence, Campbell & Lawrence are attorneys for the petitioners.

CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA.

The Joint Committee on Railroads and Judiciary of the City Council met at the City-Hall yesterday afternoon, in the presence of quite an audience, largely composed of a delegation from the Fifth Ward, who had been conveyed to the gathering by a special train over the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad, which Company, it is alleged, is now occupying in part the right of way over Stewart avenue, and opposing the laying of any further tracks on that street or in the vicinity thereof.

The meeting was called to order at 2 o'clock, whereupon Ald. Swift arose and said that he understood that there were many present remonstrating against any new tracks being laid, the object of the meeting being to consider the pending ordinance giving the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad the right of way into the city. He desired to hear from the remonstrants, if they had anything to say.

Ald. Rawleigh, the Chairman, said the Committee was ready to hear anything that might be presented by the remonstrants, whereupon C. H. Morse, the attorney for the remonstrants, came forward and read a remonstrance, which was signed by the pastor of St. Anthony's Church and others. It set forth that the granting of a right of way would destroy the value of the church property in question, and also affect the value and usefulness of other church and school property along the proposed route, including the German Lutheran (Trinity), and others. Besides this, he read a remonstrance from the property-holders in the vicinity of Stewart avenue, which was largely signed.

Mr. Moniger said, in reference to the petition last named, that all of the names had been secured since the introduction of the ordinance. He was no more in favor of the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Road than he was of any other road, notwithstanding this road already occupied Stewart avenue, and had given the remonstrants transportation to the meeting.

Mr. Morse then volunteered a lengthy and exceedingly dry speech, reviewing the history of railroads and Bridgeport at large. He protested against railroads in general, and the Chicago & Western Indiana road in particular, because he had seen so many accidents occur, and had been so often stricken with horror at the sad loss of life and limb by railroads running along Kinzie and other streets. The new railroad, he contended, was nothing more nor less than the Eastern Illinois Road, which had already the right of way along Kinzie street, and he saw no reason why another right of way should be granted. Give them the right over Stewart avenue, and there were abundant reasons why the public would suffer in the end. He did not believe that the concern in question, insolvent as it was, could give the people any guarantee for remuneration for the destruction of their property on their lines. He closed with a glowing tribute to the nobleness of man, and, by way of diversion, referred to the pyramids of Bridgeport, and the grandeur of scenery along Stewart avenue which would be wiped out at one fell stroke, he said, if the ordinance before the Council was approved and passed.

Ex-Ald. Sommers was the next orator. He said it had been represented that the railroad in question had purchased the property along the proposed route, which was not true. The concern was bankrupt, and after diligent inquiry he had not been able to learn of any one receiving more than $10 for their property. The whole thing was the merest nonsense, and he had advised property-owners to make no assignments until they got the money down, which he was satisfied the concern in question did not have to pay. [Applause.]

Mr. Huidekoper, President of the railroad in question, was the next speaker. He said the Company had bought the right of way over most of the proposed route, and presented a drawing showing just what lots had been contracted for. The old Danville Company had certain rights over Kinzie street, but the ordinance granting it was so worded that the new Company could do nothing. He closed by inviting those interested to inspect the records as to the purchase of the right of way, etc., and asked that the Committee send some one to get the facts for their own information.

Some further talk followed, and the Committee, being talked near unto death, adjourned for one week.

THE KANSAS CITY PASSENGER WAR.

Nothing official has yet been learned from the meeting of the "High Joints" at New York yesterday, but it was ascertained from private dispatches that they had under consideration the troubles regarding the passenger business from Kansas City. It is understood that they have decided that the rates from Kansas City must be restored to the basis of $24.75 to New York, on the lines east of the Mississippi, and and that in case any road west of the Mississippi cuts the rates, such offending road must be deprived of the interchange of business with the other lines. It is also understood that they have decided that no commissions shall hereafter be paid on the sale of tickets from Western points.

The St. Louis *Republican* has the following in regard to this matter:

The iron horse was on the rampage yesterday. The Indianapolis & St. Louis was the first to drop the bit and browse among the tall oats. About 1 o'clock the bulletin-board in front of their ticket-office under the Planters' bore the legend in white chalk, "First-class tickets to New York $19; second-class tickets $16." This evinced a bold break for business to meet the ravages made by the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern at Kansas City, assisted by the ticket brokers in this city. Mr. C. C. Cobb, the General Passenger Agent of the Indianapolis & St. Louis, openly avowed that the cut made by them was in order to protect themselves from the cut of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, through which the brokers were flooding the market. They simply had to meet it. It was purely a matter of business. They didn't know anything about any agreement that prevented them from protecting themselves.

The break made by the I. & St. L. was concurred in, and then other roads followed in the wake, selling tickets at reduced rates in a quiet way.

Mr. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Vandalia, had done what he could to ward off any outbreak by the Eastern lines. He referred to the circular issued the day previous by the St. Louis lines, in answer to which Mr. Lord, of the K. C. & N. from Kansas City, had just responded in the following reply to the St. Louis lines. The answer from Mr. Lord is as follows:

"I have instructed my agents here to confine the sale of Eastern tickets to bona fide passengers going directly through, and limit their tickets to continuous train passage, and I will see personally that this is done in the future. Some of our tickets were bought for the St. Louis market yesterday before the receipt of the joint message. These tickets were limited by punch to Aug. 22, same as all lines are limited from here to New York to-day. The positive instructions about limiting these tickets closely will prevent them from interfering with your St. Louis rates, and I will be obliged if you will let me know at once should you hear of any of our tickets on the St. Louis market except those sold yesterday at the four-day limit."

The above dispatch, it would seem, had it appeared in time, would have probably averted the afternoon break.

Mr. Ford seemed to think that the reply shows a disposition on the part of Mr. Lord to protect St. Louis rates and confine the cut on his own stamping-ground in Kansas City. While Lord is in a manner trying to protect himself, he at the same time is trying to protect other St. Louis roads.

From what was learned yesterday, it appears that a movement is on foot on the part of the roads east of the Mississippi River to have the sale of tickets of Western roads discontinued entirely until they can settle their big 50-cent war among themselves. And it was further intimated that Commissioner Fink, of New York, had an eye this way, and would, when he saw fit, apply the brakes. A prominent General Passenger Agent, talking about the cut yesterday afternoon, said he guessed all roads were doing the same thing quietly and without any particular announcement. It was done by common consent.

It was further remarked by a General Passenger Agent that the cut does not change the order of the Executive Committee on Eastern Roads to demand of Western roads the arbitrary proportions east of the river. It simply breaks the St. Louis agreement.

Mr. Ford mentioned to a *Republican* reporter the fact that he had just gone over and bought a ticket from the Indianapolis & St. Louis for New York at $19. This was done in a business way, in order to have documentary evidence of the cut. Mr. Ford thought the present break would not last forty-eight hours. He predicted the day before that the Indianapolis & St. Louis would make a break, but he made no pretension to prophecy.

The Missouri Pacific Road appeared to take the matter philosophically. They were not satisfied with 50 cents for hauling passengers from Kansas City, 250 miles, to feed Eastern roads, and the less they did of that kind of business the better. The opinion of the Missouri Pacific was that this last cut would not last long. The Wabash people were generally adopting the cut rates without feeling very bad about it.

The ticket brokers laughed on the wrong side of the mouth at the way matters were leaning. One of them said there was no cut on the Wabash apparently. No tickets had come from Kansas City yesterday as far as could be ascertained. The limit will be too close a one for tickets to be made available here. If they limited tickets from Kansas City to three days the brokers couldn't handle them at all. This, said the brokers, "takes the wind out of our sails, or sales."

A WHEELING WAR.

WHEELING, W. Va., Aug. 21.—For the past few days a railroad war has been going on in this city between the Baltimore & Ohio and the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroads, the last-named road being operated by the P. C. & St. Louis Railroad. At the last meeting of the City Council, the right of way was given the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky over the city property, for the purpose of extending their line to Benwood, four miles below this city. The proposed extension runs parallel with the Baltimore & Ohio track, and, as they claim, will prevent them from increasing their trackage at any time in the future they may want to. To prevent this extension the Baltimore & Ohio Road began to lay side-tracks on the proposed route of the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky extension, but were stopped by the city authorities for encroaching on city property. To-day they commenced operations again, but were stopped by the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys, and to-night watchmen are guarding the disputed points. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has served notice to the city that they will ask for the condemnation of the land they are at present restrained from putting down tracks upon, and the P., W. & K. have served like notice on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, notifying that they will ask for a condemnation of the property of their road which at present is obstructed by a temporary trestle-work.

The matter has occasioned much excitement and feeling in the city, and Vice-President Keyser, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, will arrive to-morrow, when the action of that road in the obstructive measures will be more fully learned. It is alleged that their action is to gain time for the completion of the Hempfield extension to the Connellsville coke region, the importance of which the extension of the P., W. & K. to Benwood would measurably weaken. If this be true, the feeling of citizens would be more sympathetic towards them, but if they are playing a dog-in-the-manger game, they will certainly fail in their obstruction policy, as the cases will undoubtedly go into court.

FREIGHT FOR FAIRS.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad has just issued a circular to agents and shippers informing them that freight for exhibition at the Illinois State Fair, to be held at Springfield, Sept. 29 to Oct. 4, inclusive, will be charged tariff rates one way. Agents will collect charges and bill prepaid, at tariff rates, from all stations on the line within this State to the point where it leaves this road, and return free from that station to the point from where it originally started, upon presentation of certificate stamped by the Secretary on the ground, showing the same to have been on exhibition, and that there has been no change in ownership. If such certificate is not presented, the agents will bill at tariff rates.

The same rules apply for the St. Louis Fair from all stations in Illinois and Missouri, agents collecting charges and billing prepaid to East St. Louis or Mexico only. Also on freight from all stations in Missouri for exhibition at the Kansas Industrial and Agricultural Fair, to be held at Kansas City Sept. 22 to 27, inclusive, agents collecting charges and billing prepaid to Kansas City.

For county fairs held at any point on this road the same rules will govern on freight shipped from stations on the line within the county and the county adjoining on each side.

For district fairs, made up by agreement on several counties and held at a station of this line, the same rules will apply on freight from stations on this line within the district and one county on each side of said district. For district fairs not held at a station on this line the above rules will apply only on freight from stations on this line within said district or county.

At 12 o'clock to-night the employes of the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky Railroad commenced to lay their track, when the Baltimore & Ohio authorities moved a train up to prevent the Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky train, loaded with ties, coming up. The Baltimore & Ohio train, however, was blockaded, and the attempt to hinder the work of track-laying frustrated. The Pittsburg, Wheeling & Kentucky workmen are guarded by the police. An exciting time is looked for.

VANDERBILT ON COMPETITION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The New York Railroad Commission, which is holding some recreative sessions at Saratoga, did not make much out of Mr. Vanderbilt. The *Post* says: "The first impression of the testimony of President Vanderbilt before the Legislative Committee at Saratoga yesterday, and perhaps the prevailing one, is that of the large and miscellaneous ignorance in respect to railroad matters which may be possessed by a great railroad manager. Mr. Vanderbilt knew surprisingly little about the history of the Hudson River, the Harlem, the Central, and other companies. As late as 1873, he says he 'Did not have much railroad experience, and had to learn.' He must have learned a good deal since 1873, but he did not generally share his knowledge with the Committee. Curiously enough, while he knows that trackmen who used to be paid 11 shillings a day are now paid $1, yet the comparative value of cars and locomotives are largely matters of mystery to him. He did not know whether or not shippers from foreign ports discriminated in respect to freight charges against New York, and in favor of Philadelphia, though, if they did not, he was willing to admit that the present pooling arrangements of the railroad companies which discriminated against New York were wrong. Why not ascertain this decisive fact before making these arrangements? Upon the whole, Mr. Simon Sterne was not much wiser when he set down his witness than when he took him up."

SARATOGA, Aug. 21.—At the railroad investigation to-day by the Legislative Committee, William H. Vanderbilt testified that "the millers of Rochester can make an agreement with us upon application by which they can ship wheat from points West to their mills, then grind it into flour, put the flour into the cars, and send it to New York for 10 cents per barrel."

Question—"Have you carried flour from Milwaukee and Chicago to New York for 10 cents per hundred?"

Answer—"We carry it as low as other chaps. When it gets to such low rates, we generally let other people carry it. A great deal of business is done for nothing. Rates get lower and lower, until we can't stand it. Then the managers get together and put them up."

Mr. Vanderbilt was examined as to the affairs of the Standard and Empire Oil Companies, and their relations with the trunk lines, and said he was disgusted with oil associations and oil men long ago. Once made a contract with an oil company, built a railroad to accommodate its business, and then it awarded the contract to some else. Was at the conference in Saratoga, at which the New York Central and Erie insisted on the Pennsylvania Road disposing of oil stock held by it, thus losing its advantage over the great lines. That stock was sold to the Standard Company and a division of business guaranteed.

JAY GOULD.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—A good deal of gossip is indulged in over Jay Gould's European trip. It has been announced that he has purchased from the Dutch bondholders a controlling interest in the Denver Pacific Road. According to statements current in the street, he has become possessed of a majority of the outstanding bonds, which at par would be worth more than $1,000,000. As the road is in default on interest, and a foreclosure suit is pending, it is conjectured that Gould may foreclose the mortgage and buy in the road at auction. If this report is true, Gould has completed his connection of Toledo with the Union Pacific. The Denver Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, running from Kansas City to Denver, a distance of 600 miles, the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, 379 miles, and the Wabash, 678 miles, make a total of 1,800 miles controlled by Jay Gould.

THE NEW FREIGHT TARIFF.

The new east-bound freight rates which go into effect on the 25th inst. will be as follows to the principal Eastern points:

From Chicago to Albany—First class, $1.10; second class, 80 cents; third class, 65 cents; fourth class, 30 cents; grain 25 cents; meats salted, in bulk, 35 cents; boxed meats, 30 cents; dressed hogs, 70 cents.

Baltimore—First class, $1.17; second class, 87 cents; third class, 67 cents; fourth class, 32 cents; grain, 27 cents; meats salted, in bulk, 37 cents; boxed meats, 32 cents; dressed hogs, 72 cents.

Boston—First class, $1.30; second class, $1.00; third class, 75 cents; fourth class, 40 cents; grain, 35 cents; salted meats, in bulk, 45 cents; boxed meats, 40 cents; dressed hogs, 80 cents.

Buffalo—First class, 65 cents; second class, 50 cents; third class, 38 cents; fourth class, 20 cents; grain 17½ cents; salted meats, 22½ cents; boxed meats, 20 cents; dressed hogs, 40 cents.

New York—First class, $1.20; second class, 90 cents; third class, 70 cents; fourth class, 35 cents; grain, 30 cents; salted meats, in bulk, 40 cents; boxed meat, 35 cents; dressed hogs, 75 cents.

Philadelphia—First class, $1.18; second class, 88 cents; third class, 68 cents; fourth class, 33 cents; grain, 28 cents; salted meats, in bulk, 38 cents; boxed meats, 33 cents; dressed hogs, 73 cents.

EAST-BOUND FREIGHT BUSINESS.

The General Freight Agents of the various roads leading east from this city have given the following joint notice to agents:

Property in transit consigned direct to a point east of Chicago, previous to the advance of an east-bound tariff, shall be entitled to the old rate, provided the consignment and destination, or either, are not changed after the property has been delivered to the Eastern line. If any change shall be made in either consignment or destination, the property will be charged the advanced rates. Orders upon elevators or packing-houses will be taken for such property only as can be actually loaded previous to the advanced rates going into effect. Should orders be taken for more property than can be loaded previous to the date of the advanced tariff, all freight left over shall be charged at the advanced rates.

CORYDON, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Aug. 21.—The Corydon (Ia.) extension of the Missouri, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad has been completed to that city, and trains will commence running regularly Sept. 1. The extension is twenty-eight miles in length, making the road 118 miles long. The Company announces its readiness to extend the line thirty miles farther west this year if the necessary subsidies are voted in time.

ITEMS.

A line of railroad fifty-six miles in length is now being surveyed to connect Wilkesbarre, Pa., with the Erie Railroad at Hawley, thus tapping the rich coal fields of the Wyoming Valley, shortening the distance from New York to Chicago by ninety-two miles, saving a haulage of 187 miles to the Pennsylvania Railroad in oil, coal, and freight from the West intended for New England markets, thus leaving Philadelphia to the leeward.

The Illinois Central has definitely decided to use again the Vandalia line as its St. Louis connection as soon as its contract with the Wabash expires. The business from the main line will go via the Vandalia on the 1st of September, and that from the Chicago Division about Jan. 1, 1879. Mr. H. W. Hibbard, General Freight Agent of the Vandalia Line, had a conference yesterday with Mr. Joseph Tucker, Traffic Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad, for the purpose of completing the details for the interchange of freight business.

Commissioner Fink has given notice to the parties interested that the National Board of Arbitration, now in session in New York, will to-day take up the question of percentages to be allotted to the roads leading eastward from Peoria. The General Freight Agents of the various roads were to have met to-day at the Sherman House in this city for the same purpose, but owing to the above notice of Mr. Fink, it is hardly probable that they will take any action themselves, but be content with the award made by the Arbitrators.

The Superintendent of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad and a corps of engineers are at present surveying a line from Laclede to Kansas City. The road is to run from Laclede to Robertson, where it again crosses the Hannibal & St. Joe, through Barry and down Line Creek to Kansas City. Superintendent Smith says the money is ready to build the road, and that it will be built as soon as the best route is found. It is generally believed that the Burlington & Southwestern is backed by the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and that this road is really getting an independent line into Kansas City.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company is converting Las Vegas, New Mexico, into a magnificent watering resort. It is building a fine bath-house at the celebrated Hot Springs at this place, 200 feet long and forty-two wide, two-stories high, on the bank of the River Gallinas. There will be thirty-eight bath-tubs, comprising electric, vapor, and other baths of medicinal properties. It is to cost $20,000. It is being built by the Railroad Company to induce invalids and pleasure-seekers to resort there. There are twenty-two springs, embracing all the qualities of the water found at the Hot Springs of Arkansas. The temperature of these waters ranges from 100 to 140 degrees. The altitude is 6,400 feet above the level of the sea, and the climate is pleasant at all seasons. The scenery is unusually fine, and the fishing and hunting cannot be excelled. The Company is also erecting a fine hotel of sixty rooms. There are seventy-eight acres of land surrounding the hotel and bath-houses, which will be turned into a park and pleasure-ground.

The New Racket.

Puck.

Sauntering up to the counter, he began to harpoon the eatables at the free-lunch table, and as he stowed away the articles under his vest, he began, in a tone of melancholy sadness: "Gentlemen, my actions may seem ill-bred, but with a half-starved man hunger must be satisfied before good manners can be attended to." The bartender reached for a club, and told the apologetic stranger that if he wouldn't leave at once he'd go for him. "My dear sir," resumed the gaunt-looking new arrival, with a deprecatory wave of the hand and a childlike smile that was spoiled by his having a mouthful of pickled cabbage to attend to, "I can understand your astonishment at what may seem impudence on the part of an entire stranger, and I am not offended at the anger it causes you to display. But when I say that I am a poor, homeless, wandering refugee from the fever-stricken City of Memphis——" Five schooners of beer were laid down upon the counter with a simultaneousness that showed prompt decision, and five panic-stricken men perambulated toward the door with a unity of action that was admirable. The man behind the bar had vanished into airy nothingness, and as the weary stranger polished off the free lunch and gathered in schooner after schooner until, beer laden, he ambled toward the street, that saloon was as bare as the upper lip of a 16-year-old youth. And the poor, homeless, wandering refugee from the fever-stricken City of Memphis, footsore and wo-begone, turned into Beekman street with the dazed, sad countenance of one whom life had left nothing worth living for. As he passed into Theatre alley, two shabbily-dressed tramps approached him and inquired in accents of anxiety: "Well, Bill, how does the new racket work?" The poor, homeless, wandering refugee from the fever-stricken City of Memphis, who had so suddenly descended to plain "Bill," laconically replied with a deflection of the left optic: "Immense!"

SUICIDE.

Death of a Man Broken in Body but Not in Pride—Another Case.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—A most singular case of deliberate suicide occurred this morning in the Village of South Wales, near this city. The victim of the rash act was Platt Babbitt, aged 57, and a resident of Niagara Falls. Mr. Babbitt was a wealthy merchant, who retired several years ago. He had been a great sufferer for some time, and about a week ago he went to live with Mrs. Mary Miller, in South Wales, accompanied by his wife. He was very weak, and could walk but a short distance before his infirmities would get the better of him and he would fall. He required the closest watching to see that he did not injure himself. This morning, about 7 o'clock, he seemed greatly improved, and announced that he felt well enough to walk to the barn in the rear of his residence. He started from the house, and was seen to go as far as the barn and start back. For a few minutes no attention was paid to him, but soon his wife inquired of the hostess where he was. Learning of his intention, Mrs. Babbit went out to the barn, but could not find him. Search was made up and down the road in front of the house, but nothing could be seen of the missing man. Mrs. Miller then walked down to Cazenovia Creek, a small stream running through their land. On a pile of driftwood she discovered Mr. Babbitt's hat, and, on proceeding further up-stream, she was horror-stricken at the sight of his body floating in the water, which at that point was only about three feet deep. She gave the alarm at once, and, by the aid of the neighbors, the body was brought ashore. To the neck of the deceased was attached a rope, at one end of which was a heavy stone. It appears that he first tied the rope with a stone to his neck, and then, wading out into the middle of the creek, he laid himself in the water. He had been in the water about an hour when he was found, and that his intention to take his life was a determined one is shown by the fact that, before leaving the house, he took from his pocket all of his papers, money, and other valuables and laid them on the table, covering them up with a paper. They were discovered after an examination of his pockets had shown that there was nothing in them.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 21.—P. Marshal, barber, killed himself to-day, and George Winckleman, aged 19, is supposed to have committed suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Aug. 21.—During a fit of temporary insanity, resulting from business troubles and intemperance, Charles Smallhouse, a well-known German, 72 years old, this afternoon locked himself in a room and swallowed a dose of strychnine, which resulted in speedy death.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

STERLING, Ill., Aug. 21.—An unknown German, who had been in this city but a week or so, committed suicide in his room at the Commercial House last evening by putting a bullet into his brain. Nothing could be learned of his name or residence from papers found on him.

WASHINGTON.

Failure of the Ten-Dollar Certificates—The Mississippi River Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—The daily transactions of the Treasury Department with the $10 refunding certificates prove conclusively the utter failure of the good intentions of Congress in providing a low bond which would benefit persons of small means by affording them an investment for their savings. Of the $40,000,000 in these certificates issued, $35,323,000 have already been returned to the Treasury for conversion into 4 per cent bonds, and, although the amount outstanding is now less than $5,000,000, certificates continue to be returned at the rate of nearly $30,000 a day. It is also evident that these certificates are not returned by persons holding them in small amounts, since the average of separate sums received is about $5,000. In fact, at the time they were sold there were very few applications for sums less than $100, and it was with great difficulty that the Department prevented some individuals, and especially agents of speculators, from obtaining more than $100 in certificates in any one day.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 21.—At the meeting of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission to-day the Committee on Statistics and Information submitted a plan providing for a full report by a competent officer upon the trade and commerce of the Mississippi Valley, to be in readiness by the time the Commission begins work.

The Committee to prepare a plan of operation for the ensuing year submitted a report providing for finishing the surveys between Cairo and the head of the passes, so as to complete the official survey of the whole river; also for making borings and sediment observations at the necessary points, and for gauging the streams.

The reports were adopted.

It is expected that Lieut. Smith S. Leach, of the Engineer Corps, will be designated permanent Secretary, with headquarters at St. Louis. The Commission adjourned to meet at St. Louis on the 20th of November. Part of the Commission meets in St. Louis Oct. 1 to organize parties to take to the field.

Assistant Attorney-General Freeman advises the Postmaster General that a postmaster should not be required to testify in judicial proceeding who rents a box in his office, who took letters from it, etc., tending to show what became of certain correspondence.

THE DISTILLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 21.—Peoria is full of whisky men to-day, gathered here from all parts of the country, to devise ways and means to put up the price of highwines. Peoria is making so much wine and so much cheaper than Eastern cities can do it, that her distillers are requested not to make so much. It is proposed that the distillers here either run only in the daytime, or pay tax on three-fifths of the product and export the rest. The first proposition meets with the most favor. Seven-eighths of the distilling interests of the country is represented. A committee was appointed to gather statistics regarding distillation, and to devise a plan to reduce it. Another meeting will be held to-morrow.

OLD SETTLERS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Aug. 21.—The old settlers of McLean County held their annual reunion to-day, the exercises taking place in the Fair Grounds. It is estimated that 3,000 people were in attendance. An address of welcome was delivered by Dr. T. F. Morrell, of this city, followed by the Hon. J. M. Scott, Judge of the Supreme Court, Capt. Stringfield, the Rev. J. M. White, and other old settlers.

Block Island Amusements.

Henry Watterson in Louisville Courier-Journal.

And who are here and what do we do? Why, there is Mr. Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Bench, playing base-ball with Walter Haldeman; and no longer ago than yesterday afternoon I saw, with my own eyes, a gentleman who ran for Vice-President of the United States, and was elected, but who did not take his seat, trying to see whether a wave cannot be straddled as easily as a fence. If I choose, I can get up from this very writing and join in a game of whist with Mr. Justice Miller and Mr. Justice Strong; and that is a game, you know, where the seven of trumps does beat three eights out of four. Or I may flirt with my wife, who, when I go in bathing, sits on the beach, and, using her fan for a baton, marks off my score for me as if I were an orchestra. But you know how it is yourself, and if you don't, ask Dr. Yandell.

LONDON GOSSIP.

Curious Plans for an Invasion of England—What Is Said in the Clubs—Holland to Be Annexed to Germany, and England to France.

Correspondence New York Herald.

LONDON, Aug. 4.—The tongues of the club men cannot be expected to lie dormant, and so they have been employing themselves in discussing, with as much eagerness as is compatible with their character as easy-going citizens of Cockagne, the possibility of even the shadow of truth in the assertion made by the warlike portion of French politicians that they see at the present moment a sure way to the successful invasion of these islands.

"The threat of this unexpected aggression will fall, ere long, like a bombshell upon the proud security of the nation which has based its insolence upon the fact of its seagirt position," said in a loud tone, a few evenings ago, in one of the Paris military circles, one of the fierce fire-eaters of the Bonapartist faction. The announcement, it is said, produced as great a sensation among the close-cropped members of the club as it will do on this side the Channel, should it ever come to be uttered in real earnest. But explanation of the means whereby the threat would be carried out gives cause for grave reflection among those *pequins* who pass for being the most in possession of their reason. The suggestion, however absurd it may appear to a thinking people, evidently appears perfectly feasible to an assembly of French officers, to whom the wish is father to the thought. This, then, is the programme laid down by the "chauvins" of the circles, the politicians of the Bonapartist persuasion. Alsace and Lorraine must be reannexed to France; France cannot sleep without them, and whoever else wakes France must sleep. But Germany will never give those provinces up without ample compensation; so they reason, Where will the Fatherland seek that compensation? In the annexation of Holland, with all those magnificent Dutch colonies for which—say the chauvins—her soul is sighing in order to make her at one stroke a great maritime nation. These 20,000,000 Asiatic subjects would set the German Empire on a level with Great Britain, and would open out scope for the energies and imaginations of the German people. Now see how cleverly the chauvins work out their politico-military problem.

France alone, say they, could prevent the English Government from seizing those colonies at once. France, by her close proximity to England, her equality of power on the sea, and her superiority on land, and, above all, by her vastly superior engineering, could render Great Britain powerless to stand in the way of any desired expansion of the German Empire. When the present Prime Minister at St. Stevens was nothing more than the author of "Tancred" he expressed himself much in the same strain, "In presence of steam and the tools invented by modern science the Straits of Dover become nothing more than a mere ditch, from which it will be an easy task to exclude the British navy." So said Mr. Disraeli, and, filling out the draft plan thus laid down, the chauvins says: Once prevent the navy from taking part in the struggle and victory must follow the biggest batttalions. So that England, who still refuses to adopt the military system of the rest of Europe, has naught to protect her but the old prejudices, quite as dangerous to rely upon as the confidence that France displayed in the ancient fortifications by Vauban. It cannot be denied that an invasion of Great Britain would be the most expensive National adventure ever undertaken. But every siege has been successful, and the victory has always remained with the besieger, provided his resources can hold out long enough. The method of undertaking the task is already invented. The German Government is at the present moment busy in constructing a number of round towers for the defense of her coasts. Now, every pilot knows well enough that the Straits of Dover are filled with shallows and shoals appearing at times above water. What would be easier than to cover these shoal banks with the same steel towers now being constructed in Germany? But these banks can only be approached through France, and for this end Germany must crush her a second time; and this would be a task, that Germany herself would hesitate to renew, for all the world knows how dear a price she has to pay for the victory. She has not recovered that victory even now. One thing is certain—that England would never be able to brave with impunity a Franco-German coalition. The days of Nelson and Howard are gone forever. Other nations are now possessed of the same resources which she once monopolized; therefore, you see, it depends entirely upon France to obtain the restitution of Alsace and Lorraine, and the cession of Belgium besides, in exchange for the annexation of Holland to Germany. The pill will doubtless be a bitter one for England, but she will not hesitate to swallow it rather than risk the peril of a siege by the 3,000,000 armed men that could be thrown upon her coasts by the united Powers of France and Germany; who would make of her what Alexander made of Tyre, which from an island became a peninsula. The task of uniting one continent to another is as easy to modern science as that of separating them, and in this case Nature herself has executed more than half the work.

Wild reasoning enough, your readers will say at the first glance at this theory, and so it appeared to one who was a listener to the discussion. But since then it has not only been "had over" at various political meetings in Paris, and argued in scientific circles, but it has been printed *in extenso* in a French review. In the latter the sentiments of Prince Bismarck are likewise discussed, and the opining boldly expressed that "nothing less than the acquisition of the Dutch colonies can put an end to the commercial crisis under which Germany has been writhing ever since the Prussian war, and for her the friendship and alliance of France would literally be worth double the value of the millions she carried away as indemnity. The moment will assuredly come when she will offer a price for the help required, and will obtain it." Is there any wonder that a "sensation" like this should give zest to conversation in politics and military clubs, and that in West-End drawing-rooms the bare possibility of the realization of such a set of schemes should be deemed "much too awfully terrible?" As I said before, the end of the season has had the effect of nipping the sensation in the bud before it reached the proportions of a craze or a scare; but we shall hear of it again. Meanwhile I see one provincial paper, or, apparently, its Paris correspondent, has taken the thing au serieux. "When we see," says the writer, "in a periodical well accredited by the French public, popular with all classes, and considered trustworthy in its views, an opinion so confidently expressed as this, we may be pardoned for feeling disquietude at our own security and for being startled into the desire of startling others sufficiently to cause a general determination among our politicians to defeat the scheme; a rivalry of skill among our engineers to oppose it, and a universal combination among the people to defend their coast from an enemy who would seek to annex the British Islands to the very country from which they would vastly prefer to be even more separated still. Let us remember that science has no political opinion, and that to secure the triumph all parties would be united."

One remark suggests itself by way of postscript. There is a strong feeling in English military circles in favor of the adoption of the military system of the rest of Europe,—that is, compulsory military service; the notion, indeed, has more than once got itself ventilated in Parliament, and I should not, therefore, be surprised to find the scheme above described brought forward as a reason for the necessity of making these islands, like France, Germany, Russia, and even Italy, "an armed camp."

Cat and Rat.

Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin.

A Preston farmer, finding that rats were making sad havoc with the provender in his cellar, purchased a cat that was recommended as a mouser. For a while after not a rat was to be seen, and their depredations ceased entirely. This apparent success made the old man boast that "Tab was more'n a ordinary cat," and the animal soon had the full confidence of the whole family. Two months had not passed, however, before the servant-girl's old familiar cry was heard about noonday upon the cellar-stairs. Rushing to the door, the farmer inquired: "What is the matter, Bridget?" "Bless me sowl," replied Bridget, "as I was getting pertatoes I saw the cat eating on one side of her plate and an ould rat eating on the other side, and she just purred and purred, while the dirty sharp-nosed baste was eating very pacefully loike, and winkin' wid his eye as much as to say, do ye moind, 'We'll both live at the expinse of this house.' Then persaving me, and dartin' for me fate, the baste, he druv me scraming to the shtairs. That cat niver shtirred any more nor though she has been charmed by a shnake." The farmer could not believe the tale, so the next day he took it upon himself to watch the cat when she was taking her meals, and sure enough out came an old rat, exhibiting a familiar air and perfect delight in the presence of Tabby, at whose dish he refreshed himself without the least exciting the ire of the cat. The novel relationship was continued, but the servant girl could not be restrained from screeching and dropping the crockery every time she saw the animal. This made the thing so expensive that the farmer concluded to kill the rat. He was a good marksman, but the interest that had excited sympathy for the animal in his heart unnerved him for the deed, and his aim was inaccurate, and he missed the rodent, only to see Tabby, who had so long allowed the rat to eat at her plate, pounce upon it, take it by the neck, and with two shakes put it to death. Now he is inquiring what power kept the cat from killing it before.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Oats Crop—Equalization—New Democratic Newspaper.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 21.—A table prepared by the Department of Agriculture shows that the total acreage of oats in Illinois this year was 1,631,139. The average yield per acre was thirty-two and a half bushels. The total yield was 54,664,569 bushels. The average price per bushel Aug. 1 was 22 cents, and the value of the crop was $12,059,162.

The State Board of Equalization did no business to-day, except to adopt a resolution authorizing the Committee on the Assessment of Capital Stock to meet in Chicago to secure delinquent returns and hear complaints and statements. Mr. Root has notified the Committee to meet in Chicago next Tuesday. The other committees are busy in figuring on the assessment returns.

License to organize was to-day issued to the *Bourbon Democrat* Publishing Company, of Chicago; capital, $50,000. Corporators, Benjamin A. Pierce, John Tyler, James G. Cozzens. The object of the proposed corporation is stated to be the publication of a daily newspaper.

The Chicago College of Pharmacy was to-day reincorporated.

THE FALL RIVER MILLS.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 21.—George H. Eddy, Treasurer of the Flint Mill, has resigned, the Directors having disapproved of his transactions in cotton futures, resulting in a loss to the mill of $15,000. The amount is made good by gains from purchases in the spring.

The weavers will ask the Treasurers of the several mills for 15 per cent increase in wages. The carders will make a similar request.

MICHIGAN CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 21.—Six carloads of excursionists went to-day to Michigan City by special train to inspect the harbor improvements at that point. City and State officers, and prominent citizens, among them Senator Voorhees, made up the party.

SUTRO TUNNEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—The Sutro Tunnel Company have started another lateral tunnel northwardly at a point 12,000 feet from the entrance, where good assays of gold and silver are obtained. This is in the Tunnel Company's ground, which extends 2,000 feet in that direction.

STEAMSHIP ARRIVAL.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 21.—Arrived—Steamer Ohio from Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Arrived—Steamship Greece, from London.

Manufactured Jellies.

New England Grocer.

The jelly that is manufactured in Boston is nearly all made of apples, and sells at about 14 cents per pound. Apples now form the base of an endless number of jellies, such as currant, raspberries, peach, pineapple, etc., which are made by simply adding extracts to flavor the apple-jelly; and so perfect is the imposition that the great majority of consumers are deceived by it, or, in other words, cannot tell it from the jelly made from the fruit with which this is only flavored. It comes much cheaper than the real article. Real currant-jelly, for instance, costs somewhere about 28 cents per pound. The latter is made to some extent, and is sold by grocers who cater to the highest class of family and hotel trade.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—AIMEE

Crowded Houses! Crowded Houses!

TO WITNESS

AIMEE'S

Last Appearance in Chicago.

To-night (only time)—LES BRIGANDS.
Saturday Afternoon—LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
(Introducing in English her Song and Dance, "Pretty as a Picture.")
Matinee admission, 50 cts; Reserved Seats, $1.
Saturday Night—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Sunday Night—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
Seats and Librettos at Box Office.
Monday, Aug. 25—The Original Fifth-av. Comic Opera Co. in Von Suppe's Operatic sensation, ...

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager...Mr. J. H. HAVERLY.

THIS IS THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF

THE BANKER'S DAUGHTER,

By A. M. PALMER'S

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE COMPANY.

The Original New York Cast. The Original Scenery.
The Original Properties. The Original Music.
Sunday Night—FATINITZA. Box-Sheet now open.
Aug. 25—MOTHER AND SON, with original Cast.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Every evening this week, MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday, the favorite Comedian,

JOHN DILLON,

Supported by Miss LOUISE DILLON, EDWIN F. THORNE, and a Strong Cast, in

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT;

OR, THE DARK HORSE.

Next week—"A QUARTER TO ELEVEN."

PARK-PLACE PAVILION.
Corner Twenty-second-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,

GRAND CONCERT

BY THE FULL

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA,

Under the direction of ADOLPH ROSENBECKER.

Admission, 25 cents. These Concerts will take place every Tuesday and Friday during the summer season.

BENSON'S POROUS PLASTER.

LAME BACK. WEAK BACK.

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER.

This article is one which really possesses extraordinary merit. By consulting reliable physicians in your own locality, you will find that the above is true. It is far superior to the ordinary porous plaster, all the so-called electrical appliances, and to all external remedies whatever. It contains entirely new elements which cause it to relieve pain at once, strengthen and cure where other plasters will not even relieve. For Lameness and Weakness of the back, diseased Kidneys, Lung and Chest difficulties, Rheumatism, Neglected Colds, Female Affections, and all local aches and pains, it is simply the best remedy ever devised. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Amendment to Rule 1 of the Rules Governing the Inspection of Grain in the City of Chicago, to Take Effect Aug. 29, 1879.

RULE 1—WINTER WHEAT.

No. 1 WHITE WINTER WHEAT shall be pure white Winter wheat, sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 WHITE WINTER WHEAT shall be white Winter wheat, sound, and reasonably pure and reasonably clean.

No. 1 AMBER WHEAT shall be pure amber Winter wheat, sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 1 LONG RED WINTER WHEAT shall be pure red Winter wheat, of the long-berried varieties; sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 LONG RED WINTER WHEAT shall be of the same varieties as No. 1, sound and reasonably clean.

No. 1 RED WINTER WHEAT shall be pure red Winter wheat of both light and dark colors of the shorter-berried varieties; sound, plump, and well cleaned.

No. 2 RED WINTER WHEAT shall be red Winter wheat of both light and dark colors; sound and reasonably clean.

No. 2 WINTER WHEAT shall include all mixtures of the different varieties of Winter wheat, and shall be sound, reasonably clean, and of good milling quality.

No. 3 WINTER WHEAT shall include Winter wheat not clean and plump enough for No. 2, but weighing not less than 54 pounds to the measured bushel.

REJECTED WINTER WHEAT shall include Winter wheat damp, musty, or from any cause so badly damaged as to render it unfit for No. 3.

This rule shall be in force on and after Aug. 29, 1879, but it is provided that all wheat in store on said date inspected in as Winter wheat under the rule hereby amended shall be inspected out in accordance with the provisions of said rule as Winter wheat.

W. M. SMITH,
GEORGE M. BOGUE,
JOHN H. OBERLY,
Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9, 1879.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Hon. George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and at times to both lower limbs.

During the time I have been thus afflicted, I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA,
INFLUENZA,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing
RELIEVED IN FEW MINUTES, BY
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price, 50 cts.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After Reading this Advertisement need any one Suffer with Pain.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

IS A

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

ONLY PAIN REMEDY

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation and cures Congestions whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer,

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by Radway's Pills), so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian

Resolvent,

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER,

FOR THE CURE OF CHRONIC DISEASE, SCROFULA OR SYPHILITIC, HEREDITARY OR CONTAGIOUS,
BE IT SEATED IN THE
Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves,
CORRUPTING THE SOLIDS AND VITIATING THE FLUIDS.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR

OF TEN YEARS' GROWTH CURED

By Dr. RADWAY'S

REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren-st., N.Y.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS,

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all of the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ

"False and True."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York.
Information worth thousands will be sent you.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

D. L. Howell, U. S. A., is at the Pacific.

F. W. Mallott, of Boston, is at the Gardner.

A. B. Cowles, of Du Quoin, is at the Gardner.

J. M. Osborne, Toledo, is stopping at the Pacific.

J. R. Thomas, M. C., Metropolis, Ill., is at the Gardner.

William H. Ray, Rushville, Ill., is at the Tremont.

The Rev. W. O. Lamson, of England, is registered at the Palmer.

W. H. Calkins, M. C., Laporte, Ind., is a guest of the Pacific.

Joseph Rankin, Manitowoc, Wis., is one of the guests of the Sherman.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Bingham, of Oil City, Pa., are at the Farwell House.

Sol Smith Russell and W. W. Fowler, manager of the Berger family, are domiciled at the Tremont.

Joseph Page, of Sydney, New South Wales, and Dr. Fenner, of Central America, are guests of the Palmer.

B. F. Mils, Assistant General Ticket Agent of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad, is at the Tremont.

A pocketbook containing $2.50 was found at the Post-Office yesterday by Officer Charles Ditters. It awaits an owner at Central Station.

Nothing has yet been heard of Metcalfe, the messenger of the Bank of Montreal, whose unexplained disappearance was mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

Since receiving the instructions of the City-Attorney as to the proper way of making out mittimuses, the North-Side Police-Court Clerk has abandoned the old method, which was objected to.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 76 degrees; 10 a. m., 80; 12 m., 85; 3 p. m., 88; 7 p. m., 82. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.43; 7 p. m., 29.37.

Judge Cyrus L. Pershing and wife, of Pottsville, Pa., are at the Farwell House, en route home from an extended tour through Colorado. Judge P. is famous as having sentenced to death most of the Mollie Maguires who have been hanged in Pennsylvania.

The Commissioner of the General Law Office has designated Mr. Joe C. Walker as Special Agent of that office to investigate the claims for swamp land indemnity in Illinois. Mr. Walker has arrived in Chicago, and his address for the present will be Room 14, No. 202 La Salle street.

George Lawson, 7 years of age, living with his parents at No. 547 Milwaukee avenue, was last evening run down by a coal wagon owned by Henry Kiest, of No. 551 Milwaukee avenue, and driven by John Bigelow. The rear wheel passed over the little fellow's abdomen, but several physicians who attended him do not think that the injuries will result fatally.

The Mayor rushed into Hammer's Court yesterday morning, and in accents hoarse with wrath he called for subpœnas enough to call twenty men into court in his case with McGuire, the blacksmith, who sued him for a bill of $1. He wanted the bill of costs to be a large one, as he was sure of winning the case, having never heard of nor seen McGuire before.

H. C. Diehl, General Freight Agent, and B. S. Henning, General Manager of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad; W. G. Swan, General Freight Agent, and John L. Gault, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad; and H. W. Hubbard, General Freight Agent of the Vandalia Railroad, are registered at the Pacific.

The death of a child with "ricketts" is a rarity in civilized communities, where parents are supposed to see that their diseased children receive proper medical attendance. The Deputy Coroner was yesterday called upon to hold an inquest upon a child 3 years of age, who died of this disease at No. 502 Twenty-sixth street. It had caused shocking sores about the extremities, and the little one was happy in death.

An adjourned meeting of the Union Veteran Club was held last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Col. W. S. Scribner in the chair. The Committee on Transportation announced that they had contracted for seven cars, which will leave the Central Depot at 8 o'clock this morning. The Treasurer announced the amount of collections at $310. In addition to this tickets will be sold at the train, and all old soldiers are invited to join with the Club. They will turn out about 300 strong. After receiving six applications for membership the meeting adjourned to come together at the cars.

The case of the Warehouse Commissioners vs. John B. Lyon & Co., for the recovery of fees for the inspection of grain, was again brought up before Justice Ryan. Messrs. Campbell and Custer, attorneys for the State, asked a continuance, for the purpose of introducing witnesses who had been subpœnaed, but who had not yet made an appearance. Mr. Lyon's counsel objected to the delay, and would not accede to the request, so Messrs. Campbell and Custer asked the Court to dismiss the case, and enter a new suit immediately, which was done. The case will come up Monday, Sept. 1.

The Society of the Army of Tennessee met at the Palmer House last evening, Col. J. M. Loomis presiding. The object of the meeting was to prepare for the coming thirteenth reunion, the date of which has not yet been fixed. The attendance was small, and, in view of this, nothing was done but the appointment of A. L. Chetlain, E. B. Strong, W. L. Barnum, Capt. Neeley, and Maj. McCauley as a committee to nominate an Executive Committee, and report at the next meeting, which is to be held at the same place Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock. All members of the Army of the Tennessee are invited to attend the meeting, and a resolution was passed authorizing the appointment of non-members on the sub-committees, which are to arrange for the reunion.

A scene not "down on the bills" occurred in Justice Summerfield's Court yesterday afternoon. During the hearing of a vagrancy case the attorney for the defense, Fred Mitchell, was making an appeal to the Justice, and, while in the act of passing his Honor a piece of paper for his inspection, his hand was rudely thrust aside by Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron, near whom it came. Mitchell pushed him backward, and, quick as thought, Cameron grabbed a chair, swung it over his head, and brought it down with a thud upon Mitchell, inflicting an ugly gash on his forehead. Here the fracas terminated through the interference of those in the room. After he had collected himself, Cameron made an attempt at an apology, saying that he had been a little hasty, to which Mitchell retorted that he knew what caused the trouble. It is rumored that the two have been at swords' points for some time past. Judging from Mr. Cameron's appearance, he was quite excited previous to the row. It is not yet known whether anything will come out of the affair.

A couple of months ago a traveling salesman went into a barber-shop on Randolph street and hung a $2 slouch-hat on a peg. Another customer accidently took this hat and left his own. Though the salesman made by the exchange, he was dissatisfied, and asked payment for his own. The barber refused, claiming that he was not responsible for the change. The day before yesterday the barber heard further from his customer. He was notified that he had been sued before a Justice-of-the-Peace in the Town of Schumberg, in the northwestern corner of this county, and that the trial was set for Saturday, which is, of course, his busiest day. He will have to fail to appear and let judgment be entered against him for some unknown amount, or he will have to pay car fare out there for himself and lawyer, walk several miles over a country-road, and leave his business, all for a $2 hat. Unfortunately this proceeding is perfectly legal. A bill was introduced in the last session of the Legislature to put a stop to bringing city cases before country Judges, but the Cook County members failed to support the bill and it failed to pass.

Yesterday afternoon Fred Woller, of No. 401 North Wood street, reported at the West Chicago Avenue Station that he had found a coat, vest, and hat, and a pair of shoes on the bank of a pond in a stone-quarry at the corner of Western avenue and Erie street. In one of the pockets in the clothing was found a rent receipt bearing the name of Joel Edgoose, of No. 1014 West Lake street. Mr. Woller brought the clothing to that number, and the articles were at once identified by Mrs. Edgoose as belonging to her husband. It was plainly evident that Mr. Edgoose had divested himself of these clothes and that he was drowned in the pool. Lieut. Callahan and two of his policemen borrowed a boat from Union Park, which they transported to the pond in the quarry, and at 6:30 last evening they grappled and recovered the body. It was taken to the residence of David Hinchcliffe, No. 80 Bismarck court, where it awaits the Coroner's inquest. Mr. Edgoose was an Englishman by birth, about 35 years of age, and a peddler by occupation. He left home at about 6 o'clock Wednesday evening in an insane spell, which spells he has been subject to for five years past. It is thought that he wandered to the pond, and was accidentally drowned while attempting to bathe.

Deputy Coroner Sawyer yesterday held an inquest at No. 729 Alport avenue upon Maria Zabradska, a Bohemian girl, 19 years of age, who died of lockjaw resulting from a wound in the foot, due to a rusty nail upon which she accidentally stepped while employed as a domestic at some private residence in the North Division. An inquest was also held at the Morgue upon John D. Groff, a dock laborer, 38 years of age, who was drowned in the river at the foot of Dearborn avenue. It was supposed by some of his co-laborers that he was thrown into the water by some unknown assassins, but the evidence failed to show anything of the kind. The deceased took a drink in O'Brien's saloon, at No. 2 North Clark street, at a late hour that night, and was seen to go down the steps leading from the saloon to the dock. A few moments later he was found drowned. The jury found that he was accidentally drowned by either walking off the dock in sleep or in a drunken stupor. A representative from the "Union," who was present at the inquest, was quite indignant about the liquor part of the verdict, and while there was nothing to show that the deceased was drunk, the fact that he had been drinking was indisputable. If there really was any foul play in the matter, the "Union" laborers can more easily get at the facts than either the Coroner or the police.

ANOTHER COURT-HOUSE ACCIDENT.

Once more there has been an "accident" at the new Court-House, and once more what might have been a terrible tragedy has passed off without a single individual receiving a scratch. At 5:25 last evening the workmen on the county side were engaged in raising to the fourth story a massive stone pillar weighing over ten tons. The new derrick creaked and strained, but all went well until the immense stone had reached a height of over forty feet. Then, with a crack like the stroke of a pile-driver, the bolt by which the hoisting-pulley and the "lewis" were connected broke, or pulled out, and the stone fell to the ground. It missed the dozen men who were operating the derrick and struck fair on the little railroad used for the transportation of material. Aside from smashing up the track no harm was done, although the escape of the workmen cannot be considered as anything short of miraculous. There was a great rush of people to the scene, and confusion reigned for a few minutes. But the derrick stood firm, or thereabouts, and as nobody was killed this must be set down as one more of the manifold failures on the part of the Court-House contractors. Perhaps next time they may be more fortunate.

THE WATER-STREET NUISANCE.

The General Government having driven the warlike Sioux beyond the border line, it would now be well for the municipal authorities of Chicago to turn their attention to the extinguishment of the Barbarians who inhabit South Water street, known as Commission-men. Civilization has softened the aspect of everything modern, except the nature of some South Water street merchants. A journey along that rugged thoroughfare is more hazardous than crossing the Alps during a winter's thaw. If one escapes being crushed by huge crates, flattened out by rolling barrels, mangled by huge trucks, or maimed by falling boxes, one is then in danger of falling into the rude hands of these savage people who hire stores and then transact business on the sidewalk, by whom he is kicked and cursed until he disappears out of the street. The forbearance of the Chicago public has been long; its patience has surpassed all praise. A time of retribution will surely come, when they will rise up in their wrath, tear down and destroy the mountains of freight that obstruct the streets, and hang every commission man who does not retire to his now empty store and drag his bulky merchandise after him. They will, also, arrest, fine, and imprison those who punch, prod, kick, or curse innocent pedestrians who, by endeavoring to gratify an esthetic taste for the sublime, are beguiled into passing through the street, thinking they are crossing a rocky range. The attention of the best Mayor Chicago ever had is called to this monstrous tax on Chicago patience and forbearance.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Andrew Briggs, a pattern-maker in the employ of Warren Springer, machine and iron worker, at Nos. 52 and 58 Clinton street, met with a horrible accident yesterday morning which will likely result in death. While attempting to put a new belt upon some piece of new machinery, the belt slipped and wound about the axle of the wheel. A messenger was sent to tell the engineer to shut down, but in the meantime Briggs attempted to loosen the coils of the belt, and in so doing his hand became caught in one of the folds. He was whirled about the pulley two or three times, his body striking at each revolution against the joists in the ceiling and against an iron hook upon which the belt was to be hung when not in use. After the second or third revolution the large belt was thrown off by the jar given to the machinery, and this stopped the shaft. Briggs was found to have received serious if not fatal injuries about the head and chest, and his right arm was so badly crushed and broken that it was found necessary to amputate it. He was taken to his home, No. 144 West Lake street, and there attended by Dr. Davis, who performed the amputation. Mr. Briggs is an American, about 40 years of age, and has a wife and family of six children.

A FATAL FALL.

At 1:30 Wednesday afternoon Officer P. Hickey, of the day squad, was called upon to take to the Armory a man who appeared to be under the influence of liquor, and who had fallen through a window into a basement on Market street. At the station he gave the name of Charles W. Kriegh, and on making his business known he was registered in the back of the book, and was to have been let out when sober. Upon searching him, the officer found a two-ounce vial of laudanum and paregoric, but only a small quantity had been taken from the bottle, and nothing was thought of it. Yesterday morning Mr. Kriegh was found to be so ill in his cell that he was removed to the County Hospital, where he died at 9 o'clock,—thirty minutes after reaching there. A post-mortem examination developed the fact that death was caused by inter-cranial hemorrhage, the result of a fracture of the skull. This injury was probably received by the fall on Market street. The remains were taken to the residence of the deceased's family, No. 437 Dearborn avenue, where the inquest will be held at 10 o'clock this forenoon. Mr. Kreigh was born in Hagarstown, Md., was about 40 years of age, and the nephew of the well-known Board of Trade operator, David Kreigh. He himself was a member of the Board until a short time ago. He was a generous, social, kind-hearted man. Business reverses, which overtook him some three years ago, preyed very much on his mind of late, and he strove to drown his sorrow in that cup which has wrecked so many thousands.

THE CITY-HALL.

Ald. Jonas is laid up with rheumatism.

The Commissioner of Health has distributed 450 tons of lime to disinfect the gutters and streets.

The City Treasurer yesterday received $2,028 from the Water Department, $507 from the Collector, and $424 from the Comptroller. The disbursements were about $5,000.

Comptroller Gurney slept last night. The officer having charge of the stink business traced the difficulty to Fitzpatrick's rendering establishment, but he could not catch him in the act.

The contract for sewer construction in the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards was yesterday closed with Michael McNichols & Son. Only one contract for the entire sewerage work remains unsettled, and this will be disposed of to-day.

Five cases of scarlet-fever and four cases of chicken-pox were reported at the Health Department yesterday. Dr. Northway reported the last-named case as being at No. 4010 South Dearborn street, and says in his report that there "is a whole nest of it in that neighborhood."

Jeremiah Mahoney, No. 559 Clark street, according to Mayor Harrison's ideas, has been running a bad place, and selling beer to "thieves, pimps, and prostitutes." In the furtherance of his ideas his Honor, at a late hour yesterday afternoon, revoked his license. But the State street dives continue to flourish.

Mr. Artingstall, the Assistant Engineer, yesterday submitted to the Mayor a rough of plans for the free bathing-houses which Mr. Harrison proposes to have put up in connection with the West and North Side Water-Works. Completer drawings and plans will probably be prepared in a few days.

Among the building permits issued yesterday were the following: To C. W. and E. Pardridge, to erect eight one-story cottages corner of Polk and Idaho streets, to cost $6,400; to A. B. Fiedler, to erect a two-story dwelling corner of La Salle street and Grant place, to cost $6,000; and to J. Newell, to erect a two-story barn, No. 337 Ohio street, to cost $1,500.

The Council Building Committee met yesterday morning,—that is, greeted one another,—but they did nothing, as the 2,000 pages of testimony are in the hands of the binder, and they must have that before they can make up their minds what sort of a report to make about the City-Hall. They therefore adjourned until 10 this morning, when they do expect to go to work.

John Forsythe was around yesterday with a letter from Iowa, asking that some good Democrat be sent there to make a speech. He turned the missive over to the Mayor, and afterward laughed over it, for he is one of those who think his Honor's Democracy is not the best, and to send him to Iowa he thought would be a good thing. But Mr. Harrison will not go. He prefers to stay at home and build up the party.

There was a conference in the Comptroller's office yesterday afternoon on the gas question. Messrs. Gurney, Waller, and several others were present, and there was only one opinion, which was, that the city should pay for lighting the streets so much per lamp. The Mayor was subsequently seen, and he favors the idea. The Gas Committee have, however, so far failed to receive any suggestions from the Gas Companies, and there is no telling what the result will be.

Commissioner De Wolf was in receipt of a letter from Maine yesterday violently assailing him for discharging Hansen, late an inspector for the Third Ward. The correspondent promised to show him up to the Mayor, but when the Commissioner called his Honor's attention to the matter he found that he had received a similar letter, except that there was more of it. The Mayor's letter called De Wolf a d——d rascal, and a great many other things that he is not, and the Mayor received it and laughed over it with the Doctor.

At the last meeting of the Council a committee of three, consisting of Ald. Jonas, Swift, and Sanders, was appointed to inspect the progress of the Fullerton avenue conduit, and the condition of the North Branch. The Committee performed its work yesterday in company with Dr. De Wolf, and they report that, while the work on the conduit and its connections is first class, it will not be completed for several months. Dr. De Wolf thinks the conduit will not be in operation before the first of December, and the Committee substantially agree with him. The trouble appears to be on account of the delays and complications in letting the contracts, and no one seems to blame the contractors. They report the North Branch in better condition than it has been, but on the question of how offensive it is at present they disagree.

Prosecuting-Attorney Cameron has been looking up the powers of police-court bailiffs, and from Sec. 22 of Chap. 12 of the city charter, he believes that the bailiffs should impanel juries in Justice Courts, instead of Constables. It was attempted to carry the passage into effect yesterday in Justice Summerfield's Court, but that Justice ruled against it. Mr. Cameron intends to test the matter. If it will stand, all this trouble about juries of vagrants in Police and Justice Courts will be forever ended, for the Police Court Bailiffs are under Police Department control, and if they failed to bring in good venires the Superintendent has an easy way of eliminating them from the Police Department and of putting other and better men in their places.

The long looked-for conference on the question of what the specifications and plans called for in the cornice course of the new City-Hall was held yesterday morning. The Mayor, Supt. Kirkland, City-Attorney Grinnell, and Commissioner Waller were present, and they labored for some time without producing anything. The facts appear to be that, including the detail drawings, Supt. Kirkland makes it out that several plans exist which do not agree. His associates, however, could not see the matter as he did, but, being confused by the stories told them, they wanted more light. To this end they agreed to have the contractors specifically state what they considered to be their contract, and when they get this statement they will act. To an outsider the whole thing looks like child's play. The contractors are governed by a certain line of facts, and Supt. Kirkland ought to be. If they are not doing their duty, it is his business to say so, and order the work stopped. On the other hand, if he cannot compass the situation, it is his duty to say so, and not appeal to outsiders. He is responsible, and he should assume the responsibility.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The case of Henry Jackson, who was arrested on a capias, will be heard by Judge Loomis on the 28th inst.

The County Collector sold delinquent property in Lake yesterday. That township will be settled with this week, and Monday Cicero will be taken up.

Judge Loomis yesterday entered an order in the matter of the city special assessments, cases Nos. 1,489 to 1,548, appointing Herman Benze, Fred A. Bragg, and Arno Voss as Commissioners to appraise.

Lena Peterson, William Stapleton, Albert Bergquist, and Thomas H. Artes were yesterday adjudged insane and paupers. Artes is a colored man, and the first of his race recorded as insane in Cook County in several years.

Judge Loomis yesterday overruled the objections in a number of cases and ordered judgment to be entered on all delinquent property which, owing to errors of description in the tax-list, had been re-advertised. Twenty days were allowed in which to file a bill of exceptions.

The Committee on Equalization will meet to-day, the intention being to finish up the work, if possible. It is understood that a desperate effort will be made to increase the assessment in the Town of Lake, on personal property. Who will benefit by this is as yet unknown, but probably North and West Chicago will be cut down a little.

BOARD MEETING.

A special meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday,—President Senne in the chair,—and there were present Messrs. Ayars, Bradley, Burling, Fitzgerald, Lenzen, Miller, Stewart, Spofford, Boese, and Hoffmann.

Sundry bills were reported by the Committee on Charities, amounting to $6,332.31. Ordered to be paid.

A motion was made by Mr. Hoffmann to advertise for proposals for the burial of paupers, bids to be received until Sept. 1.

Some discussion arose upon the motion, in the course of which Mr. Boese spoke of the swindling that had been going on in the burial of the paupers. He did not believe in granting contracts to undertakers; but advised that the Board "make their own coffins and make their own little horse and wagon" to do the business. He denounced the business of speculating in the unclaimed dead by undertakers.

Mr. Spofford advised that the matter be referred to some special committee in order that means might be devised by which proper burial be given the county's poor.

Fitz didn't think the Board should go into the undertaking business; but if the undertakers had been selling the "stiffs" in violation of the law they should be prosecuted.

The discussion turned upon the bodies of a certain number of unclaimed dead, in the course of which Mr. Spofford stated that a good deal of crookedness had been going on among the undertakers. He finally moved as a substitute for Mr. Hoffmann's motion that the matter be referred to the Committee on Public Service. It was so referred.

Upon an attempt being made to draw a Grand Jury for September a motion to adjourn was made and carried. The Board will meet again Monday.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The exports of alcohol were 100 barrels.

An information for forfeiture will be filed to-day against the tobacco recently seized at Sutter Bros.'

Subsidiary silver amounting to $6,000 was redeemed at the Sub-Treasury, and $3,000 in "daddies" paid out.

Nothing will be done in the McArthur case until a jury is called, which will not be until sometime in October.

The internal-revenue receipts were $30,588, whisky contributing $24,246, beer $3,047, tobacco $1,895, and cigars $1,215.

District-Attorney Bangs returned from Colorado yesterday, and says he will be in the city a few days. He will have little or no business to attend to until October, and intends "building-up," so as to go through the winter's work.

THE MEAT-PACKING ESTABLISHMENTS

of this and other cities have been importing tin and making their own cans, using American solder for the seams; and then, when the full cans were exported, putting in a claim for and receiving a drawback, the Customs laws providing for the return of a certain portion of the duties on imported tin plates when the exported manufactured article is wholly made of imported material. Recently Special Agent Hinds looked into the exportation of canned meats, and, having learned of the use of home-made solder, he raised the question whether the cans came within the law. The attention of the Treasury Department was called to the matter, and, under instructions, Special Agent Bingham, of Boston, made an investigation, which resulted in ascertaining that a large sum had been paid as drawback on these cans. And this remission the Department decides to be illegal, and says it must stop, as witness the following letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 15, 1879.—*Collector of Customs, Boston, Mass.*—SIR: From a report recently submitted to the Department by Special-Agent N. W. Bingham, it appears that in a number of cases occurring at your port, of exportation of tin cans, drawback was allowed on the imported plates used in the manufacture of the exported cans without any evidence being furnished or required of the origin of the solder, also used as one of the component materials.

Mr. Bingham submits that, although in the cases referred to, no drawback was allowed or claimed on the solder, it was still necessary to ascertain its origin in order to determine whether the exported cans were manufactured "wholly of materials imported," in which case alone they were entitled to drawback upon any of the component materials.

In this view the Department fully concurs, and you will please in future require proper evidence of the importation of all the materials before allowing drawback on any.

The question as to the disposition to be made of cases which have heretofore arisen will be reserved for future consideration. Very respectfully,

JOHN B. HAWLEY,
Assistant Secretary.

It is understood that steps will be taken by the Government to collect from the canners of meat the sums wrongfully paid to them by way of rebate. The decision, too, may have an effect on prices.

THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE CITY AND THE UNITED STATES

as regards the paving of the streets around the new Custom-House have been definitely settled, at least as far as the latter is concerned. Yesterday Supt. McDowell received instructions from Washington to advertise for proposals for paving the four streets from the sidewalks to the centre line of the streets, with granite blocks. There are four methods on which proposals are to be invited, varying chiefly in the style of foundation adopted.

The first method is the use of granite blocks six to seven inches long, four inches wide, and six or seven inches deep. These blocks are to be laid three-fourths of an inch apart, on a gravel bed of not less than eight inches. The interstices are to be filled with Trinidad asphaltum and fine gravel, poured in hot, the whole to be covered with one inch of sand.

The second style is the same size of blocks, with asphalt filling, properly bedded in sand with foundations of limestone flags bedded in four inches of gravel.

The third proposal is to use the same blocks and joints, bedded in sand, resting on a flooring of two-inch pine planks, swabbed with coal tar and supported by stringers of one-inch pine boards, ten inches wide, laid eight feet apart, the flooring to be placed on a ballast of sand six inches deep.

The fourth method differs from the preceding only in that the blocks are placed close together, whatever interstices there may be being filled with clean, dry sand, swept in.

By the terms of his instructions, Gen. McDowell is permitted to advertise for bids or such other methods as he may think best. He will probably, therefore, call for proposals on a pavement of blocks like those above, the spaces filled with asphaltum, resting on a bed of asphalt one and one-half inches deep, with a foundation of eight inches of gravel. This pavement he claims is much less noisy, and, further, absolutely prevents any moisture from percolating through.

In any event, the city will be able to test the comparative merits of stone without cost to the taxpayers.

The cost is estimated by the Superintendent to be from $3.75 to $4.50 per yard, or a total cost of from $18,000 to $25,000. The advertisements will probably be ready in a few days, and the bids will be closed by Monday, Sept. 2.

SPELLING REFORM.

ORGANIZING AN AUXILIARY ASSOCIATION.

A number of gentlemen who are interested in the spelling reform met at the Palmer House last evening for the purpose of taking steps looking to the formation of an association as an auxiliary of the National body. Among those present were H. N. Hibbard, who acted as Chairman, G. D. Brownell, who kept the minutes, W. J. English, A. D. Hager, Warren Wilkie, O. W. Cooley, W. G. Wood, E. O. Vaile, T. C. Moffatt, A. F. Dean, C. A. Story, C. E. Walker, J. H. Eoff, C. J. Hambleton, W. T. Whitemore, H. R. Boss, O. C. Blackmer, W. A. Starrett, Mrs. W. E. Starrett, Dr. Samuel Willard.

PROF. BLACKMER

said there were quite a number of gentlemen in this city who were favorable to the reform, and it was thought that the time had come when it would be good to get together in order to become acquainted, and so increase their strength. They could organize on several lines and benefit the cause. One way was to post themselves as to what had so far been done in this country and England. The origin of the movement was this:

In 1874 the President of the American Philological Association, F. A. March, in the annual address spoke of the reform of spelling as one which students of language ought to promote. On that hint, apparently, appeals wer pourd in upon the Association to take action to direct a popular movement for reform. It was brought before the Association again in 1875, by the President, J. Hammond Trumbull. A committee was appointed to whom the matter was referd. The Committee consisted of Prof. W. D. Whitney, of Yale College; Dr. J. Hammond Trumbull, of Yale College; Prof. F. J. Child, of Harvard University; Prof. F. A. March, of Lafayette College; and Prof. S. S. Haldeman, of the University of Pennsylvania. At the annual meeting in 1876, at New York, Prof. W. D. Whitney, Chairman of the Committee, presented a report. It condemns historical spelling. The scholars want no etymology preservd in that way. It condemns pictorial alfabets. It condemns the attempt to hav letters for every distinguishable variation of sound. It describes an ideal alfabet as having one sign, and only one, for each elementary sound. And finally it declares that "the Roman alfabet cannot be displaced," and that it should be used "with uniformity, and in conformity with other nations." This report was widely publisht and assented to. But there was a loud call for more. This was the Centennial year. An international convention for the amendment of English orthography met at Philadelphia in August, which called on the Philological Association for more light and more definit direction. It also organized a permanent Spelling-Reform Association, and this Association chose members of the Philological Association as its Committee on New Spellings.

Accordingly, in 1877 an additional report was made, which gave a Roman alfabet for English use. It fixes the old letters in their Roman and Anglo-Saxon powers as nearly as may be, accepts the digraph consonants in *h* (*th, ch, sh,* etc.), and declares it necessary to hav three new letters for elementary vowels, which wer unknown to the early Romans, those in *fat, not, but.* For these it suggested modifications of *a, o,* and *u.* A diacritical mark—the macron—is added, when great accuracy is needed, to denote a long vowel sound. This alfabet was set forth, not with any hope of its immediate adoption, but as a guide in making minor changes. It is a necessary preliminary to any intelligent change. The orthography of the English language is so irregular that it is hardly possible to begin at once with perfect fonetic spelling. A transition stage is thought to be necessary. The Committee, therefore, hav recommended a few modified letters which seem to be best suited to aid in the transition.

The American Philological Association had charge of the reform, the Spelling Reform Association working in harmony with it and its committees.

Another thing they could do was to break down the prejudices in their own minds in regard to the change. Theoretically they might be converts, but to have changes in spelling might be very offensive to the eye. They could use the press more than heretofore. The Chicago papers had gladly opened their columns to a discussion of the subject. If the press could be gotten on their side there was no doubt about the reform being speedily carried through. Another line almost as extensive was in the matter of

EDUCATION.

This was one of the chief reasons for pushing the reform. It seemed to the speaker that we must come to phonetic spelling if we were to preserve our liberties and the nation from ignorance. It was a fact, notwithstanding all the improvements in education in this country in the last twenty or twenty-five years, the percentage of illiteracy had not been reduced very much. According to the last census there were 5,000,000 people who could not read or write. The work for some time would be missionary.

He read a letter from Librarian Poole, who said: "I am very glad that the reform of the abused spelling of our language is being agitated. . . I shall cheerfully adopt whatever reforms in spelling seem to commend themselves to my judgment."

The Chairman spoke of the recommendation of the National body that auxiliary societies be formed throughout the country. Did those present deem it wise to take the step? All might not be of the same mind. Some might want to go as far as Pitman. Those who could take one step would be eligible.

Mr. Boss moved the

ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTION

suggested by the National Association.

The motion was agreed to.

The Chairman called on all willing to join the branch to say so, and fifteen said, "Put my name down."

Messrs. Vaile, Boss, and English were appointed a committee to draft by-laws.

On motion, Messrs. Cooley, Blackmer, and Hager were designated to nominate officers, to report at the next gathering.

Mr. English spoke in favor of the movement, and said he had received an offer of books to secure a proper and fair trial of the Lee system in certain of the city schools. He felt that better results in reading ought to be shown. Their steps should be slow and careful; attention should be paid the prejudices of conservatives; no one should be shocked by radical and sudden changes.

After remarks by Mr. Story, Prof. Willard, and others, who expressed their sympathy in the movement, the meeting adjourned until the first Thursday in September.

LINCOLN PARK.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Many complaints having recently been made of the condition of the grass in Lincoln Park, which, it was said, had been burnt up beyond hope of redemption, by lack of watering, a reporter called yesterday at the office of the Park Commissioners to inquire about the matter. The Secretary, Mr. E. S. Taylor, said that the complaints were well-founded. It was perfectly true that the grass had been dried up and that the lawns were parched and withered. The reason of this was the long-continued drought.

It seems that Lincoln Park is very short of water. The ponds are supplied from the two artesian wells, which are respectively (in round numbers) 1,100 and 1,300 feet deep. The flow from these wells has gradually diminished of late years, and it is feared that at no late day the supply may cease entirely. For purposes of irrigation the park is dependent on the supply obtained from the City and Lake View Water-Works. This is entirely insufficient. There are three city meters on the south and southeast, and one meter on the Lake Shore drive, near the northern end of the park, the water being obtained from Lake View. But the pipes are very small, ranging from two to six inches in diameter, and cannot convey half the water required. The appropriation for the extension of the pipes has been already exhausted, but the amount of water received daily is scarcely sufficient to keep the flowers, shrubs, and trees alive.

At a recent meeting a committee was appointed with instructions to

REPORT A PLAN OF ACTION.

The Commissioners have the alternative of increasing the number and size of the pipes or of building water-works of their own. The latter plan has most supporters. It is stated that a pumping engine can be erected near the lake shore and a line of pipe run out a short distance into Lake Michigan at a much smaller expense than would be entailed by the extension of the city or Lake View pipes.

Meantime the grass is perishing for lack of water, and the Commissioners are powerless to remedy the evil. It is too late this season to put in additional pipes, and those at present in use afford a very inadequate supply. The trouble appears to consist in the fact that no allowance was made for such a long spell of dry weather as Chicago has lately been favored with. The sprinkling carts are kept at work night and day, and it is believed that the grass, though parched and bare, is not irretrievably injured. By next spring some arrangement will be made by which a sufficient supply can be had, and meantime the only remedy suggested is that prayers for rain shall be put up. A good, soaking down-pour of the old-fashioned pattern would restore the grass to its pristine freshness, and gladden the hearts of all lovers of the park.

MATRIMONIAL.

HASTINGS-GASKILL.

The nuptials of Miss Mary H. Gaskill, of Chicago, and Mr. Edward Hastings, of Boston, occurred at Unity Church last evening, the Rev. Robert Collyer officiating. The ceremony was performed soon after 7 o'clock, after which the company returned to the Grand Pacific Hotel. Mr. Gaskill, the father of the bride, is the well-known caterer of the Grand Pacific Hotel, which position he has held for the last six years, having been invited to come here from Boston. The young lady was educated at the Dearborn Seminary, in this city, and has resided in Chicago with the family ever since. Mr. Hastings, the groom, was born in Massachusetts, and, after leaving Harvard College, studied law and medicine.

Having inherited a considerable estate near Cambridge, Mass., on coming of age, he abandoned professional pursuits and intends devoting himself to business. Mrs. and Mrs. Hastings will leave for the East this morning, and soon depart for Europe on an extended tour. The bridesmaids were Miss Anna Tucker of Chicago, Miss Lizzie Belamy of Boston, and Miss Hattie P. Gaskill, a sister to the bride. The groomsmen were Mr. T. Nelson Hastings, a brother to the bridesgroom, of Boston; Mr. F. W. Gaskill, a brother to the bride, of Chicago; and Mr. Joseph Redding, of California. A large number of presents were sent in by friends, and exhibited in one of the small parlors of the hotel. The future residence of the couple will be at Cambridge, Mass., the place where Mr. Hastings' property is.

In the evening a delightful reception was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, the home of the bride. The large parlors were thrown en suite, furnishing ample accommodations for the throng of friends who were present. The beautifully-decorated parlors and the spacious halls furnished the necessary space for the dancers, while Hand's Orchestra supplied the music. The presents were unusually elegant and numerous, embracing many handsome designs in addition to the usual wedding gifts. Among the many present were Mrs. Holland, the grandmother, Mrs. Hastings, the mother, and George Holland, the uncle, of the groom; Dr. and Mrs. Hutchins, Mrs. Jennie Memory, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Watrous, Mr. and Mrs. Reuben Hatch, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Turner, Dr. and Mrs. McVicker, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Durand, Mr. and Mrs. J. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. M. Lester Coffeen, Mrs. Sanford Richards of Nebraska, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Tilton, the Rev. and Mrs. Robert Collyer, Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Gallup, Mr. and Mrs. Slade, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Johnson, Miss Rose Grosvenor, Miss Estey, Miss Blake of Terre Haute, Miss Hattie Collyer, Mr. W. S. Walker, the Messrs. Pierce, Mr. J. Russell Adams, Mr. Washburne, and others. The supper was a marvel of elegance, the chef of the Pacific out-doing himself in his attempts for triumphs of the cuisine.

"TOM."

AN UNKNOWN MAN AND AN UNTRUTHFUL GIRL.

A case of feminine romance and folly has just come to light in Chicago which may as well be related for the benefit of other foolish maidens. On the morning of Aug. 9, an unknown young man called at the residence of Mrs. P. Edgell, 340 West Lake street, in this city, and informed that lady that a young woman had, that morning, arrived from Buffalo, N. Y., for the purpose of making her a visit. He said the young lady's name was Annie E. Avery, the daughter of the local freight manager of the Lake Shore Railroad at Buffalo, N. Y., whom Mrs. Edgell knew. She informed the young man that she would be pleased to receive a visit from the young lady, and, accordingly, in the course of an hour a hack drove up to the door, and deposited Annie and her baggage. The young man drove away in the hack, and has not since been seen or heard from. Members of Mrs. Edgell's family soon learned from the conversation of the girl that she had run away from her home in New York, and they immediately telegraphed to Buffalo, informing her father and mother of her whereabouts. Monday Mrs. Avery, the girl's mother, arrived in this city for the purpose of taking her daughter home with her. She had been previously informed by letter by the Edgell family that the girl was a welcome guest at her house, and should be protected and cared for until she was sent for. Mrs. Avery brought with her a letter from Mr. William A. Phillips, the Acting Superintendent of Police at Buffalo, introducing her to Supt. O'Donnell, of this city, having determined before her departure from home to investigate, and, if possible, to bring to justice the destroyer of her daughter's happiness. The girl was first questioned, and stated that at a picnic at Niagara View, in July, she had been

MARRIED TO A YOUNG MAN NAMED FRANK J. RANSOM,

whose acquaintance she had formed some six months previous, and who had been paying her marked attention. She stated that it was through the wiles of this young man that she was induced to pack her things and leave for Chicago. She stated that on arriving here he had abandoned her. Mrs. Avery, assisted by Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler, the son-in-law and daughter of Mrs. Edgell, called upon Chief O'Donnell, and endeavored to hunt up the young man Ransom. He was found serving as cook on a coal schooner at the foot of Adams street. He was brought to the Central Station, and Prosecuting-Attorney Charles Cameron undertook to sift the matter. Ransom was examined apart from the young woman, and denied everything. He denied that he had married Annie at Niagara View, and that he had come to Chicago with her. Annie was then taken in hand, and told quite a different story from the first one. She stated that the young man who accompanied her to Chicago was named "Tom," a traveling man. His last name she failed to recollect. In fact, her statements were so obscure and conflicting that even the piercing legal mind of Mr. Cameron failed to make anything out of her. In searching for collateral evidence, it was discovered that Annie and her friend arrived in Chicago on the morning of Aug. 9, and registered at the Atlantic Hotel as "J. Farmer and lady, Buffalo, N. Y." The girl visited the room alone, remained in it but a short time and returned to the parlor, after which the two took breakfast together, and shortly afterwards they drove away in the hack. The young man is represented as being about 20 years old, with a scar on his face. The girl is about 17 years of age, and quite attractive. This description does not correspond with the appearance of Ransom. After a vain attempt to get at the truth the whole investigation was abandoned, and Mrs. Avery, with her daughter, last night departed for home. Ransom was discharged.

ROBBERS OF THE GRAVE.

A Talk with Mrs. Stewart's Physician—Mrs. Stewart and Judge Hilton in Perfect Accord—Attempts to Negotiate for the Return of the Body from Many Sources—No Pledge of Immunity to Be Given.

By Telegraph to New York Tribune.

SARATOGA, Aug. 19.—Dr. John C. Minor, Mrs. Stewart's physician, was called upon at the Grand Union Hotel this evening, and inquiry was made if he had any information which he was willing to give to the public in regard to the efforts to recover the body of the late A. T. Stewart. Dr. Minor is a man rather under middle age, quiet and alert in conversation, and polished and pleasant in manner. He said that he did not care to add anything to the letter published in the *Tribune* to-day. Whatever information he possessed came to him in his capacity as family physician, and he was not at liberty to disclose it. Moreover, he had not sought to inform himself, as he preferred to be able to plead a lack of knowledge in answer to the inquiries of friends. He would say, however, that Mrs. Stewart had felt very keenly the injustice done Judge Hilton in the report that he had deceived her and induced her to believe that the body had been recovered. She had entire confidence in Judge Hilton, who had kept her fully acquainted with every step in the case which she desired to know. She felt also the injustice to herself in the idea that she could be so weak as to be so easily deceived as this report claimed. She therefore desired her physician to write the letter to the *Tribune.*

Dr. Minor would say little more about the case, but in the course of conversation it was learned that Judge Hilton had received many communications from persons representing the thieves. They at first demanded $2,500,000 for the return of the body, but finally reduced their demands, step by step, to $200,000. Gen. Jones had been only one of several persons through whom letters had come from the grave-robbers. Every effort had been made to trace these communications and to get at the original sources. The Montreal clew, or supposed clew, had been thoroughly examined without result. It was not now believed that the body had ever been taken to Montreal. It was thought likely that it might now not be far from New York. A great amount of money and an immense amount of labor and time had been spent in tracing every possible clew, in going over every bit of ground that afforded the faintest promise of success. In these investigations it had been found that several men now of reputable position in New York were connected with the robbers. Their names might yet be disclosed, and would startle the community. Propositions had been made to Judge Hilton to go to various places in the State, where it was promised the body would be delivered. In fact, there had been proffers, suggestions, and negotiations of the most varied and remarkable sort; but Judge Hilton had no disposition to pay for the return of the body without the arrest of the criminals. The robbers had tried in every way to bring him to their terms, but he was inflexible. They were holding out, and he was holding out; and in patience, persistence, and determination he was more than a match for them.

Dr. Minor said he believed that neither Judge Hilton nor Mrs. Stewart would ever consent to the terms of the grave-robbers. The Judge showed no inclination, at present, he thought, to pay more than $25,000 for the return of the body, and would not compromise at any price in the way of promising immunity to the criminals. Dr. Minor said he knew nothing of Dr. Carney's detective work, and very little about Dr. Carney himself. He did not know where Dr. Carney had gone. He himself was inclined to take a hopeful view of the case, and to believe that the body would yet be recovered, and the criminals be brought to justice; but he admitted that he had no special knowledge of recent progress made in the case to establish a firm foundation for such a belief.

THE CHISOLM MASSACRE.

Preparations for the Trial of the Assassins—Intemperate Appeals which Prompted the Bloody Deed.

By Telegraph to New York Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—Mrs. Chisolm will start to-morrow for Mississippi to attend the trial of the assassins of her husband and children. She will be escorted from Harrisburg, Penn., by her surviving son and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

In Gen. Woodford's letter to Mrs. Chisolm offering his services, he said: "I am glad that you have the nerve and fidelity to highest duty to do this. If we claim protection by law, we ought to accept all obligations that such claim imposes."

In a recent letter to Mrs. Chisolm on the subject of the trial, Assistant District-Attorney H. R. Ware, of the Southern District of Mississippi, who is a native of that State, said: "Do what you can to get other counsel; but there shall be one man who does not falter to do the duty of a man in this shameless affair. As to your fears that my life may pay the forfeit of my action in this prosecution, think nothing of this. Life to me in the past has had too many dangerous ordeals to quail now before the hates and threats of this band of bad men. A Republican who proposes to be a man in the South cannot afford to fear anything. He must have both moral and physical courage, fixed and unwavering, or he will soon be browbeaten into a craven."

The report that Congressman Money and other prominent Democrats have subscribed money to pay the expenses of defending the Chisolm assassins has been denied. When the circumstances which led to the massacre are remembered it seems no more than just that the reported contributions should be made. Senator Lamar, in a speech made at Scooba, Kemper County, in the campaign of 1876, said, as reported to Mr. Chisolm by a friend who heard the speech: "This man Chisolm I do not personally know, but am told he is one of the most suave of gentlemen, winning and gentle in his manner, kind and charitable, one who never turns his back on sorrow, and from whom the widow and the orphan never go away with empty hands. So much the more need to be rid of him. So much the more harm can he do." Such language as this led to the Chisolm massacre. It proved bloodier than was expected, and it is said that Senator Lamar, whose speech was praised in the Democratic papers of that vicinity, now denies that he ever made the speech or ever heard of Chisolm until he was dead. And yet Mr. Chisolm was a candidate for Congress against Mr. Money in the district where Senator Lamar was making stump speeches. During the same campaign, Thomas S. Gathright, a prominent politician of Mississippi, said in one of his speeches: "If you ever expect to have peace and harmony in your county, you must get rid of this man. I will not undertake to tell you how to get rid of him; that you know as well as I; but you must get rid of him." Then he is said to have exhibited a pantomime with his hand suggestive of hanging.

The Famine in China.

Russian merchants recently returned from the interior of China to St. Petersburg have furnished terrible details respecting the famine which has for some time past prevailed throughout certain provinces of the Celestial Empire. They depose to having seen people die in the streets of many towns and villages from sheer starvation, and state not only that anthropophagy is practiced upon the bodies of the dead, but that famished men attack the living, and prey upon them with ferocity. One of them alleges that he was present at the examination of a mendicant who had been arrested for some petty theft, and in whose professional wallet the mangled remains of an infant were discovered. This man confessed to the magistrate that for some time previous to his seizure he had lived exclusively on the fresh flesh of human beings, as he could not surmount his antipathy to that of dead bodies. Another appalling case which came under the notice of a Russian merchant was that of a young man who had persuaded his father to assist him in murdering and subsequently eating a girl to whom he was betrothed. Men have been executed for killing and eating their children, and sons have slain their fathers to appease the pangs of hunger. In some of the northern districts whole villages stand empty, their inhabitants having one and all perished for want of food.

An Illinois Snake-Story.

Waverly (Ill.) Journal.

A tough snake-story comes from Macoupin County, the truth of which we will not vouch for, but, as our informant is a book agent, and claims that he witnessed it, it may have the same effect upon the minds of some that the truth could have, hence we give it: A lady named Smith, living near Carlinville, while engaged in washing clothes in her back yard last Monday morning, heard several screams from her little 3-year-old child which she had left asleep on a bed in the bed-room. She hastened to the room and was horrified to see the child partially swallowed by a huge snake, only its little bare legs being visible, and the snake backing out of the front window with all possible haste. Mrs. Smith screamed for help, at the same time grabbing an ax and rushing to the rescue. She overtook the monster just before it reached the timber, and dealt it a blow with the keen blade of the ax just a few inches behind the ears, which disabled his snakeship from further locomotion. Our informant happened to pass just at that moment, and noticing the contest, hastened to render his assistance by seizing the ax from the mother and cutting into the body, the mother meanwhile taking the child by the legs and trying to pull it from its prison, which she finally did by bracing her feet against the snake's underlip and taking a long, steady pull. The rapid blows of the book-agent soon laid the monster lifeless, and the two turned their attention to the child, who was found to be uninjured beyond being slightly choked. The snake, when measured, was found to be eighteen feet long and forty-four feet in circumference. When cut open its body was found to contain seven iron pots, two young calves, four ladies' bustles, nine guns, a seven-up deck of cards, three bushels of brass buttons, four pigs, and a member of Congress' certificate of election, besides a volume of Joaquin Miller's poems and a copy of the Carlinville *Enquirer.* Our informant says he has seen snakes in every quarter of the globe, and even in his boots, but in size this one is the largest he has ever encountered.

Capt. Carey.

London World.

It is asserted in all military circles that the sentence of the court-martial upon Capt. Carey was death. This explains very naturally why Lord Chelmsford did not give effect to it. That unlucky General has been guilty of many blunders; but he has, at least, escaped the worst of all. But more than this. The Duke of Cambridge, who has been very bitter against Carey from the first, is loath that the unhappy man should escape scot free. The story goes that he has urged the Queen to use the royal prerogative and dismiss Capt. Carey, as she can, from the service. To this her Majesty is most decidedly opposed. Rumor has it that her august sympathies were never withheld from him from the first, and that since the Empress wrote, begging that he might not suffer any punishment, the Queen has been quite resolute in his favor.

Sir Walter Raleigh never smoked Dawson's cigars, but the leading Chicagoans do. 211 State street.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

MARRIAGES.

GOSS—STANLEY—At Winnetka, Ill., Wednesday evening, Aug. 20, by the Rev. T. Gilbert, Charles O. Goss and Ida E. Stanley.

DEATHS.

DIX—At Billerica, Mass., Aug. 19, Emma J., beloved wife of Joel H. Dix, of this city, aged 45 years.

Mrs. Dix, although not a resident of Chicago for some years, will be well remembered by many of our old citizens, as she came here with her husband in 1851, and first lived on the property now occupied by the Methodist Church Block. As the business part of the city extended, they moved, first to South Park avenue and afterward to Wabash avenue, where they resided until their removal to Billerica, Mass. During her residence in Chicago she was an attendant of the Grace Episcopal Church, and was beloved by all her friends for her quiet and gentle disposition. Although not as prominent as some, she was a friend to the poor and needy, and often, by her kind and unostentatious charity, emulated our Lord, and said it was better to give than to receive. She was an invalid for some years, yet bore her trials with a Christian faith, never doubting but that the Lord would finally give her an everlasting peace and crown. Besides her husband, who is broken-hearted by the loss of his life's companion, she leaves a son and two daughters, who, with their children, deeply mourn her death. X.

GROSS—Aug. 20, at No. 1411 Prairie-av., of diphtheria, Joey, only son of Joseph H. and Ida Gross, aged 6 years 9 months and 10 days.

PARKER—At his residence in Lockport, Ill., at 1:30 o'clock a.m. Thursday, Aug. 21, of heart-disease, Lawrence S. Parker, aged 65 years.

Funeral at 2:30 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

☞ Syracuse and Oswego (N. Y.) papers please copy.

DUNLAP—At the Insane Asylum at Elgin, Aug. 20, 1879, T. Dunlap, of Chicago, aged 30 years 3 months and 9 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Bloomington and Alton papers please copy.

McNALLY—Of typhoid fever, Ellen, the beloved wife of Patrick McNally.

Funeral from her late residence, 234 LaSalle-st., at 10 a.m., Friday, 23d inst.

MONROE—Tuesday evening, Aug. 19, at her late residence 191 South Jefferson-st., after a long and painful illness, Mrs. Eliza Monroe.

Funeral at 10 o'clock from St. Patrick's Church by carriages to Calvary. Friends and relatives invited to attend.

☞ Pottsville (Pa.) papers please copy.

DIXON—At 4 a. m. Aug. 21, Walter, only child of John S. and Virginia Dixon, aged 3 years and 5 months.

Funeral from residence 277 Bissell-st. Friday, at 1:30 p. m., to Graceland. Friends invited.

RANSTEAD—At Hyde Park, Aug. 20, Mrs. Wm. H. Ranstead.

BIDWELL—In this city, Aug. 21, of scarlet-fever, Irving W., only son of Dr. T. S. and C. A. Bidwell, aged 6 years and 1 month.

Burial service to-day (22d) at 1 o'clock p. m., at the residence of his parents, No. 123 Hickory-st.

DIX—At Billerica, Mass., Aug. 19, Emma J., beloved wife of Joel H. Dix, of this city, aged 45 years.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE REV. JAMES H. BROOKS, OF ST. LOUIS, while passing through our city, will speak this evening (7:30 o'clock) at the Chicago Avenue (Moody's) Church. The public is invited.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely pure. Made from Grape Cream Tartar. Housekeeper's favorite in leading cities of the world. No other preparation makes such light, flaky hot breads, or luxurious pastry. Can be eaten by dyspeptics without fear of the ills resulting from heavy indigestible food. ☞ Commended for purity and wholesomeness by the Government Chemist, Dr. Mott.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., New York.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE ONLY Jewelry House in Chicago carrying a Fine Stock on a Cash basis. We are under light expense, which enables us to sell Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, and Silver-Ware cheaper than any firm in the Trade.

HAMILTON, SHOURDS & CO.,

Cor. State and Randolph-sts.

CANDIES.

CANDY CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb. and upward, at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders, GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 & 80 Randolph-st.

Friday Morning, Aug. 22,
AT 9:30 O'CLOCK,

Our Regular Weekly Sale
AT AUCTION.

We will sell, without reserve, a large and desirable stock of Furniture of all kinds, new and second-hand, Parlor and Chamber Sets, Bureaus, Marble-top Tables, Washstands, Wardrobes, Hair and Wool Mattresses, Chairs, Plated Ware, Show Cases, Cutlery, Chromos, Crockery and Glassware, together with a full line of

New and Used Brussels and Wool CARPETS.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

FICTION OUT

A Singular and … traordinary … rative.

The Documents in … of a Search f… Lost Heir.

PART FIRST

PART SECON…

FICTION OUTDONE.

A Singular and Most Extraordinary Narrative.

The Documents in the Case of a Search for a Lost Heir.

Scribner's Monthly for September, 1879.

PART FIRST.

DOCUMENT NO. 1.

Paragraph from the *Illustrated London News*, published under the head of "Obituary of Eminent Persons," in the issue of Jan. 4, 1879:

SIR WILLIAM BEAUVOIR, BART.

Sir William Beauvoir, Bart., whose lamented death has just occurred at Brighton, on Dec. 28, was the head and representative of the junior branch of the very ancient and honorable family of Beauvoir, and was the only son of the late Gen. Sir William Beauvoir, Bart., by his wife Anne, daughter of Col. Doyle, of Chelsworth Cottage, Suffolk. He was born in 1805, and was educated at Eton and Trinity Hall, Cambridge. He was M. P. for Lancashire from 1837 to 1847, and was appointed a Gentleman of the Privy Chamber in 1843. Sir William married, in 1826, Henrietta Georgiana, fourth daughter of the Rt.-Hon. Adolphus Liddell, Q. C., by whom he had two sons, William Beauvoir and Oliver Liddell Beauvoir. The latter was with his lamented parent when he died. Of the former nothing has been heard for nearly thirty years, about which time he left England suddenly for America. It is supposed that he went to California, shortly after the discovery of gold. Much forgotten gossip will now in all probability be revived, for the will of the lamented Baronet has been proved, on the 2d inst., and the personalty sworn under £70,000. The two sons are appointed executors. The estate in Lancashire is left to the elder, and the rest is divided equally between the brothers. The doubt as to the career of Sir William's eldest son must now, of course, be cleared up.

This family of Beauvoirs is of Norman descent, and of great antiquity. This is the younger branch, founded in the last century by Sir William Beauvoir, Bart., who was Chief Justice of the Canadas, whence he was granted the punning arms and motto now borne by his descendants,—a beaver sable rampant on a field gules; motto, "Damno."

PART SECOND.

DOCUMENTS NOS. 2-4.*

Promises to pay, put forth by William Beauvoir, Jr., at various times in 1848:

I O U.

£ 105. 0. 0.

April 10, 1848.

William Beauvoir, Jr.

DOCUMENT NO. 5.

Extract from the *Sunday Satirist*, a journal of high life, published in London, May 13, 1848:

Are not our hereditary lawmakers and the members of our old families the guardians of the honor of this realm? One would think so to see the reckless gait at which some of them go down the road to ruin. The D—e of D—m and the E—l of B—n and L—d Y—, are not these pretty guardians of a nation's name? *Quis custodiet* etc. Guardians, forsooth, *parce qu'ils se sont donnes la peine de naitre!* Some of the gentry make the running as well as their betters. Young W—m B—r, son of old Sir W—m B—r, late M. P. for L—e, is truly a model young man. He comes of a good old county family,—his mother was a daughter of the Right Honorable A—s L—l, and he himself is old enough to know better. But we hear of his escapades night after night, and day after day. He bets all day and he plays all night, and poor tired nature has to make the best of it. And his poor, worn purse gets the worst of it. He has duns by the score. His I O U's are held by every Jew in the city. He is not content with a little gentlemanlike game of whist or ecarte, but he must needs revive for his especial use and behoof the dangerous and well-nigh forgotten pharaoh. As luck would have it, he has lost as much at this game of brute chance as ever he would at any game of skill. His judgment of horse-flesh is no better than his luck at cards. He came a cropper over the "Two Thousand Guineas." The victory of the favorite cost him to the tune of over £6,000. We learn that he hopes to recoup himself on the Derby, by backing Shylock for nearly £9,000; one bet was 1,200 guineas.

And this is the sort of man who may be chosen at any time, by force of family interest, to make laws for the toiling millions of Great Britain!

DOCUMENT NO. 6.

Extract from *Bell's Life* of May 19, 1848:

THE DERBY DAY.

WEDNESDAY.—This day, like its predecessor, opened with a cloudless sky, and the throng which crowded the avenues leading to the grand scene of attraction was, as we have elsewhere remarked, incalculable. . . .

THE DERBY.

The Derby Stakes of 50 sovs. each. h. ft. for 3-year-olds; colts, 8 st. 7 lbs., fillies, 8 st. 2 lbs.; the second to receive 100 sovs., and the winner to pay 100 sovs. towards police, etc.; mile and a half on the new Derby course; 215 subs.

Lord Clifden's b. c. Surplice, by Touchstone.....1
Mr. Bowe's b. c. Springy Jack, by Hetman......2
Mr. B. Green's br. c. Shylock, by Simoon......3
Mr. Payne's b. c. Glendower, by Slane 0
Mr. J. P. Day's b. c. Nil Desperandum, by Venison. 0

. . . .

DOCUMENT NO. 7.

Paragraph of shipping intelligence from the Liverpool *Courier* of June 21, 1848:

The bark Euterpe, Capt. Riding, belonging to the Transatlantic Clipper Line of Messrs. Judkins & Cooke, left the Mersey yesterday afternoon, bound for New York. She took out the usual complement of steerage passengers. The first-officer's cabin is occupied by Prof. Titus Peebles, M. R. C. S., M. R. G. S., lately instructor in metallurgy at the University of Edinburg, and Mr. William Beauvoir. Prof. Peebles, we are informed, has an important scientific mission in the States, and will not return for six months.

DOCUMENT NO. 8.

Paragraph from the New York *Herald* of Sept. 9, 1848:

While we all know that the record of vice and dissipation can never be pleasing to the refined tastes of the cultivated denizens of the metropolis, yet it may be of interest to those who enjoy the fascinating study of human folly and frailty to "point a moral or adorn a tale" from the events transpiring in our very midst. Such as these will view with alarm the sad example afforded the youth of our city in the dissolute career of a young sprig of aristocratic affectation and patrician profligacy, recently arrived in this city. This young gentleman's (save the mark!) name is Lord William F. Beauvoir, the latest scion of a venerable and wealthy family. We print the full name of this beautiful examplar of "haughty Albion," although he first appeared among our citizens under the alias of Beaver, by which name he is now generally known, although recorded on the books of the Astor House by the name which our enterprise first gives to the public. Lord Beauvoir's career since his arrival here has been one of unexampled extravagance and mad immorality. His days and nights have been passed in the gilded palaces of the fickle goddess Fortune, in Thomas street and College Place, where he has squandered fabulous sums, by some stated to amount to over £78,000 sterling. It is satisfactory to know that retribution has at last overtaken him. His enormous income has been exhausted to the ultimate farthing, and at latest accounts he had quit the city, leaving behind him, it is shrewdly suspected, a large hotel bill, though no such admission can be extorted from his last landlord, who is evidently a sycophantic adulator of British "aristocracy."

DOCUMENT NO. 9.

Certificate of deposit, usually known as a pawn-ticket, issued by one Simpson to William Beauvoir, Dec. 2, 1848:

John Simpson,
Loan Office,
36 Bowery,
New York.

Dec. 2d, 1848.

	Dolls.	Cts.
One Gold Hunting-Case Watch and Chain, William Beauvoir.	150	00

Not accountable in case of fire, damage, moth, robbery, breakage, etc. 25 per cent per ann. Good for 1 year only.

*For want of space, other similar documents are omitted.—*Ed. Scribner.*

DOCUMENT NO. 10.

Letter from the late John Phœnix, found among the posthumous papers of the late John P. Squibob, and promptly published in the San Diego *Herald*:

OFF THE COAST OF FLORIDA, Jan. 3, 1849.—MY DEAR SQUIB: I imagine your pathetic inquiry as to my whereabouts,—pathetic, not to say hypothetic,—for I am now where I cannot hear the dulcet strains of your voice. I am on board ship. I am half seas over. I am bound for California by way of the Isthmus. I am going for the gold, my boy, the gold. In the meantime I am lying around loose on the deck of this magnificent vessel, the Mercy G. Tarbox, of Nantucket. The Mercy G. is one of the best boats of Nantucket, and Capt. Clearstarch is one of the best Captains all along shore,—although, friend Squibob, I feel sure that you are about to observe that a Captain with a name like that would give any one the blues. But don't do it, Squib! Spare me this once.

But as a matter of fact this ultramarine joke of yours is about east. It was blue on the Mercy G.—mighty blue, too. And it needed the inspiring hope of the gold I was soon to pick up in nuggets to stiffen my backbone to a respectable degree of rigidity. I was about ready to wilt. But I discovered two Englishmen on board, and now I get along all right. One of them is a chemist, or a metallurgist, or something scientific. The other is a gentleman.

The chemist, or metallurgist, or something scientific is Prof. Titus Peebles, who is going out to prospect for gold. He feels sure that his professional training will give him the inside track in the gulches and gold mines. He is a smart chap. He invented the celebrated "William Riley Baking Powder,"—bound to rise up every time.

So much for the chemist, or metallurgist, or something scientific. The gentleman and I get on better. His name is Beaver, which he persists in spelling Beauvoir. Ridiculous, isn't it? How easy it is to see that the English have never had the advantage of a good common school education,—so few of them can spell. Here's a man don't know how to spell his own name. And this shows how the race over there on the little island is degenerating. It was not so in other days. Shakspeare, for instance, not only knew how to spell his own name, but—and this is another proof of his superiority to his contemporaries—he could spell it in fifty different ways.

This Beaver is a splendid fellow, and we get on first-rate together. He is going to California for gold—like the rest of us. But I think he has had his share—and spent it. At any rate he has not much now. I have an idea he has been going pretty fast—and mostly down hill. But he has his good points. He is a gentleman all through, as you can see. Yes, friend Squibob, even you could see right through him. We are all going to California together, and I wonder which one of the three will turn up trumps first—Beaver, or the chemist, metallurgist, or something scientific, or yours respectfully,

JOHN PHŒNIX.

P. S.—You think this a stupid letter, perhaps, and not interesting. Just reflect on my surroundings. Besides, the interest will accumulate a good while before you get the missive.

J. P.

DOCUMENT NO. 11.

Extract from the Bone Gulch *Palladium*, June 3, 1850:

Our readers may remember hovv frequently vve have declared our firm belief in the future unexampled prosperity of Bone Gulch. VVe savv it in the immediate future the metropolis of the Pacific Slope, as it vvas intended by Nature to be. VVe pointed out repeatedly that a time vvould come vvhen Bone Gulch vvould be an emporium of the arts and sciences and, of the best society, even more than it is novv. VVe foresavv the time vvhen the best men from the old cities of the East vvould come flocking to us, passing vvith contempt the puny settlement of Deadhorse. But even vve did not so soon see that members of the aristocracy of the effete monarchies of despotic Europe vvould acknovvledge the undeniable advantages of Bone Gulch, and come here to stay permanently and forever. VVithin the past vveek vve have received here the Hon. VVilliam Beaver. one of the first men of Great Britain and Ireland, a statesman, an orator, a soldier, and an extensive traveler. He has come to Bone Gulch as the best spot on the face of the everlasting universe. It is needless to say that our prominent citizens have received him with great cordiality. Bone Gulch is not like Deadhorse. VVe knovv a gentleman vvhen vve see one.

The Hon. Mr. Beaver is one of nature's noblemen; he is also related to the Royal Family of England. He is a second cousin of the Queen, and boards at the Tovver of London vvith her vvhen at home. VVe are informed that he has frequently taken the Prince of VVales out for a ride in his baby-vvagon.

VVe take great pleasure in congratulating Bone Gulch on its latest acquisition. And vve knovv the Hon. Mr. Beaver is sure to get along all right here under the best climate in the vvorld, and vvith the noblest men the sun ever shone on.

DOCUMENT NO. 12.

Extract from the Dead Horse *Gazette and Courier of Civilization*, of Aug. 26, 1850:

BONEGULCH'S BRITISHER.

Bonegulch sits in sackcloth and ashes and cools her mammoth cheek in the breezes of Colorado Canon. The self-styled Emporium of the West has lost her British darling, Beaver Bill, the big swell who was first cousin to the Marquis of Buckingham and own grandmother to the Emperor of China, the man with the biled shirt and low-necked shoes. This curled darling of the Bonegulch aristocrat-worshipers passed through Dead Horse yesterday, clean bust. Those who remember how the four-fingered editor of the Bonegulch *Palladium* pricked up his ears and lifted up his falsetto crow when this lovely specimen of the British snob first honored him by striking him for a $ will appreciate the point of the joke.

It is said that the *Palladium* is going to come out, when it makes its next semi-occasional appearance, in full mourning, with turned rules. For this festive occasion we offer Brother B. the use of our late retired Spanish font, which we have discarded for the new and elegant dress in which we appear to-day, and to which we have elsewhere called the attention of our readers. It will be a change for the *Palladium's* eleven unhappy readers, who are getting very tired of the old type cast for the *Concha Mission* in 1811, which tries to make up for its lack of w's by a plentiful supply of v's. How are you Brother Biles?

"We don't know a gent when we see him." Oh no (?)!

DOCUMENT NO. 13.

Paragraph from the New Centreville (late Dead Horse) *Evening Gazette*, Jan 2, 1858:

HYMENEAL HIGH JINKS.

William Beaver, better known ten years ago as "Beaver Bill," is now a quiet and prosperous agriculturalist in the Steal Valley. He was, however, a pioneer in the 1849 movement, and a vivid memory of this fact at times moves him to quit his bucolic labors and come to town. He arrived in New Centreville during Christmas week, and got married suddenly, but not unexpectedly, yesterday morning. His friends took it upon themselves to celebrate the joyful occasion by getting very high on Irish Ike's whisky, and serenading the newly-married couple with fish-horns, horse-fiddles, and other improvised musical instruments. Six of the participators in this epithalamial serenade, namely, Juan Tanco, Hiram Scuttles, John P. Jones, Hermann Bumgardner, Jean Durant ("Frenchy"), and Bernard McGinnis ("Big Barney"), were taken in tow by the police force, assisted by citizens, and locked up over night, to cool their generous enthusiasm in the gloomy dungeons of Justice Skinner's calaboose. This morning all were discharged with a reprimand, except Big Barney and Juan Tanco, who, being still drunk, were allotted ten days in default of $10. The bridal pair left this noon for the bridegroom's ranch.

DOCUMENT NO. 14.

Extract from the New York *Herald* for June 23, 1861:

THE RED-SKINS.

A BORDER WAR AT LAST—INDIAN INSURRECTION—RED DEVILS RISING—WOMEN AND CHILDREN SEEKING SAFETY IN THE LARGER TOWNS—HORRIBLE HOLOCAUSTS ANTICIPATED—BURYING THE HATCHET, IN THE WHITE MAN'S HEAD.

Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.

CHICAGO, June 22, 1861.—Great uneasiness exists all along the Indian frontier. Nearly all the regular troops have been withdrawn from the West for service in the South. With the return of the warm weather it seems certain that the red-skins will take advantage of the opportunity thus offered, and inaugurate a bitter and vindictive fight against the whites. Rumors come from the agencies that the Indians are leaving in numbers. A feverish excitement among them has been easily to be detected. Their ponies are now in good condition, and forage can soon be had in abundance on the prairie, if it is not already. Everything points toward a sudden and startling outbreak of hostilities.

Special Dispatch to the New York Herald.

ST. PAUL, June 22, 1861.—The Sioux near here are all in a ferment. Experienced Indian-fighters say the signs of a speedy going on the war-path are not to be mistaken. No one can tell how soon the whole frontier will be in a bloody blaze. The women and children are rapidly coming in from all exposed settlements. Nothing overt as yet has transpired, but that the Indians will collide very soon with the settlers is certain. All the troops have been withdrawn. In our defenseless state there is no knowing how many lives may be lost before the regiments of volunteers now organizing can take the field.

LATER.

THE WAR BEGUN—FIRST BLOOD FOR THE INDIANS—THE SCALPING-KNIFE AND THE TOMAHAWK AT WORK AGAIN.

Special Dispatch to New York Herald.

BLACK WING AGENCY, June 22, 1861.—The Indians made a sudden and unexpected attack on the Village of Coyote Hill, forty miles from here, last night, and did much damage before the surprised settlers rallied and drove them off. The red-skins met with heavy losses. Among the whites killed are a man named William Beaver, sometimes called Beaver Bill, and his wife. Their child, a beautiful little girl of 2, was carried off by the red rascals. A party has been made up to pursue them. Owing to their taking their wounded with them the trail is very distinct.

DOCUMENT NO. 15.

Letter from Mrs. Edgar Saville, in San Francisco, to Mr. Edgar Saville, in Chicago:

CAL. JARDINE'S MONSTER VARIETY AND DRAMATIC COMBINATION ON THE ROAD.

G. W. K. McCULLUM, Treasurer.	*No dates filled except with first-class houses.*
HI. SAMUELS, Stage Manager.	*Hall-owners will please consider silence a polite negative.*
JOHN SHANKS, Advance.	

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 29, 1863.—MY DEAR OLD MAN: Here we are in our second week at Frisco, and you will be glad to know playing to steadily increasing biz, having signed for two weeks more, certain. I didn't like to mention it when I wrote to you last, but things were very queer after we left Denver, and "Treasury" was a mockery till we got to Blue Foot Springs, which is a mining town, where we showed in the hotel dining-room. Then there was a strike just before the curtain went up. The house was mostly miners in red shirts and very exacting. The sinews were forthcoming very quick, my dear, and after that the ghost walked quite regular. So now everything is bright, and you won't have to worry if Chicago doesn't do the right thing by you.

I don't find this engagement half as disagreeable as I expected. Of course it ain't so very nice traveling in a combination with variety talent but they keep to themselves and we regular professionals make a *happy famiy* that Barnum would not be ashamed of and quite separate and comfortable. We don't associate with any of them only with The Unique Mulligans wife, because he beats her. So when he is on a regular she sleeps with me.

And talking of liquor dear old man, if you knew how glad and proud I was to see you writing so straight and steady and beautiful in your three last letters. O, Im sure my darling if the boys thought of the little wife out on the road they wouldnt plague you so with the Enemy. Tell Harry Atkinson this for me, he has a kind heart but he is the worst of your friends. Every night when I am dressing I think of you at Chicago, and pray you may never again go on the way you did that terrible night at Rochester. Tell me dear, did you look handsome in *Horatio?* You ought to have had *Laertes* instead of that duffing Merivale.

And now I have the queerest thing to tell you. Jardine is going in for Indians, and has secured six very ugly ones. I mean real Indians, not professional. They are hostile Comanshies or something who have just laid down their arms. They had an insurrection in the first year of the War, when the troops went East, and they killed all the settlers and destroyed the canyons somewhere out in Nevada, and when they were brought here they had a wee little kid with them only 4 or 5 years old, but *so sweet.* They stole her and killed her parents and brought her up for their own in the cunningest little moccasins. She could not speak a word of English except her own name, which is Nina. She has blue eyes and the loveliest teeth. The ladies here made a great fuss about her, and sent her flowers and worsted afgans, but they did not do anything else for her and left her to us.

O dear old man you must let me have her! You never refused me a thing yet and she is so like our Avonia Marie that my heart almost breaks when she puts her arms around my neck—*she calls me mamma already.* I want to have her with us when we get the little farm,—and it must be near, that little farm of ours—we have waited for it so long,—and something tells me my own old faker will make his hit soon and be great. You can't tell how I have loved it and hoped for it, and how real every foot of that farm is to me. And though I can never see my own darling's face among the roses it will make me so happy to see this poor dead mother's pet get red and rosy in the country air. And till the farm comes we shall always have enough for her, without your ever having to black up again as you did for me the winter I was sick, my own poor boy!

Write me yes—you will be glad when you see her. And now love and regards to Mrs. Barry and all friends. Tell the Worst of Managers that he knows where to find his leading juvenile for next season. Think how funny it would be for us to play together next year,—we haven't done it since '57,—the third year we were married. That was my first season higher than walking,—and now I'm quite an old woman,—most 30 dear!

Write me soon a letter like that last one,—and send a kiss to Nina,—*our Nina.* Your own girl, MARY.

P. S.—He has not worried me since.

Nina drew this herself; she says it is a horse so you can get here soon.

PART THIRD.

DOCUMENT NO. 16.

Letter from Messrs. Throstlethwaite, Throstlewaite & Dick, Solicitors, Lincoln's Inn, London, England, to Messrs. Hitchcock & Van Rensselaer, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, No. 76 Broadway, New York, U. S. A.:

JANUARY 8, 1879.—*Messrs. Hitchcock & Van Rensselaer*—GENTLEMEN: On the death of our late client, Sir William Beauvoir, Bart., and after the reading of the deceased gentleman's will, drawn up nearly forty years ago by our Mr. Dick, we were requested by Oliver Beauvoir, Esq., the second son of the late Sir William, to assist him in discovering and communicating with his elder brother, the present Sir William Beauvoir, of whose domicile we have little or no information.

After a consultation between Mr. Oliver Beauvoir and our Mr. Dick it was seen that the sole knowledge in our possession amounted substantially to this: Thirty years ago the elder son of the late Baronet, after indulging in dissipation in every possible form, much to the sorrow of his respected parent, who frequently expressed as much to our Mr. Dick, disappeared, leaving behind him bills and debts of all descriptions, which we, under instructions from Sir William, examined, audited, and paid. Sir William Beauvoir would allow no search to be made for his erring son, and would listen to no mention of his name. Current gossip declared that he had gone to New York, where he probably arrived about midsummer, 1848. Mr. Oliver Beauvoir thinks that he crossed to the States in company with a distinguished scientific gentleman, Prof. Titus Peebles. Within a year after his departure news came that he had gone to California with Prof. Peebles; this was about the time gold was discovered in the States. That the present Sir William Beauvoir did about this time actually arrive on the Pacific Coast in company with the distinguished scientific man above mentioned, we have every reason to believe; we have even direct evidence on the subject. A former junior clerk who had left us about the same period as the disappearance of the elder son of our late client, accosted our Mr. Dick when the latter was in Paris last summer, and informed him (our Mr. Dick) that he (the former junior clerk) was now a resident of Nevada and a member of Congress from that county, and in the course of conversation he mentioned that he had seen Prof. Peebles and the son of our late client in San Francisco, nearly thirty years ago. Other information we have none. It ought not to be difficult to discover Prof. Peebles, whose scientific attainments have doubtless ere this been duly recognized by the United States Government. As our late client leaves the valuable family estate in Lancashire to his elder son, and divides the remainder equally between his two sons, you will readily see why we invoke your assistance in discovering the present domicile of the late Baronet's elder son, or in default thereof, in placing in our hands such proof of his death as may be necessary to establish that lamentable fact in our Probate Court.

We have the honor to remain, as ever, your most humble and obedient servants,

THROSTLETHWAITE, THROSTLETHWAITE & DICK.

P. S.—Our late client's grandson, Mr. William Beauvoir, the only child of Oliver Beauvoir, Esq., is now in the States, in Chicago or Nebraska, or somewhere in the West. We shall be pleased if you can keep him informed as to the progress of your investigations. Our Mr. Dick has requested Mr. Oliver Beauvoir to give his son your address, and to suggest his calling on you as he passes through New York on his way home. T., T. & D.

DOCUMENT NO. 17.

Letter from Messrs. Hitchcock & Van Rensselaer, New York, to Messrs. Pixley & Sutton, Attorneys and Counselors at Law, 98 California street, San Francisco, Cal.:

LAW OFFICES OF HITCHCOCK & VAN RENSSELAER, 98 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, P. O. Box 4076. Jan. 23, 1879.—*Messrs. Pixley & Sutton*—GENTLEMEN: We have just received from our London correspondents, Messrs. Throstlethwaite, Throstlethwaite & Dick, of Lincoln's Inn, London, the letter, a copy of which is herewith inclosed, to which we invite your attention. We request that you will do all in your power to aid us in the search for the missing Englishman. From the letter of Messrs. Throstlethwaite, Throstlethwaite & Dick, it seems extremely probable, not to say certain, that Mr. Beauvoir arrived in your city about 1849, in company with a distinguished English scientist, Prof. Titus Peebles, whose professional attainments were such that he is probably well known, if not in California, at least in some other of the mining States. The first thing to be done, therefore, it seems to us, is to ascertain the whereabouts of the Professor, and to interview him at once. It may be that he has no knowledge of the present domicile of Mr. William Beauvoir,—in which case we shall rely on you to take such steps as, in your judgment, will best conduce to a satisfactory solution of the mystery. In any event, please look up Prof. Peebles, and interview him at once.

Pray keep us fully informed by telegraph of your movements. Your obedient servants,

HITCHCOCK & VAN RENSSELAER.

DOCUMENT NO. 18.

Telegram from Messrs. Pixley and Sutton, attorneys and counselors at law, 98 California street, San Francisco, Cal., to Messrs. Hitchcock & Van Rensselaer, attorneys and counselors at law, 76 Broadway, New York:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 30.—Tite Peebles well known frisco not professor keeps faro bank. PIXLEY & SUTTON. (D. H. 919.)

DOCUMENT NO. 19.

Telegram from Messrs. Hitchcock and Van Rensselaer to Messrs. Pixley and Sutton, in answer to the preceding:

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Must be mistake Titus Peebles distinguished scientist. HITCHCOCK & VAN RENSSELAER. (Free. Answer to D. H.)

DOCUMENT NO. 20.

Telegram from Messrs. Pixley and Sutton to Messrs. Hitchcock and Van Rensselaer, in reply to the preceding:

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 30.—No mistake distinguished faro banker suspected not square shall we interview. PIXLEY & SUTTON. (D. H. 919).

DOCUMENT NO. 21.

Telegram from Messrs. Hitchcock and Van Rensselaer to Messrs. Pixley and Sutton, in reply to the preceding:

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Must be mistake interview anyway HITCHCOCK AND VAN RENSSELAER. (Free. Answer to D. H.)

DOCUMENT NO. 22.

Telegram from Messrs. Pixley and Sutton to Messrs. Hitchcock and Van Rensselaer, in reply to the preceding:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 30.—Peebles out of town have written him PIXLEY & SUTTON. (D. H. 919.)

DOCUMENT NO. 23.

Letter from Titus W. Peebles, Delegate to the California Constitutional Convention, Sacramento, to Messrs. Pixley and Sutton, 98 California street, San Francisco, Cal.:

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 2, '79.—*Messrs. Pixley & Sutton, San Francisco*—GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 31st ult., forwarded me from San Francisco, has been duly rec'd, and contents thereof noted.

My time is at present so fully occupied by my duties as a delegate to the Constitutional Convention that I can only jot down a brief report of my recollections on this head. When I return to S. F., I shall be happy to give you any further information that may be in my possession.

The person concerning whom you inquire was my fellow-passenger on my first voyage to this State, on board the *Mercy G. Tarbox*, in the latter part of the year. He was then known as Mr. William Beauvoir. I was acquainted with his history, of which the details escape me at this writing. He was a countryman of mine; a member of an important county family—Devonian, I believe, and had left England on account of large gambling debts, of which he confided to me the exact figure. I believe they totted up something like £14,500.

I had at no time a very intimate acquaintance with Mr. Beauvoir; during our sojourn on the *Tarbox* he was the chosen associate of a depraved and vicious character named Phœnix. I am not averse from saying that I was then a member of a profession rather different to my present one, being, in fact, Professor of Metallurgy, and I saw much less, at that period, of Mr. B. than I probably should now.

Directly we landed at S. F. the object of your inquiries set out for the gold region, without adequate preparation, like so many others did at that time, and, I heard, fared very ill.

I encountered him some six months later; I have forgotten precisely in what locality, though I have a faint impression that his then habitat was some canon or ravine deriving its name from certain osseous deposits. Here he had engaged in the business of gold-mining, without, perhaps, sufficient grounds for any confident hope of ultimate success. I have his I. O. U. for the amount of my fee for assaying several specimens from his claim, said specimens being all iron pyrites.

This is all I am able to call to mind at present in the matter of Mr. Beauvoir. I trust his subsequent career was of a nature better calculated to be satisfactory to himself; but his mineralogical knowledge was but superficial; and his character was sadly deformed by a fatal taste for low associates.

I remain, gentlemen, your very humble and obedient servant, TITUS W. PEEBLES.

P. S.—Private.

MY DEAR PIX: If you don't feel inclined to pony up that little sum you are out on the bay gelding, drop down to my place when I get back and I'll give you another chance for your life at the pasteboards. Constitution going through. Yours, TITE.

PART FOURTH.

DOCUMENT NO. 24.

Extract from the New Centreville (late Dead Horse) *Gazette and Courier of Civilization*, Dec. 20, 1878:

Miss Nina Saville appeared last night at the Mendocino Grand Opera House, in her unrivaled specialty of "Winona, the Child of the Prairie," supported by Tompkins & Frobisher's Grand Stellar Constellation. Although Miss Saville has long been known as one of the most promising of California's younger tragediennes, we feel safe in saying that the impression she produced upon the large and cultured audience gathered to greet her last night stamped her as one of the greatest and most phenomenal geniuses of our own or other times. Her marvelous beauty of form and feature, added to her wonderful artistic power, and her perfect mastery of the difficult science of clog-dancing, won her an immediate place in the hearts of our citizens, and confirmed the belief that California need no longer look to Europe or Chicago for dramatic talent of the highest order. The sylph-like beauty, the harmonious and ever-varying grace, the vivacity and the power of the young artist who made her maiden effort among us last night prove conclusively that the virgin soil of California teems with yet undiscovered fires of genius. The drama of "Winona, the Child of the Prairie," is a pure, refined, and thoroughly absorbing entertainment, and has been pronounced by the entire press of the country equal to, if not superior to, the fascinating "Lady of Lyons." It introduces all the favorites of the company in new and original characters, and with its original music, which is a prominent feature, has already received over 200 representations in the principal cities in the country. It abounds in effective situations, striking tableaux, and a most quaint and original concert entitled "The Mule Fling," which alone is worth the price of admission. As this is its first presentation in this city, the theatre will no doubt be crowded, and seats should be secured early in the day. The drama will be preceded by that prince of humorists, Mr. Billy Barker, in his humorous sketches and pictures from life.

We quote the above from our esteemed contemporary, the Mendocino *Tribune*, at the request of Mr. Zeke Kilburn, Miss Saville's advance agent, who has still further appealed to us, not only on the ground of our common humanity, but as the only appreciative and thoroughly informed critics on the Pacific Slope, to "indorse" this rather vivid expression of opinion. Nothing will give us greater pleasure. Allowing for the habitual enthusiasm of our northern neighbor, and for the well-known chaste aridity of Mendocino in respect of female beauty, we have no doubt that Miss Nina Saville is all the fancy, peculiarly opulent and active even for an advance agent, of Mr. Kilburn has painted her, and is quite such a vision of youth, beauty, and artistic phenomenality as will make the stars of Paris and Illinois pale their ineffectual fires.

Miss Saville will appear in her "unrivaled specialty" at Hank's New Centreville Opera-House to-morrow night, as may be gathered, in a general way, from an advertisement in another column.

We should not omit to mention that Mr. Zeke Kilburn, Miss Saville's advance agent, is a gentleman of imposing presence, elegant manners, and complete knowledge of his business. This information may be relied upon as at least authentic, having been derived from Mr. Kilburn himself, to which we can add, as our own contribution, the statement that Mr. Kilburn is a gentleman of marked liberality in his ideas of spirituous refreshments, and of equal originality in his conception of the uses, objects, and personal susceptibilities of the journalistic profession.

DOCUMENT NO. 25.

Local item from the New Centreville *Standard*, Dec. 20, 1878:

The Hon. William Beauvoir has registered at the United States Hotel. Mr. Beauvoir is a young English gentleman of great wealth, now engaged in investigating the gigantic resources of this great country. We welcome him to New Centreville.

DOCUMENT NO. 26.

Programme of the performance given in the Centreville Theatre, Dec. 21, 1878:

HANKS' NEW CENTREVILLE OPERA-HOUSE.

A. JACKSON HANKS....Sole Proprietor and Manager

FIRST APPEARANCE IN THIS CITY OF
TOMPKINS & FROBISHER'S
GRAND STELLAR CONSTELLATION,
Supporting California's favorite daughter, the young American Tragedienne,
MISS NINA SAVILLE,
Who will appear in
HER UNRIVALED SPECIALTY,
"WINONA, THE CHILD OF THE PRAIRIE."

THIS EVENING, DEC. 21, 1878,
Will be presented, with the following phenomenal cast, the accepted American drama,
WINONA,
THE CHILD OF THE PRAIRIE.

WINONA.........	Miss NINA SAVILLE.
Miss FLORA MAC MADISON........	
BIDDY FLAHERTY........	
OLD AUNT DINAH........ (With song, "Don't Get Weary.")	
SALLY HOSKINS........ (With the old-time melody, "Bobbin' Around.")	
POOR JOE (with song)........	
FRAULINE LINA BOOBENSTEIN........ (With stammering song, "I Yoost Landet.")	
SIR EDMOND BENNETT........	E. C. GRAINGER (SPECIALLY ENGAGED.)
WALTON TRAVERS........	G. W. PARSONS
GIPSY JOE........	M. ISAACS
ANNIBAL 'ORACE 'IGGINS........	BILLY BARKER
TOMMY TIPPER........	Miss MAMIE SMITH
PETE, the Old Man on the Dock........	SI HANCOCK
Mrs. MALONE, the Old Woman in the Little House........	Mrs. K. Y. BOOTH
ROBERT BENNETT (aged 5)..	Little ANNIE WATSON

ACT I.—THE OLD HOME.
ACT II.—ALONE IN THE WORLD.
ACT III.—THE FROZEN GULF:
THE GREAT ICEBERG SENSATION!
ACT IV.—WEDDING BELLS.

"Winona, the Child of the Prairie," will be preceded by
A FAVORITE FARCE,
In which the great BILLY BARKER will appear in one of his most outrageously funny bits.

New Scenery..........by..........Q. Z. Slocum.
Music by Prof. Kiddoo's Silver Bugle Brass Band and Philharmonic Orchestra.

Chickway's Grand Piano, lent by Schmidt, 2 Opera-House Block.

Pop Williams, the only legitimate Bill-Poster in New Centreville.

(New Centreville Standard Print.)

DOCUMENT NO. 27.

Extract from the New Centreville (late Dead Horse) *Gazette and Courier of Civilization*, Dec. 24, 1878:

A little while ago, in noting the arrival of Miss Nina Saville at the New Centreville Opera-House, we quoted rather extensively from our esteemed contemporary, the Mendocino *Times*, and commented upon the quotation. Shortly afterwards, it may also be remembered, we made a very direct and decided apology for the skeptical levity which inspired those remarks, and expressed our hearty sympathy with the honest, if somewhat effusive, enthusiasm with which the dramatic critic of Mendocino greeted the sweet and dainty little girl who threw over the dull, weary old business of the stage "sensation" the charm of a fresh and child-like beauty and originality, as rare and delicate as those strange, unreasonable little glimmers of spring sunsets that now and then light up for a brief moment the dull skies of winter evenings, and seem to have strayed into ungrateful January out of sheer pity for the sad earth.

We refer to the matter at this date only because in our remarks of a few days ago we had occasion to mention the fact of the existence of Mr. Zeke Kilburn, an advance agent, who called upon us at the time, to endeavor to induce us, by means apparently calculated more closely for the latitude of Mendocino, to extend to Miss Saville, before her appearance, the critical approbation which we gladly extended after. This little item of interest we alluded to at the time, and furthermore intimated, with some vagueness, that there existed in Mr. Kilburn's character a certain misdirected zeal which, combined with a too keen artistic appreciation, are apt to be rather dangerous stock-in-trade for an advance agent.

It was twenty-seven minutes past 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The chaste white mystery of Shigo Mountain was already taking on a faint, almost imperceptible, hint of pink, like the warm cheek of a girl who hears a voice and anticipates a blush. Yet the rays of the afternoon sun rested with undiminished radiance on the empty pork-barrel in front of McMullin's shebang.

Mr. Kilburn emerged from the hostelry of McMullin. Mr. Kilburn, as we have before stated at his own request, is a gentleman of imposing presence. It is well that we made this statement when we did, for it is hard to judge of the imposing quality in a gentleman's presence when that gentleman is suspended from the arm of another gentleman by the collar of the first gentleman's coat. The gentleman in the rear of Mr. Kilburn was Mr. William Beauvoir, a young Englishman in a check suit. Mr. Beauvoir is not avowedly a man of imposing presence; he wears a seal ring, and he is generally a scion of an effete oligarchy, but he has, since his introduction into this community, behaved himself, to use the adjectivial adverb of Mr. McMullin, *white*, and he has a very remarkable biceps. These qualities may hereafter enhance his popularity in New Centreville.

Mr. Beauvoir's movements, at twenty-seven minutes past 2 yesterday afternoon, were few and simple. He doubled Mr. Kilburn up, after the fashion of an ordinary jack-knife, and placed him in the barrel, remarking, as he did so, "You will, will you?" He then rammed Mr. Kilburn carefully home, and put the cover on.

We learn to-day that Mr. Kilburn has resumed his professional duties on the road.

DOCUMENT NO. 28.

Account of the same event from the New Centreville *Standard*, Dec. 24, 1878:

It seems strange that even the holy influences which radiate from this joyous season cannot keep some men from getting into unseemly wrangles. It was only yesterday that our local saw a street-row here in the quiet avenues of our peaceful city,—a street-row recalling the riotous scenes which took place here before Dead Horse experienced a change of heart and became New Centreville. Our local succeeded in gathering all the particulars of the affray, and the following statement is reliable. It seems that Mr. Kilburn, the gentlemanly and affable advance agent of the Nina Saville Dramatic Company, now performing at Andy Hanks' Opera-House to big houses, was brutally assaulted by a ruffianly young Englisman, named Beauvoir, for no cause whatever. We say for no cause, as it is obvious that Mr. Kilburn, as the agent of the troupe, could have said nothing against Miss Saville which an outsider, not to say a foreigner like Mr. Beauvoir, had any call to resent. Mr. Kilburn is a gentleman unaccustomed to rough-and-tumble encounters, while his adversary has doubtless associated more with pugilists than with gentlemen,—at least, any one would think so from his actions yesterday. Beauvoir hustled Mr. Kilburn out of Mr. McMullin's, where the unprovoked assault began, and violently shook him across the new plank sidewalk. The person by the name of Clark, whom Judge Jones, for some reason, permits to edit the now moribund but once respectable *Gazette*, caught the eye of the congenial Beauvoir, and, true to the ungentlemanly instincts of his base nature, pointed to a barrel in the street. The brutal Englishman took the hint, and thrust Mr. Kilburn forcibly into the barrel, leaving the vicinity before Mr. Kilburn, emerging from his close quarters, had fully recovered. What the ruffianly Beauvoir's motive may have been for this wanton assault it is impossible to say; but it is obvious to all why this fellow Clark sought to injure Mr. Kilburn, a gentleman whose many good qualities he of course fails to appreciate. Mr. Kilburn, recognizing the acknowledged merits of our job-office, had given us the contract for all the printing he needed in New Centreville.

DOCUMENT NO. 29.

Advertisement from the New York *Clipper*, Dec. 21, 1878:

WINSTON & MACK'S
Grand International
MEGATHERIUM VARIETY COMBINATION.

COMPANY CALL.

Ladies and gentlemen of the Company will assemble for rehearsal, at Emerson's Opera House, San Francisco, on Wednesday, Dec. 27th, 12 m. sharp. Band at 11.

J. S. WINSTON, EDWIN R. MACK, } Managers.

Emerson's Opera House, San Francisco, Dec 10th, 1878.

Protean artist wanted. Would like to hear from Nina Saville.
12—1t.*

DOCUMENT NO. 30.

Letter from Nina Saville to William Beauvoir:

NEW CENTREVILLE, Dec. 26, 1878.—MY DEAR MR. BEAUVOIR: I was very sorry to receive your letter of yesterday,—*very* sorry,—because there can be only one answer that I can make,—and I think you might have spared me the pain of saying the word,—No. You ask me if I love you. If I did, do you think it would be true love in me to tell you so when I know what it would cost you? Oh, indeed, you must never marry me! In your own country you would never have heard of me,—never seen me,—surely never written me such a letter to tell me that you love me and want to marry me. It is not that I am ashamed of my business or of the folks around me, or ashamed that I am only the charity child of two poor players, who lived and died working for the bread for their mouths and mine. I am proud of them,—yes, proud of what they did and suffered for one poorer than themselves,—a little foundling out of an Indian camp. But I know the difference between you and me. You are a great man at home—you have never told me how great—but I know your father is a rich Lord, and I suppose you are. It is not that I think *you* care for that, or think less of me because I was born different from you. I know how good—how kind—how *respectful* you have always been to me—*my Lord*—and I shall never forget it—for a girl in my position knows well enough you might have been otherwise. Oh believe me—*my true friend*—I am never going to forget all you have done for me—and how good it has been to have you near me—a man so different from most others. I don't mean only the kind things you have done—the books and the thoughts and the ways you have taught me to enjoy—and all the trouble you have taken to make me something better than the stupid little girl I was when you found me—but a great deal more than that—the consideration you have had for me and for what I like best in the world. I had never met a *gentleman* before—and now the first one I meet—he is my *friend.* That is a great deal.

Only think of it! You have been following me around now for three months, and I have been weak enough to allow it. I am going to do the right thing now. You may think it hard in me *if you really mean what you say*, but even if everything else were right I would not marry you—because of your rank. I do not know how things are at your home—but something tells me that it would be wrong, and that your family would have a right to hate you and never forgive you. Professionals cannot go in your society. And that is even if I loved you—and I do not love you—I do not love you—*I do not love you*—now I have written it you will believe it.

So now it is ended—I am going back to the line I was first in—variety—and with a new name. So you can never find me—I entreat you—I beg of you—not to look for me. If you will only put your mind to it—you will find it so easy to forget me—for I will not do you the wrong to think that you did not mean what you wrote in your letter or what you said that night *when we sang Annie Laurie together* the last time. Your sincere friend NINA.

DOCUMENTS NOS. 31 AND 32.

Items from San Francisco *Figaro* of Dec. 29, 1878:

Nina Saville Company disbanded New Centreville, 26th. No particulars received.

Winston & Mack's Combination takes the road Dec. 31, opening at Tuolumne Hollow. Manager Winston announces the engagement of Anna Laurie, the Protean change artiste, with songs, "Don't Get Weary," "Bobbin' Around," "I Yoost Landed."

DOCUMENT NO. 33.

Telegram from Zeke Kilburn, New Centreville, to Winston & Mack, Emerson's Opera-House, San Francisco, Cal.:

NEW CENTREVILLE, Dec. 28, 1878.—Have you vacancy for active and energetic advance agent? (9 words 30 paid.) Z. KILBURN.

DOCUMENT NO. 34.

Telegram from Winston & Mack, San Francisco, to Zeke Kilburn, New Centreville:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28, 1878.—No. WINSTON & MACK. (Collect 30 cents.)

DOCUMENT NO. 35.

Bill sent to William Beauvoir, United States Hotel, Tuolumne Hollow, Cal.:

Tuolumne Hollow, Cal., Dec. 29, 1878.
Wm. Beauvoir, Esq.
Bought of HIMMEL & HATCH,
Under the Academy of Music,
JEWELERS & DIAMOND MERCHANTS
Dealers in all kinds of Fancy Goods, Stationery, and Umbrellas, Watches, Clocks, and Barometers.
TERMS CASH. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED.

Dec. 29.	*One diamond and enameled locket.*	$ 75.00
	One gold chain........	48.00
		$123.00

Rec'd Payt.
Himmel & Hatch,
per S.

PART FIFTH.

DOCUMENT NO. 36.

Letter from Cable J. Dexter, Esq., to Messrs. Pixley & Sutton, San Francisco:

LAW OFFICE AND COLLECTION AGENCY, DEXTER & SMITH, NEW CENTREVILLE, Cal., March 3, 1879.—*Messrs. Pixley & Sutton*—GENTS: I am happy to report that I have at last reached the bottom level in the case of William Beaver, alias Beaver Bill, deceased through Indians in 1861.

In accordance with your instructions and check, I proceeded on the 10th inst., to Shawgum Creek, where I interviewed Blue-Horse, late Chief of the Comanches, who tomahawked subject of your inquiries in the year above mentioned. Horse has settled down as a reputable agriculturist, and is now an extensive and highly respected farmer. Was at first unwilling to converse; but finally acknowledged that he personally let daylight through the late Mr. Beaver, and is willing to guarantee thoroughness of decease. Stated further that aforesaid Beaver's family consisted of wife and minor child. Is willing to swear that wife was killed. Killing done by Mule-Who-Goes-Crooked, personal friend of Horse's. [Now keeps grocery store.] Minor child (female) was taken into camp and kept until turned over to United States Government at Fort Kearney, in winter of 1863, when tribe went on Government Reservation.

I posted to last named locality on the 18th ult., and found by Quartermaster's books that, no claimant appearing for minor child, she had been duly indentured, together with six Indians, to man by name of Guardine or Sardine, traveling showman. The Indians were invoiced as Sage Brush Jimmy, Boiling Hurr'cane, Mule-Who-Goes-Crooked, Joe, Hairy Grasshopper, and Dead Mustang. Receipt for Indians was signed by Mr. Hi Samuels, who is still in the same line of business, and who positively identified minor child with variety specialist by name of Nina Saville, well known in this region.

I shall soon have the pleasure of laying before you documents to establish the complete chain of evidence from decease of original subject of your inquiries up to date.

I have to-day returned from New Centreville, whither I went after Miss Saville. Found she had just vacated the town in company with a young Englishman by the name of Bovoir, who had been paying her polite attentions for some time past, having bowied or otherwise squelched a man for her within a week or two. It appears Miss Saville has persistently refused to receive said attentions until about two days before my arrival, when the young man's luck appears to have turned. At present, therefore, the trail is temporarily lost; but I expect to fetch the couple if they are anywhere this side of the Rockies.

Awaiting your further instructions and cash backing thereto, I am, gents, very resp'y yours, CABLE J. DEXTER.

DOCUMENT NO. 37.

Envelope of letter from Sir Oliver Beauvoir, Bart., to his son, William Beauvoir:

Sent to Dead-Letter Office.

Mr. William Beauvoir
Sherman House Hotel
not here *Chicago*
try Brevoort House
N. Y. *United States of America.*

DOCUMENT NO. 38.

Letter contained in the envelope above:

CHELSWORTH COTTAGE, March 30, 1879.—MY DEAR BOY: In the sudden blow which has come upon us all I cannot find words to write. You do not know what you have done. Your uncle William, after whom you were named, died in America. He left but one child, a daughter, the only grandchild of my father except you. And this daughter is the Miss Nina Saville with whom you have formed so unhappy a connection. She is your own cousin. She is a Beauvoir. She is of our blood, as good as any in England.

I trusted you, William, not only as my beloved and cherished son; but as the child of a house that has never forgotten what it owes to its own name and its own honor. Have I done wrong in so doing?

My feelings are overpowering. I am choked by the suddenness of this great grief. I cannot write to you as I would. But I can say this: Do not let me see you or hear from you until this stain be taken from our name. OLIVER BEAUVOIR.

DOCUMENT NO. 39.

Cable dispatch of William Beauvoir, Windsor Hotel, New York, to Sir Oliver Beauvoir, Bart., Chelsworth Cottage, Suffolk, England:

NEW YORK, May 1, 1879.—Have mailed you *Herald*. WILLIAM BEAUVOIR.

DOCUMENT NO. 40.

Advertisement under head of "Marriages," from the New York *Herald*, April 30, 1879:

Beauvoir—Beauvoir—On Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1879, at Steal Valley, Cal., by the Rev. Mr. Twells, William Beauvoir, only son of Sir Oliver Beauvoir, of Chelsworth Cottage, Surrey, England, to Nina, only child of the late William Beauvoir, of New Centreville, Cal.

DOCUMENT NO. 41.

Extract from the New York *Herald* of May 29, 1879:

Among the passengers on the out-going Cunard steamer Gallia, which left New York on Wednesday, was the Hon. William Beauvoir, only son of Sir Oliver Beauvoir, Bart., of England. Mr. Beauvoir has been passing his honeymoon in this city, and, with his bride, a famous California belle, has been the recipient of many cordial courtesies from members of our best society. Mr. William Beauvoir is a young man of great promise and brilliant attainments, and is a highly desirable addition to the large and constantly increasing number of aristocratic Britons who seek for wives among the lovely daughters of Columbia. We understand that the bridal pair will take up their residence with the groom's father, at his stately country seat, Chelsworth Manor, Suffolk.

MAN-AFRAID-OF-HIS-HORSES.

A "Speech" that He Wishes Sent to "the Great Father."

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

RAPID CITY (via Custer City), Aug. 19.—Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses, the Ogallala Chief, in regard to whom and his associates I mailed you a letter three days ago, called on me this morning, accompanied by William Garnet, the interpreter, and said he wanted to make a "speech," and have it printed, so the Great Father (the President) would see it. I told him I would communicate his talk through THE TRIBUNE to the Great Father with pleasure, and that it should be sent to you by lightning,—that is, from the nearest telegraph-station, which is Custer City. The following is an exact report of Man-Afraid-of-His-Horses' "speech," as given me by the interpreter, being carefully read over to the Chief the second time before he expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with it:

"I have come up here for two things: one, to help convict bad white men who have been stealing our horses: and the other, to let your people know that we are their friends. You have read to me the speech I made in 1876 at Old Red-Cloud Agency. I told Senator Allison what I wanted then. Myself and other Head-Men have worked together since. At that Council I asked the Great Father to feed us as long as the earth stands. Sitting-Bull and Crazy-Horse were working against us all the time. They wanted to go on the war-path. And, when Crazy-Horse went on the war-path, we went and brought him back to the Agency, and there he died. Sitting-Bull has gone away from the Great Father's country entirely; and we, the young men of the Ogallalas, want to do right with the Great Father. There are no fresh moccasin-tracks on the war-paths now; the scalp-knife is sheathed. When we had the Council in 1876, we gave up the Black Hills,—only the Black Hills,—no other country. Crazy-Horse and Sitting-Bull would not agree to give up the Black Hills. Spotted-Tail, of the Brules, has been a great War-Chief. Red-Cloud, among the Ogallalas, has been a great War-Chief. They have been to see the Great Father, and talked with him and made their promises. That was eight or nine years ago. They promised the Great Father to do right and live in peace. Since that time we have had trouble on both sides; but, since the Council to buy the Black Hills, myself and the other young men of the Ogallalas have carried out our promises, just as we said we would do. When I went to Washington, the Great Father asked me to pick out an Agency on my own reservation, and I selected Pine Ridge. We want to stay there. We do not want to be moved away,—never. I love the Great Father and all his soldiers. I listen to the words of the Great Father; that is all I listen to. I do not believe any one but him, and the people he sends to speak for him.

"I want you to say to all the good people in the Black Hills, and all who are living around me, that bad white men must not steal from us any more, for we intend to do right where we are,—to do as the Great Father says. I know many good white people work with me, and try to help me; this I see with my own eyes; and that man [pointing to E. H. Cole, Stock-Inspector of the Nebraska Stock Association] is one of them. The Great Father told me to do right,—to do no wrong to any man; but bad white people have been stealing our horses, and we have not tried to save ourselves from loss by stealing white men's horses. We do not get angry, because good white people try to get back our horses. Now, we will have one brand for all the Ogallalas—one brand for all our stock at Pine-Ridge Agency. We want the white people to know that will be our brand. We will brand ponies, cattle, colts, and everything. If they steal horses from us, we don't want to steal horses from them, because we know good white people will help us to get our stock back. The Ogallalas are now all peaceable, and don't want to do anything wrong. All the bad Indians are in the North with Sitting Bull. Tell your people all the Indians now in your country are peaceable. We now have wagons, and plows, and hoes, and our young men are learning to use them. We want the next generation of Ogallalas to be civilized. The Great Spirit makes it so. The buffalo and elk are going away. When our children grow, up they must eat corn, and potatoes, and the meat of the cow and the sheep. I told the Great Father I could not work. But we want our children to learn to farm, as this will be the only way they can live when their fathers are called to the happy hunting-grounds. We teach them to be friends to the whites; that so many of our people have been killed in battle, and the whites are increasing so fast that the Ogallalas cannot be great in war any longer. We want to be peaceable forever,—as long as the grass grows and the winds blow.

"When I talked with the Great Father, he told us we might go and hunt buffalo wherever white men could go; that we would all go together and be friends together. Now, we want to go hunting up in the Shoshone country,—in the Wolf Mountains; we want to go out there and kill buffalo, for we need the robes and the meat; and we want the soldiers to go with us. Tell the Great Father this was his promise, and we expect him to make it good.

"Here with me are Conquering-Bear and Woman's-Dress; they hear my words; they like what I say; I speak for all the young men at the Pine Ridge Agency. Spotted-Tail and Red-Cloud are Chiefs of the Brule and Rosebud Agencies. They are not fit to be Agency Chiefs; they don't know how to do business. I think it would be better for the Indians and for the white people to have two young men take their places who know how to do business. Red-Cloud is now Head-Chief of the Ogallalas. Our people want a young man in his place who better knows how to represent the young men of the tribe,—to keep them from the influence of Sitting-Bull's friends. Red-Cloud and Spotted-Tail don't know how to treat the young men right. Some young men have joined Sitting-Bull, who would never have done so had their Chiefs been young men, like the most of the Ogallalas at Pine Ridge Agency. Many young men at Spotted-Tail Agency are not contented; they want to come to the Pine Ridge Agency; and I hope the Great Father will give them permission to come.

"Send this speech to the Great Father. I am done." H. N. M.

Precautions of Royalty.

Only a few weeks ago England was ridiculing the precautions taken on the Czar's journey to Livadia; now, says the *Truth*, we hear of the Queen's trains not only being preceded by the usual pilot-engine, but as being hand-signaled throughout the journey, the thickets near the line being searched, and every hedge and cutting carefully scanned by the officials; and this is in consequence of anonymous letters received at the Home Office.

What produces cholera-morbus, cramps, and pains? Indigestion, improper food, unripe fruit, change of water and diet, too free indulgence in ice-water, exposure to sudden changes of temperature. It is useless to deny the thirsty a cooling draught of ice-water, to prevent the consumption of fruit, whether proper or improper, or to limit the traveler to his native heath. To provide a safe, sure, and instantly effective remedy is the most we can do, and this, we are happy to say, is to be found in Sanford's Jamaica Ginger, a delicious, invigorating, refreshing, wholesome, and safe remedy for hundreds of ailments peculiar to home and travel. Caution is necessary in purchasing to avoid imitations and worthless substitutes.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

European Shipments of Gold to This Country.

Government Bonds Lower---Stocks Dull and Fluctuating.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active—An Advance in Wheat and Rye—Other Grain Steady.

An Early Decline in Provisions---All the Markets Close Stronger.

FINANCIAL.

Governments opened weaker. The 4s were were 101⅛ bid in New York and Chicago, and 101¼ asked in New York, and 101⅜ asked in Chicago. Transactions were not large, but dealers report a steady absorption of 4s by the public in small amounts. Some considerable purchases of the 4s were made in New York by Chicago dealers at the decline, and the tendency of Western investors and bankers is to buy at each break. The accounts given at the New York Sub-Treasury and the Treasury at Washington about the amount still due the Government from the Syndicate do not agree. At the New York Sub-Treasury it is claimed that but $14,000,000 are due the Government on account of the 4 per cent negotiation, and that this amount is divided between two banks. Our Washington correspondent, who has the best facilities for getting information, reiterates his statement of a few days ago that the Syndicate still owes the Government $45,000,000. A London dispatch of yesterday says that there is a good investment demand in London for the 4s, and that the 4s are being sold in large amounts for shipment to this country in place of gold. Foreign exchange was dull, with no variation in rates. Posted rates for sterling were 482½@484½. Actual transactions in Chicago were at 481 and 483¼, and in New York were at 481¼ and 483⅛. Sterling grain bills were 478¾ and 481. French grain bills were 528⅛, and French bankers' bills were 523⅛ and 520⅝.

Sterling rates are considerably lower now than at this time last year. Bankers in Chicago are paying only 478¾ for sterling grain bills, while in the middle of last August the price was 481⅛. It was not until September of last year that commercial bills went down to their present figure. The autumn supply of bills is larger and earlier this year than last. Another interesting fact is that gold has been ordered this fall from abroad at a higher rate of exchange than usual. The margin in favor of the operation has been unusually small. This is due to the apprehensions of monetary stringency, which has led to the importation of large sums of gold to meet the demand in New York for money. This is one of the visible results of specie-resumption. It puts the money-market of this country in such intimate connection with that of Europe that at the first sign of our need their money comes to us. Exports of domestic produce continue liberal, though the total since Jan. 1 is not equal to last year's business. The total at New York for last week was $7,082,345, against $6,378,179 the corresponding week of last year. Their aggregate since Jan. 1, however, is but $204,357,763, against $209,362,620 in 1878, and $186,725,519 during 1877. In 1876 they were still lower, being $160,273,000 for the same period as above. The imports since Jan. 1 are $15,000,000 more in 1879 than in 1878, but are $19,000,000 less than in 1877. Not less than $3,000,000 of gold, in coin and bullion, are en route to New York. In estimating the probable course of the money market, it must be remembered that the current of gold this way has set in thus early on the exports of breadstuffs. The export of cotton has yet to begin, and will add a great deal to the force of the American demands on Europe for gold.

Consols advanced to 97 13-16. The Bank of England lost $120,000 in bullion during the past week, and now has a reserve of 58 7-16 per cent of its liabilities. The London *Economist* notes some signs of improvement in the business situation in England, but it is necessary to view these with the utmost caution, as similar signs previously have been followed by no substantial revival.

Chicago bank clearings were $3,600,000. Currency shipments to the interior are steady, and currency is received every day from New York. Discounts are dull, with rates at 4@6 per cent on call, and 7@8 per cent on time.

Some Cook County 5s sold at 102. Offers were made to sell Cook 5s at 100, seller the year. The feeling of local dealers is almost without exception in favor of lower prices for all descriptions of city and county bonds. The City of Troy, N. Y., has sold $100,000 5 per cents at 103.15. Cook County 5s and Chicago West Town 5s are now selling in the market at 102.

In weighing the effect of the Treasury operations as a force in the money market, it must be remembered that they amount simply to an exchange of 4 per cents for 5 per cents. The Syndicate banks are acting only as intermediaries in making the trade. The Government is neither adding to the loan marked nor taking away from it. It is refunding at a lower rate of interest. At only one point does the plan of this scheme not work with perfect smoothness: all the called bonds have not been sent in for redemption by the holders. If the Syndicate had bound itself to pay the Government for all the 4s, whether or not all the called bonds had come in, they might be compelled to advance a large sum temporarily. But this point was fully covered by the agreement between the Treasury and the Syndicate, that the latter should be called upon for money only so fast as it was needed by the former to pay the called bonds. Under this plan, whatever money is taken out of the money market by the Government is at once sent back. There is no possible way in which the refunding operations can make a tight money market. The amount of called bonds that has not yet come in for redemption is about $16,000,000 or $17,000,000. Of this, it is estimated that $13,000,000 are held by the National banks as security for circulation.

Stocks opened weak, but subsequently advanced, and closed steady. The greater confidence about the money market is making itself felt in Wall street. The late drop was due to the want of confidence of money-lenders in the ruling high prices. One of the Wall-street banks called in $4,000,000 of its stock loans before the break, on the ground that the market was too high to be safe. The shaking down prices have had has renewed the desire to buy, and in Chicago and New York there is more buying than selling. Operators are beginning to think it is near the point to "take hold" again, and they are buying, though moderately, on every break. Business still remains dull, with the prospect that the return of activity will be slow. Yesterday's gains were: Michigan ¼, to 81⅛; Lake Shore ⅛, to 84⅝; Northwest ⅜, to 73⅛; the preferred ⅛, to 98; St. Paul ⅛, to 64⅛; Union Pacific 1, to 77; Wabash ¼, to 37; St. Joe ⅜, to 19⅝; the preferred 1, to 42⅛; Delaware & Hudson ⅛, to 48⅛; Lackawanna ⅜, to 58⅛; Jersey Central 1⅜, to 52⅛; Kansas & Texas ⅜, to 15⅜; Western Union ⅜, to 91⅛; St. Louis & San Francisco ⅝, to 12⅝; the preferred ⅜, to 18; C., C. & I. C. ⅛, to 8⅛; Louisville & Nashville ¼, to 53⅝.

The losses were: St. Paul & Minneapolis 1¼, to 39⅛; Kansas City ⅛, to 20⅝; the preferred ⅛, to 54⅝; Erie ⅛, to 26⅝; and Burlington & Quincy ¼, to 114.

Erie second sixes, gold, were 74⅜, 73⅞, and 73⅛.

The dealings in railroad bonds, in New York on Tuesday, were not especially large, but prices advanced ¼ to 1¼ per cent in many instances. C. C. & I. C. Trust Company certificates assented rose to 75, against 73⅜ the day before. Erie consolidated seconds were taken freely, and advanced to 74⅛. New Jersey Central consolidated assented sold up to 98⅛; do convertibles assented to 98⅛; do incomes to 79⅛; St. Louis & San Francisco, Class A, to 79⅝; Chicago & Northwestern consolidated gold coupons to 112; and St. Paul consolidated sinking funds to 105⅜. Toledo & Wabash seconds, ex coupon, fell off from 90⅛ to 90, and recovered to 90¼; Kansas Pacific, Denver Division, assented rose from 103⅞ to 104, and declined to 103⅛.

The chief obstacle in the way of Gould's transcontinental railroad scheme is said to be the arbitrary demands of the Central Pacific. That road receives 54 per cent of the whole sum paid for a ticket from Omaha to San Francisco, and at present refuses to allow the Union Pacific to divide the remaining 46 per cent with any other road.

The earnings of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company for the second week in August were:

1879	$65,600
1878	58,866
Increase	$6,734

The earnings of the St. Paul Railroad Company during the second week in August were $165,000, against $116,834, this year's increase $48,166.

The earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company during the second week in August increased $20,429. Total increase for two months and two weeks, since June 1, $522,000.

Atchison firsts on Monday in Boston were quoted at 114⅛@114⅝. The seconds were offered, as before, at 114. Kansas City, St. Joseph & Council Bluffs sevens fell ⅛, to 97⅝. In railroad stocks, Atchison & Topeka was quoted at 104⅛@105⅝. Atchison & Nebraska sold 2 per cent lower, at 50. Burlington & Missouri Railroad declined ⅛, to 114⅛@115. Chicago, Clinton & Dubuque was nominal at 42@46⅝. Cincinnati & Sandusky was steady at 7 13-16@7⅝.

An unusually light business was reported in stocks in Philadelphia on Monday. Of Pennsylvania Railroad 845 shares sold at 40⅝@40¾, and 1,728 shares of Reading Railroad at 19⅝@19⅛.

There were sales in the Baltimore & Ohio market, on Monday, of 112 shares Baltimore & Ohio at 124, closing at 123⅞ bid, 124 asked, against 124@124¼ on Saturday. Central Ohio shares were wanted at 29⅛ for the common, but there were no offerings. Bonds were dull, and the speculatives were rather weak. Central Ohio 6s sold at 108¼, Northern Central 6s, 1885s, at 108, and Marietta & Cincinnati firsts at 93⅝,—the latter a decline of ⅝ from the latest previous sale.

At the New York Mining-Stock Exchange on Monday the market opened dull, with general tendency downwards. Buckeye, Bertha and Edith, and Leadville were higher, and Imperial and Moose were lower; otherwise there were no changes. The largest transactions were in Buckeye, Bertha and Edith, and Leadville.

THE TRIBUNE is indebted to W. B. Dana & Co., of New York, for a bound copy of Volume 25 of the *Financial Chronicle*. The *Chronicle* stands at the head of the weekly financial periodicals of the country, and is indispensable to business-men and investors.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
N. Y. Central	119⅛	....	....	119⅛
Michigan Central	81⅝	81⅝	81	81⅝
Lake Shore	84⅛	85⅛	83⅞	84⅝
C.&Northwestern	73⅛	74⅛	73⅛	73⅞
Do preferred	97⅛	....	....	98
M. & St. Paul	64⅛	65⅝	64	64⅛
Do preferred	95	95	94⅞	95
Rock Island	138⅛	....	....	138⅛
C., B. & Q.	114⅛	....	....	114
Union Pacific	76	....	....	77
Erie	26⅛	26⅞	26⅛	26⅝
Wabash Railway	36⅞	37	36⅛	37
Ohio & Mississippi	15⅛	....	....	15⅛
C., C., C. & Ind.	51	....	....	51
Han. & St. Joe	19⅛	....	....	19⅝
Do preferred	41⅛	....	....	42⅛
Del. & Hudson	47⅞	....	....	48⅛
Del., Lack. & W.	57⅝	58⅛	57⅛	58⅛
N. J. Central	50⅞	....	....	52⅛
Canada Southern	59	....	....	59
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛	15⅜
Kan. City & N	20⅛	....	....	20⅝
Do preferred	55	55	54⅛	54⅝
W. U. Tel. Co.	90⅞	....	....	91⅛
Atlantic& Pacific	35⅛	....	....	35⅛
St.L.&San Fran	12⅛	13⅛	12	12⅝
Do preferred	17⅛	18⅛	17⅛	18
Alton	87	....	....	87
C. C. & I. C.	8	....	....	8⅛
Erie preferred	48⅛	49	48	48⅛
Louisville & Nash	53⅝	53⅞	53⅝	53⅝
Northern Pacific	16⅛	....	....	16⅛
Minneapolis	41	....	....	39⅛

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of '81	104⅝	104⅞
U. S. new 5s of '81, ex int	102⅛	102⅝
U. S. new 4½s, ex int	105⅛	105⅝
U. S. 4 per cent coupons	101⅛	101⅜

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	482½	484½
Belgium	528⅛	520⅝
France	523⅛	520⅝
Switzerland	523⅛	520⅝
Germany	94⅛	95
Holland	40	40⅛
Austria		46
Norway		27⅛
Sweden		27⅛
Denmark		27⅛

COMMERCIAL BILLS.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	478¾	479
France	528⅛	....

LOCAL SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892	*112¼	*113
Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884	....	107
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892	*113	*114
Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1895	*114¼	*115
Chicago Municipal 6s	*106¼	*107¼
Chicago West Town 7s	....	*106¼
Chicago West Town 5s	....	*102
Chicago Water Loan 6s	*108	*108¼
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s	....	*107
Chicago South Park 7s	....	*106¼
Chicago South Park 6s	....	*104
Chicago West Park 7s	....	*107
Chicago Treasury Warrants (scrip)	99¼	99¾
Chicago Treasury Warrants (new scrip)	94¾	95
Cook County 7s	*112¼	*113
Cook County (short) 7s	*101	*101½
Cook County 5s	....	*102½
City Railway (South Side)	168¼	170
City Railway (West Side) ex-div	165	170
City Railway do 7 per cents	*105¼	*106¼
City Railway (North Side)	120	125
City Railway (North Side) 7 p. c. bnds	*103⅝	*107
Chamber of Commerce	59	60
Traders' Insurance	107	110

*And interest.

COIN QUOTATIONS.

Following are Chicago quotations for coins:

Trade dollars	$ 97¼
Mexican (full weight)	85
Sovereigns	4.80
Napoleons	3.80
Twenty marks	4.70
Five francs	85
Prussian thalers	65
Holland guelders	38½@ 39
Kroners (Swedish)	25 @ 25¼
Mexican and S. American doubloons	15.50
Spanish doubloons	15.60
Russian roubles, paper	45
Austrian florins, paper	40

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,
104 Washington-st.
FOR SALE.
UNITED STATES 4s.
COOK COUNTY 7s.
COOK COUNTY 5s.
LINCOLN PARK 7s.
WEST TOWN 5s.

IRA HOLMES,
GENERAL BROKER,
86 WASHINGTON-ST.
Has for Sale.
SCRIP TO PAY TAXES, WEST TOWN BONDS, COOK COUNTY BONDS.
Wants
THIRD NATIONAL BANK RECEIVER'S CERTIFICATES.

CHARLES HENROTIN,
106 East Washington-st.
City of Chicago 7 per cent Bonds.
Cook County 7 per cent and 5 per cent Bonds.
Town of West Chicago 5 per cent Bonds.
West Division Railway 7 per cent Certificates of Indebtedness in sums to suit.

WILLIAM O. COLE,
105 Washington-st.,
OFFERS FOR SALE
75 Shares Chamber of Commerce Stock.
5,000 Cook County 5 per cent Bonds.
1,000 Cook County 7 per cent Bonds.
13,000 Independence, Kansas, 7 per cent Bonds.
AND WANTS
Muscatine, Iowa, 6 per cent Bonds.
Lyons County, Iowa, 10 per cent Bonds.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.
UNITED STATES 4 PER CENT BONDS FOR SALE.
CITY SCRIP FOR 1879 BOUGHT.

A. O. SLAUGHTER,
BANKER AND BROKER,
N. W. cor. Clark and Madison-sts., Chicago.
Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, and Land Warrants.
Member of New York Stock Exchange.

UNION TRUST CO. BANK,
N. E. cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.,
RECEIVES SAVINGS DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS INTEREST ON SAME at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, subject to the rules of the Bank.
No notice required to draw money.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

C. GRANVILLE HAMMOND,
127 LaSalle-st.
HAS FOR SALE:
CITY RAILWAY STOCK,
WEST DIVISION RAILWAY CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, CHICAGO,
OFFERS FOR SALE
WATER BONDS $1,000
WEST TOWN BONDS 10,000
COOK COUNTY 7s 35,000
SOUTH PARK 6s 35,000
COOK COUNTY 5s 55,000
LINCOLN PARK 7s 85,000

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Banker,
No. 70 LaSalle-st., near Randolph.
Pays the highest price for
CITY SCRIP AND COOK COUNTY ORDERS.
GOVERNMENT BONDS bought and sold.

INVESTMENTS.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$40,000 Fulton Co., Ill., 8 per cent Bonds.
$35,000 Illinois 7 per cent School Bonds.
$10,000 Hyde Park 7 per cent Bonds.
$4,000 Town of Lake 7 per cent Water Bonds.
And buy and sell all the issues of U. S. BONDS.
Also FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
PRESTON, KEAN & CO., Bankers,
100 East Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Governments were quiet.

Railroad bonds were strong. Columbus, Chicago & Illinois Central firsts 76. No sales of seconds.

State securities were firm.

The stock market was irregular throughout the day. St. Louis & San Francisco stocks were buoyant, and advanced 1@3. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern rose 2⅛, to 61⅛, and later declined to 57, at which it closed. The remainder of the list declined ⅛ to ⅜, afterward advanced ⅛@1⅜, and finally reacted ⅛ to ⅝. The leading features were Northwestern, St. Paul, Lake Shore, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and New Jersey Central.

Transactions were 146,000 shares: 2,800 Burlington & Cedar Rapids, 9,000 Erie, 22,000 Northwestern common, 1,500 preferred, 20,000 St. Paul common, 1,400 preferred, 1,700 Wabash, 13,000 Lackawanna, 6,700 New Jersey Central, 2,500 Michigan Central, 3,000 Pacific Mail, 1,600 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, 4,000 St. Louis & San Francisco, 7,000 preferred, 3,600 first preferred.

Money 5@6 per cent, closing at 6. Prime mercantile paper, 5 per cent.

Sterling exchange quiet; sixty days, 481⅛; sight, 483⅛.

Silver at London is 51 13-16 pence per ounce. Bar silver here is 112¼. Subsidiary silver coin is ⅛@1 per cent discount.

GOVERNMENTS.

United States 81s	104⅛	New 4 per cents	101⅛
New 5s	102⅝	Currency 6s	121
New 4½s	105⅛		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel	91⅛	Wabash	37⅛
Quicksilver	13⅛	Fort Wayne	112
Quicksilver, pfd	38⅛	Terre Haute	6
Pacific Mail, pfd	16⅞	Terre Haute, pfd	15
Mariposa offered	105	C. & A., ex-div	87
Mariposa, pfd, ofd	105⅛	C. & A., pfd, ex-div	111⅛
Adams Express	103⅛	Ohio & Miss	15⅛
Wells, F. & Co.	98⅛	Del., L. & West	58
Amer. Express	46⅛	A. & P. Telegraph	35
U. S. Express	43⅞	C., B. & Q.	113¼
N. Y. Central	118⅞	H. & St. Joe, old	19⅛
Erie	26⅛	H. & St. Joe, pfd	42⅛
Erie, pfd, offered	49	Canada Southern	48⅛
Harlem	156	Louisville & N	53⅝
Michigan Central	81⅝	Kansas Pacific	57
Panama	153	Kansas & Texas	15⅛
Union Pacific	76⅛	St. L. & San Fran	12⅝
Lake Shore	84⅝	St. L. & S. F., pfd	17⅞
Illinois Cent., ofd	87	St. L. & S. F., 1st pfd	41⅞
Cleve. & Pittsburg	99⅛	St. L., K. C. & N'n	20⅞
Northwestern	73⅞	St. L., K. C. & N. pfd	54⅝
Northwestern, pfd	97⅞	Cent. Pac. bonds	108⅛
C., C., C. & I.	50	Union Pac. bonds	108⅛
N. J. Central	52⅛	U. P. Land-Grants	113⅛
Rock Island	138⅛	U. P. Sinking-F'ds	113⅛
St. Paul	64⅞	Northern Pacific	16⅛
St. Paul, pfd	94⅞	Northern Pacific, pfd	45

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	30⅛	Virginia 6s, new	27
Tennessee 6s, new	27	Missouri 6s	104⅜
Virginia 6s, old	31		

THE CLEARING-HOUSE REVIEW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—The *Public's* table of clearings for the week ending Aug. 16 shows the following facts: The increase was in New York 76.3 per cent; Boston, 35.1; Philadelphia, 18.5; Chicago, 16.1; Baltimore, 25.6; Cincinnati, 8.8; Louisville, 10.5; Pittsburg, 30.4; Cleveland, 2.5; New Haven, 28.7; Syracuse, 3; Lowell, 3. St. Louis and Indianapolis are about the same as last year, while the following show losses: San Francisco, 21.4; Milwaukee, 12.7; New Orleans, 9.8, and Providence, 7. More than 24 per cent of New York's great increase is due to stock operations. No important conclusions can be drawn from a single week's returns, except as it shows the continuance of a remarkably large movement at the chief commercial cities, an excellent business at Pittsburg, and a decline at the same cities, which have heretofore reported diminished transactions somewhat regularly, viz.: San Francisco, New Orleans, and Providence. The increase at Boston is so large that it may probably be attributed in part to local and temporary causes. After all allowances, however, the exchanges still give very encouraging evidence of a general improvement of business, and indicate that the alarms which have disturbed some markets in this city are due almost exclusively to speculative events. On the whole, the business of the country is remarkably large and healthy for a midsummer month.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 21.—Following were the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	23¼	Mexican	33
Alta	6⅝	Ophir	35¼
Belcher	4⅝	Overman	8⅞
Best & Belcher	18	Raymond & Ely	29-32
Bullion	6⅛	Savage	12⅝
California, ex-div	4⅞	Sierra Nevada	40
Chollar & Potosi	6⅛	Union Consolidated	48¾
Consol. Virginia	4⅝	Yellow Jacket	16⅛
Crown Point	4⅛	Bodie	10⅝
Eureka Con	15⅞	Potosi	4⅛
Exchequer	6⅛	Imperial	1⅞
Gould & Curry	11⅛	Martin White	3⅛
Grand Prize	2⅞	Mono	8⅛
H. & N.	12⅝	Independence	1⅞
Julia Consolidated	4⅛	Consolidated Pacific	7
Justice	3⅛		

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The bullion in the Bank of England decreased £24,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 58 7-16 per cent.

The *Times* says that United States bonds are steady in response to the demand for investment securities. It is stated that a very large amount in bonds was made up for transmission to New York yesterday.

The steamer France, from Havre, brought $800,000 in gold bars.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Aug. 21:

CITY PROPERTY.

Dayton st, 196 ft s of Centre, w f, 48x125 ft, dated July 3 (George A. Stewart to W. G. Goodrich)	$ 2,000
North Dearborn st, 25 ft n of Huron, w f, 25x100 ft, dated Aug. 19 (John Lyons to Edward S. Dreyer)	3,800
Sedgwick st, 115 n of North av, e f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 21 (F. Moser to M. Zeller)	650
Cherry av, 145 ft n of Bliss st, w f, 25x140 ft, dated Aug. 19 (Master in Chancery to Chicago Land Company)	898
The premises No. 1088 and 1090 West Lake st, dated Aug. 21 (C. W. Richardson to William H. Sullivan)	3,000
Twenty-eight st, 49 ft w of Hanover, n f, 25x124 9-10 ft, dated Aug. 8 (Aaron Gibbs to Edmund Baumann)	800
Walnut st, 116 ft w of Leavitt, n f, 24x134½ ft, dated Feb. 12 (Edward J. George to Margaret G. James)	2,000
James av, 261 ft w of Fox st, s f, 24x124 ft, dated Aug. 4 (John Leeney to James Rosburg)	400
Oakley av, s e cor of West Ohio st, w f, 205x125 ft, dated July 2 (H. H. Hunnewell to City of Chicago)	5,000
Arnold st, 33 8-10 ft n of Thirtieth st, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Aug. 21 (Jacob Wilhelm to August G. Pretzsch)	1,475
Margaret st, 73 ft s of Fourteenth st, e f, 24x103 ft, improved, dated Aug. 13 (B. G. Goodwin to Lizzie Caveney)	700
North State st, 338 ft n of Division st, e f, 67½x130 7-10 ft, improved, dated Aug. 22 (Paul Rothbarth to Ida Lehmann)	23,850
North State st, adjoining the above, e f, 45x130 7-10 ft, improved, dated Aug. 22 (Paul Rothbarth to Alfred A. Lehmann)	19,100
West Erie st, 150 ft e of Armour, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Aug 21 (George Bickerdike to John P. Brandt)	850
Fowler st, 195¼ ft w of Hoyne, s f, 26x102 ft, dated Aug. 21 (Thomas Tennessen to Jens L. Smith)	425

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Cottage Grove av, 319 ft n of Forty-seventh st, e f, 25x133⅛ ft, dated Aug. 20 (Henry McKey to S. and J. Kugelman)	$ 675

COMMERCIAL.

Latest quotations for August delivery on the leading articles for the last two business days:

	Wednesday.	Thursday.
Mess pork	$ 8.25	$ 8.37½
Lard	5.62½	5.70
Shoulders, boxed	3.50	3.45
Short ribs, boxed	4.35	4.55
Whisky	1.06	1.06
Wheat	85½	87½
Corn	33⅝	33¾
Oats	23⅛	23⅛
Rye	49½	49¾
Barley (September)	77	77
Live hogs	3.15@3.85	3.05@3.80
Cattle	2.00@5.25	2.10@5.30

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Thursday morning, with comparisons:

	Receipts. 1879.	Receipts. 1878.	Shipments. 1879.	Shipments. 1878.
Flour, brls	5,430	4,022	4,201	2,616
Wheat, bu	74,847	121,752	313,916	31,847
Corn, bu	237,083	393,424	255,231	404,848
Oats, bu	74,085	141,290	48,285	83,551
Rye, bu	23,968	26,497	2,638	73,714
Barley, bu	4,750	12,327	2,478	3,678
Grass seed, lbs	173,040	205,438	341,768	133,053
Flax seed, lbs	830,240	768,430	840,025	92,800
Broom corn, lbs	......	......	14,910	2,008
C. meats, lbs	334,652	158,550	2,713,212	1,341,795
Beef, brls	......	......	413	37
Pork, brls	75	......	452	599
Lard, lbs	101,000	59,965	331,665	127,205
Tallow, lbs	16,950	22,436	97,490	47,000
Butter, lbs	218,433	201,046	132,810	108,185
Live hogs, No	17,587	14,874	6,095	5,316
Cattle, No	3,929	3,365	2,624	2,288
Sheep, No	616	1,108	180	150
Hides, lbs	65,328	183,310	249,640	100,670
Highwines, brls	80	......	50	24
Wool, lbs	68,136	223,437	141,244	72,890
Potatoes, bu	150	2,415	......	810
Coal, tons	3,790	6,084	1,167	1,042
Hay, tons	52	30	......	30
Lumber, m ft	6,282	6,925	3,236	2,412
Shingles, m	230	3,381	395	958
Salt, brls	160	2,082	3,053	2,582
Poultry, lbs	750	......	......	......
Poultry, coops	5	......	......	......
Eggs, pkgs	481	439	17	......
Cheese, bxs	1,619	5,992	1,967	3,626
G. apples, brls	642	635	17	......
Beans, bu	......	......	56	8

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 1,127 bu wheat, 418 bu corn, 1,373 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 1 car No. 1 winter wheat, 24 cars No. 2 do; 12 cars No. 3 do, 3 cars rejected (40 winter), 2 cars No. 2 hard, 137 cars No. 2 spring, 73 cars and 835 bu No. 3 do, 14 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (228 spring); 120 cars and 6,000 bu high-mixed corn, 1 car new do, 341 cars and 28,400 bu No. 2 corn, 50 cars and 5,900 bu rejected, 1 car no grade (513 corn); 43 cars white oats, 39 cars No. 2 mixed, 52 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (135 oats); 1 car No. 1 rye, 46 cars and 721 bu No. 2 do, 12 cars rejected (59 rye); 3 cars No. 3 barley, 1 car extra do. Total (979 cars), 465,000 bu. Inspected out: 41,255 bu winter wheat, 156,978 bu spring do, 325,565 bu corn, 2,116 bu oats, 22,601 bu rye, 489 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were rather irregular yesterday. Provisions averaged easier, with a large supply of hogs here, and less encouraging reports from Liverpool. Wheat and rye were stronger, and other grain steady. Mess pork closed 7½c per brl higher, at $8.35@8.37½ for September and $8.40@8.42½ for October. Lard closed 7½c per 100 lbs higher, at $5.70 for September and $5.72½ seller October. Short ribs closed 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, at $4.37½ for September and $4.32½@4.35 for October. Spring wheat 1½c higher, at 87⅝c for September or October. Winter wheat closed 1½c higher, at 95½c. Corn closed ⅛c higher, at 34c bid for September and 34¼c for October. Oats closed at 23⅝c cash or September, and 23⅝c for October. Rye closed higher, at 49⅝c cash and 49½c for September. Barley was dull at 76@78c seller September. Hogs were dull, and closed 10@15c lower, at $3.05@3.80. Cattle were active and 10c higher, with sales at $1.75@5.30.

The strength in wheat was due to the fact that the outward movement continues to be very brisk, while the wheat does not come in half so rapidly as was expected would be the case at this date. Farmers are not such free sellers when our market is in the neighborhood of 85c as they were when it was 95c. Meanwhile buyers are more free now than then. Our recent shipments are so large as to reduce the stocks in store to less than 1,000,000 bu of all grades, which, though not small for this time of year, is a very satisfactory decrease. Shippers were around early yesterday morning trying to borrow receipts which they could use for loading, and the market yesterday was well supplied with buyers, though they endeavored as much as possible to avoid competition. The British markets were firmer. The situation caused a better demand from the shorts, but futures did not advance so much as spot wheat; the September premium was nearly extinguished.

Provisions were steadier. There was less disposition on the part of holders to submit to a further decline, though hogs were lower, and some buyers were a little more ready to take hold. There was a rumor to the effect that a prominent capitalist had bought 10,000 tcs lard at the late decline, but the bulk of the shorts did not seem to regard this as a reason why they should fill. They stated that the packers are the biggest shorts, and can turn out untold quantities if pressed to do so by an important advance in the market. We note that corn was steady, with only moderate receipts, the demand not being sufficient to cause an advance in sympathy with wheat.

Lake freights were in fair demand, and steady at the decline of two days previously. Corn to Buffalo was taken at 4c, and wheat to do was quoted at 4½c. There was some demand for Kingston, the reported rate being 7⅝c on corn and 8⅛c on wheat. The through rate to New England was quoted at 15c, and the lake and canal rate to New York at 11c on corn. Rail freights were quoted at 25c per 100 lbs on grain to New York. Through to Liverpool was quoted at 53⅛c on flour and 63⅝c on lard and meats.

The dry-goods market displayed a fair degree of activity, and was again quoted steady and firm. Boots and shoes remain firm. The demand is on the increase, and prices are tending upward. The demand for groceries continues to improve. Orders are pouring in from all parts of the West, and the volume of business is large for the time of year. Prices were firm all around. There was a good demand for dried fruits, and the recently advanced quotations were firmly maintained. Fish were quiet and unchanged. Prices of butter and cheese ranged the same as before. No changes were noted in the tobacco, leather, bagging, coal, and wood markets. Oils were steady.

The yard lumber market was active and firm. Large orders are received daily from the interior, Illinois being a more liberal buyer than usual, and all grades are quoted strong at the recent advance. The cargo market was lifeless, only a cargo or two being offered. Wool was quiet and firm in sympathy with the Boston market. Seeds were in request, and timothy ruled firmer. Hay was easy under increased offerings for spot and futures, while the demand was limited. Hides were firm, being in good speculative request. The poultry supply was again liberal, and prices irregular, the demand being comparatively small. Game was steady when in good order, but some of the lots were made unsalable by the hot weather. Green fruits sold freely at the current prices.

The wheels of commerce were blocked for several minutes yesterday that the members of the Board of Trade might have the high privilege of listening to the announcement that there is a blockade of freight on the P. & Ft. W. Railroad, and that the new schedule of freights will *positively* be in force next Monday. Where is the "town crier"?

The "enhanced pretentions of holders" of corn in Liverpool seems to have resulted in a decline of 1d per cental.

An exchange says there are 200,000,000 of square miles of land in the Red River Valley available for wheat culture. As this happens to be a little more than the entire area of our globe, ocean as well as land surface, we respectfully suggest that there is probably a slight mistake somewhere.

A member of the Board of Trade wants to know what objection there can be to making our grade of No. 2 winter wheat a "milling grade," or the No. 2 spring the same, for that matter. He thinks that as the wheat is supposed to be bought for milling it ought to be fit for the purpose; and that such fitness should be a recommendation, instead of a fault, as intimated by some of our receivers. He thinks that the objection is raised chiefly by or in the interest of parties who own "mixing mills" in the country, where they have let down the quality to a point where it will not pass inspection, for the simple reason that it is not fit for milling purposes. He is probably right. The mixing business is certainly a commercial nuisance, if not a crime, and it is a widespread evil.

GRAIN ON PASSAGE.

The following table shows the quantities of wheat and corn on passage for the United Kingdom for ports of call and for direct ports, on the dates named:

	Aug. 16, 1879.	July 9, 1879.	Aug. 17, 1878.
Flour and wheat, qrs	1,875,000	1,725,000	1,050,000
Corn, qrs	360,000	350,000	570,000

MOVEMENT OF WHEAT.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of wheat at the points named yesterday:

	Receipts. bu.	Shipm'ts. bu.
Chicago	74,847	313,916
Milwaukee	25,000	40,000
St. Louis	78,000	37,000
Toledo	103,000	5,700
Detroit	90,000	48,000
New York	453,000	604,000
Philadelphia	134,000	100,000
Total	957,847	1,148,616

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

Aug. 21.—Receipts—Flour, 12,074 brls; wheat, 450,452 bu; corn, 117,965 bu; oats, 82,014 bu; corn-meal, 180 pkgs; rye, 6,259 bu; barley, 2,175 bu; malt, 413 bu; pork, 3,638 brls; cut meats, 2,755 pkgs; lard, 1,038 tcs; whisky, 287 brls.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 18,000 brls; wheat, 604,000 bu; corn, 123,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

DUTIABLE GOOD RECEIVED

at Chicago Custom-House, Aug. 21: Ed Ayer, 550 cedar posts, 1,034 telegraph poles; Field, Leiter & Co., 70 cases dry goods; C. M. Linington, 2 cases needles; H. Channon & Co., 5 coils wire-rope. Collections, $13,713.33.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active in the aggregate, a good deal more being done in meats, and the market was steadier. Liverpool reported a decline of 3d per 112 lbs in meats, and "took back" the previous day's advance in lard, while our receipts of hogs were on the increase, with lower prices. This weakened the feeling in product here, but the tone changed, as sellers were less willing to operate at a further decline. There was some talk about "manipulation" in the lard deal, as well as reports that Wall street capital had taken hold at the bottom. Longs and shorts were quoted scarce, the stocks of shorts being very light.

MESS PORK—Declined 2½c per brl, and closed the same as the latest quotations of Wednesday, a few early transactions being made at a slight advance. Sales were reported of 225 brls spot at $8.25; 2,250 brls seller September at $8.22½@8.25; 6,000 brls seller October at $8.27½@8.35; 250 brls seller November at $7.92½; and 1,500 brls seller January at $8.00. Total, 11,225 brls. Also 100 brls back pork at $8.50. The market closed tame at $8.25@8.30 for cash, $8.25@8.27½ for August, $8.25@8.27½ for September, and $8.32½ for October. Seller the year closed nominal at about $7.85. Prime mess and extra mess were entirely nominal.

LARD—Eased off a trifle, but closed at the latest prices of Wednesday, with a very steady feeling throughout. Sales were reported of 6,250 tcs seller September at $5.60@5.62½ (rumored sale of 250 tcs at $5.67½); 13,750 tcs seller October at $5.62½@5.65; 1,750 tcs seller the year at $5.32½@5.35; and 1,750 tcs seller January at $5.37½@5.42½. Total, 23,500 tcs. The market closed steady at $5.62½@5.67½ spot, $5.62½ for seller August, $5.62½ for September, and $5.62½@5.65 for October. The year closed quiet at $5.37½.

MEATS—Were rather weak early, declining 10c per 100 lbs, but buyers took hold very freely at the decline, and the market recovered. A good many ribs were taken by bacon curers. Sales were reported of 100 tcs sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 7¼c; 6,500,000 lbs short ribs at $4.27½@4.30 spot, $4.22½@4.32½ seller September, and $4.20@4.27½ seller October. The closing prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose	$3.30	$4.32½	$4.52½	$4.57½
Do, August	3.30	4.32½	4.52½	4.57½
Do, September	3.30	4.32½	4.52½	4.57½
August, boxed	3.45	4.50	4.67½	4.75

Long clears quoted at $4.37½ loose, and $4.55 boxed; Cumberlands, 4⅜@5c boxed; long cut hams, 8@8½c; sweet-pickled hams, 7⅜@8c for 16 to 15 average; green hams, same averages, 6⅛@7c; green shoulders, 3@3⅛c.

Bacon quoted at 4½@4¾c for shoulders, 4⅞@5c for short ribs, 5@5⅛c for clears, 9@9½c for hams, all canvased and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4⅛@5c for white, 4@4½c for good yellow, and 3⅛@4c for brown.

BEEF—Was quiet at $9.75@10.00 for mess, $10.75@11.00 for extra mess, and $17.00@17.50 for hams.

TALLOW—Was nominal at 5⅜@5⅝c for city and 5½@5⅝c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was quiet and unchanged. The feeling was really a trifle weak, as some lots had been offered at reduced prices to European buyers without calling out orders. The demand yesterday was light, except that one round lot was taken for export. Sales were reported of 850 brls winters, partly at $4.90@5.25; 100 brls Minnesota springs at $5.00; and 130 brls springs at $3.75. Total, 1,080 brls. Following were the closing quotations:

XX old winter	$4.75 @5.75
XX new winter	4.50 @5.50
XX Minnesota spring	4.00 @5.50
XX Western springs	4.00 @5.00
XX export in sacks	3.75 @4.75
X springs	3.25 @4.00
X export	3.70 @4.00
Superfines	3.25 @3.50
No grade	2.25 @3.00
Patents	5.00 @8.00
Rye flour	2.90 @3.10

BRAN—Was in good demand and again stronger, with light offerings. Sales were reported of 40 tons at $8.50@8.62½ per ton on track, and $8.75 free on board car.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was reported of 10 tons coarse at $12.75 per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 30 tons at $10.25@11.00.

RYE FEED—Sale was made of 10 tons at $10.12½.

SPRING WHEAT—Was active and stronger, but with a rather unsettled feeling in the latter part of the session. The market for next month advanced 1⅛c, and closed ⅜c above the latest quotation of Wednesday. The British markets were firmer, and New York fully 1c higher, while our receipts were small in proportion to the reported shipments, and there was a good demand for spot, which nearly obliterated the September premium. It was understood that several export orders were here, and some shippers were wanting to borrow receipts to be replaced by subsequent purchases. The result was, more pressure to fill local shorts, the rapid reduction of stocks in store having abolished a part of the arguments recently advanced in favor of a further downward movement. We have comparatively little wheat left in store, especially old wheat, and this again gives more confidence to fresh buyers, while the rapid forward movement is accepted by some as indicating that Western Europe will take without flinching all that we may have to spare. Seller September sold on the Call at 86⅛@86⅛c, advanced on 'Change to 87⅛c, and declined to 86⅛c, closing at 86⅝c. Seller October sold at 86⅜@87c, closing at 86⅛c. Seller the year sold at 85⅜@86⅜c, and August ranged at 86¼@86⅜c, the latter closing at 86⅛c. Cash closed at 86⅛c for No. 2 and 81c bid for new No. 3. Spot sales were reported of 74,800 bu No. 2 at 86⅛@86⅜c; 28,000 bu new No. 3 at 80@82c, the outside in special locations; 6,000 bu old do at 78c; 400 bu new rejected at 65c; 14,000 bu by sample at 65@86½c on track; and 8,000 bu do at 76@88c free on board cars. Total, 131,200 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in good demand for red, which advanced 1⅛c, closing at 95½c for Nos. 1 and 2. Other grades were not so strong, not being wanted by shippers. Sales were reported of 27,000 bu Nos. 1 and 2 red at 84⅛@85½c; 5,600 bu do, long berried, at 96c; 2,800 bu do, short receipts, at 95½c; 6,600 bu No. 2 amber at 95c; 800 bu No. 2 winter at 91@91½c; 7,200 bu No. 3 at 89⅛@91c; 6,800 bu by sample at 89@95c on track; and 4,800 bu do at 82@95½c free on board cars. Total, 61,600 bu.

OTHER WHEAT—Sales were 400 bu mixed at 87c; 400 bu do at 91c; and 400 bu screenings at $12.00 per ton.

CORN—Was less active, but generally steady, closing at the latest quotations of Wednesday, after selling up ⅛c in sympathy with wheat. The British markets were easier, though Beerbohm quoted cargoes on passage as strong, and New York was a shade off, while our receipts were larger, but again exceeded by the reported shipments, while Erie canal freights were quoted easier, which was in favor of shippers. The warm weather tended to bearishness, making sellers of futures more free in the expectation of a magnificent crop. The reported failure of the Bulgarian maize crop being ignored, shippers operated freely; spot corn closed at 33⅝c for No. 2 and 32¼c bid for rejected. Seller September sold early at 34c, and closed at 33⅞c. Seller October sold at 34⅛@34⅛c, the year at 32⅛@32⅝c, and August was quoted at 33⅝@34⅛c, all closing at the inside. Spot sales were reported of 120,000 bu No. 2 and high mixed at 33⅝@33⅞c; 20,000 bu do, short receipts, at 33⅛c; 800 bu white at 38⅛c; 4,000 bu new mixed and rejected at 32⅛@32⅜c; 7,200 bu by sample at 31@34⅛c on track; 400 bu do (white) at 41c; 9,000 bu do at 33⅛@41c free on board cars; and 1,200 bu ears at 35c. Total, 162,600 bu.

OATS—Were rather dull and ⅛@⅛c lower. The receipts were large, and samples were slower, though some shipping orders were filled, holders being anxious to get them out of the way before the rise in freights. Futures were dull, the trading being mostly in changing, and spot oats were bought to make up round lots for delivery. September sold at 23⅛@23⅝c, and October at 23⅝@23⅞c, both closing at the inside. August brought 23⅛c, and car-lots 23⅝@23⅛c. White No. 2 oats were quiet at 24c, and rejected at 20c. Samples were very plenty. Cash sales were reported of 13,200 bu No. 2 at 23⅝@23⅛c; 10,800 bu by sample at 22@28c on track; and 55,800 bu do at 22@24⅛c for mixed, and 23⅛@26⅝c for white, free on board. Total, 79,800 bu.

RYE—Was active and firmer. The receipts were liberal. Shorts and shippers took the cash offerings, and the market ranged from 49⅛@50c, closing at 49⅝c. Rejected sold at 45⅛c. Seller August sold at 49⅛@50c, and September was firm at 49⅛@49⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 53,000 bu No. 2 at 49⅛@50c; 2,400 bu rejected at 45⅛c; 1,200 bu by sample at 47@47⅛c on track; and 3,200 bu at 46⅛@51c free on board. Total, 59,800 bu.

BARLEY—Was dull. Samples were offered, but there was not much demand for them. No. 3 sold by sample at 42c on track, and new No. 2 at 70c on track to arrive. September was quiet and uncertain. Some dealers quoted it at 76@78c. Cash sales were limited to 1,600 bu by sample at 42@70c on track and 400 bu at 45½c free on board. Total, 2,000 bu.

MORNING CALL.

Mess pork—Sales 1,000 brls, at $8.00 for January, $8.27½ for September, and $7.90 for the year. Lard—3,250 tcs, at $5.62½ for October. Short ribs—800,000 lbs, at $4.25@4.27½ for September and $4.22½ for October. Wheat—365,000 bu, at 86¼@86⅛c for September, 86⅜@86⅛c for October, and 85⅛@85⅛c, for the year. Corn—50,000 bu, at 33⅝@34c for September, and 34⅛@34⅛c for October. Oats—10,000 bu seller October at 23⅝c.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat was firmer, with sales of 310,000 bu, at 86⅛c for the year, 86⅜@87c for October, and 86⅜@86⅜c for September. Corn—Sales 15,000 bu, at 34c for September, 34⅛c for October, and 32⅛c for the year. Oats—20,000 bu, at 13⅝c for August, 23⅝c for September, and 24c for October. Mess pork was firmer; sales 1,500 brls, at $8.30@8.32½ for September, $8.35@8.37½ for October, and $7.80 for the year. Lard—1,500 tcs, at $5.65 for September and $5.67½@5.70 for October. Short ribs—150,000 lbs, at $4.37½ for September and $4.30@4.37½ for October.

LATEST.

Wheat advanced under a lively call from shorts, and closed ⅜@⅛c higher than at 1 o'clock. September and October sold at 87@87⅛c, closing at 87⅛c, October being about ⅛c below September. Corn closed firmer, at 34@34⅛c for September and 34⅛c for October.

Provisions—Mess pork was stronger, sales being reported of 300 brls, at $8.37½ for September, and October closed with sellers at $8.42½. Lard was firmer, sales being reported of 250 tcs at $5.72½ seller October.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM CORN—Was dull and easy. Broom manufacturers are supposed to be about out of material, but it is not expected that they will buy much broom corn till the new crop comes on the market:

Fine green carpet brush, ℘ ℔	5½@6
Green hurl	5 @6
Red-tipped hurl	4½@5
Fine green, with hurl to work it	5 @5½
Red-tipped do	4½@5
Inferior	3⅛@4
Crooked	2 @4

BUTTER—Was quoted firm for all except medium grades. That class was neglected and weak. We continue to quote:

Creamery	15@18
Good to choice dairy	13@15
Medium	9@11
Inferior to common	4@ 8

BAGGING—In this market there were no changes. Trade continues good, and the quoted prices were well supported:

Stark	24	Burlaps, 4 bu	11 @13
Brighton, A	23½	Do, 5 bu	12 @14
Otter Creek	21	Gunnies, single	13 @14
Lewiston	22	Do. double	23 @25
American	21½	Wool sacks	35 @40

CHEESE—A light business was doing at nominally steady prices. Following are the quotations:

Full cream	5 @5½
Part skim	4 @4⅛
Full skim	3 @3½
Low grades	1¼@2½

COAL—In this market there was but little doing, and values were not subjected to any change. We quote:

Lackawanna, all sizes	$4.25@4.50
Pittston, all sizes	4.25@4.50
Erie	4.75@5.00
Baltimore & Ohio	4.50
Blossburg	4.50@5.00
Minonk	3.25
Wilmington	3.00

EGGS—Were in good request and firmer at 10@10½c for fine fresh packages. The offerings were smaller than usual, and the hot weather made buyers cautious about taking eggs that were not known to be good.

FISH—There was nothing new to note in connection with the fish market. Trade remained quiet and prices were about steady as given below:

No. 1 whitefish, ℘ ½-brl	$ 4.15@ 4.25
Family whitefish, ½-brl	2.25@ 2.50
Trout, ½-brl	3.40@ 3.50
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ½-brl	10.25@10.50
No. 1 bay, ½-brl	7.00@ 7.25
No. 2 shore, ½-brl	5.50@ 5.75
No. 2 bay, ½-brl	4.50@ 4.75
Large family	4.50
Fat family, new, ½-brl	3.00@ 3.25
No. 1 bay, kits	1.00@ 1.25
Family kits	75@ 1.00
George's codfish, ℘ 100 lbs	5.00@ 5.25
Summer-cured cod, ℘ 100 lbs	4.75
Dressed cod	7
Labrador herring, split, brls	6.25@ 6.50
Smoked halibut	10½@ 11
Scaled herring, ℘ box	30@ 32
California salmon, brls	14.00
California salmon, ½-brls	7.25

FRUITS AND NUTS—Continued activity was noted in this market, and both foreign and domestic fruits were strong. We repeat our quotations of Wednesday, as follows:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 4½@ 5
Figs, layers	14 @ 15
Turkish prunes	6¼@ 7
French prunes, kegs	6¾@ 7½
French prunes, boxes	9 @ 15
Raisins, layers	1.55 @1.60
London layers	1.90 @2.00
Loose Muscatel	1.70 @1.80
Zante currants	4⅝@ 4¾
Citron	15 @ 16

DOMESTIC.

Apples, Alden	12 @ 14
Apples, evaporated	9½@ 10
Apples, New York and Michigan	5⅛@ 6
Apples, Southern	3¾@ 4½
Apples, Ohio	4½@ 5
Peaches, unpared, halves	4½@ 5
Peaches, unpared, quarters	4 @ 4½
Raspberries	30 @ 32
Blackberries	8 @ 9
Pitted cherries	17 @ 18

NUTS.

Filberts	9½@ 10
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 18
Naples walnuts	12 @ 13
Brazils	7½@ 8
Pecans	10 @ 11
Wilmington peanuts, new	7 @ 7½
Tennessee peanuts, new	5¾@ 6
Virginia peanuts	6¾@ 7

GREEN FRUITS.—Apples were slow and irregular, the offerings being large, and dealers like to keep the stock down as the fruit soon gets soft and unsalable. Peaches were plenty, and the Michigan fruit was better than heretofore, and in fair request. The Eastern peaches were small and slow:

Blackberries, ℘ case of 16 qts	$1.30@ 1.60
Apples, ℘ brl	1.50@ 2.00
Crabapples, ℘ basket	20@ 30
Watermelons, ℘ 100	5.00@ 8.00
Muskmelons, ℘ crate	1.00@ 1.20
Peaches, ℘ box or basket	35@ 50
Eastern peaches, per box or basket	1.50@ 2.25
Grapes, ℘ ℔	4@ 6
Pears, per box	40@ 70
Lemons, ℘ box	6.00@ 7.00
Oranges, ℘ box	6.00@ 6.50
California pears, per box	4.00@ 4.50
California grapes, ℘ lb	15

GROCERIES.—Prices were firm throughout the list. There was a good general demand. Quotations were as follows:

RICE.

Carolina	7 @ 8
Louisiana	6¾@ 7¼
Rangoon, prime	6½@ 6¾
Rangoon, fair	6¼@ 6½

COFFEE.

Mendaling, Java	28 @29
O. G. Java	24½@26
Mocha	24 @25
Costa Rica	18 @19¾
Rio, fancy golden	19 @19½
Rio, fancy	16¾@17¼
Rio, prime to choice	15½@16¼
Rio, good	14½@14¾
Rio, fair	13¾@13⅞
Rio, common	11¾@12¼
Rio roasting	10½@11½

SUGARS.

Patent cut loaf	9⅜@ 9⅝
Crushed	9 @ 9⅛
Granulated	8⅞@ 9
Powdered	8⅞@ 9
A standard	8⅝
A No. 2	8⅜@ 8½
Extra C	8⅛@ 8¼
C No. 1	7⅞@ 8
C No. 2	7⅝@ 7¾
Yellow	6½@ 7⅛

SIRUPS.

California sugar-loaf drips	35 @37
California silver drips	40 @42
New Orleans molasses, choice	41 @43
Do prime	38 @40
Fair	33 @36
Common	26 @29
Common molasses	27 @30
Black strap	23 @24

SPICES.

Allspice	18 @19
Cloves	43 @45
Cassia	22 @23
Pepper	14 @15
Nutmegs, No. 1	95 @98
Nutmegs, No. 2	83 @85
Calcutta ginger	7 @ 8

SOAPS.

True Blue	5
Blue lily	5 @ 5¼
White lily	4¾
Savon imperial	4½
German mottled	5½@ 5⅝
Peach blossom	6
Tea Rose	6

HAY—Was slow and easy, the offerings being larger, and the few buyers present soon filled their pressing orders and retired.

No. 1 timothy	$11.00@11.50
No. 2 do	10.00@10.50
Mixed do	9.00@ 9.50
Upland prairie	8.50@ 9.00
No. 1	7.50@ 8.00
Slough	6.00

HIDES—Were firm, under a fair speculative inquiry, with meagre offerings. Stocks everywhere are said to be light, and it is expected that tanners will be wanting hides the first of next month.

Light cured hides, ℘ ℔	8¼@ 9
Heavy do, ℘ ℔	8¾@ 9¼
Damaged do, ℘ ℔	6¾@ 7
Calf, ℘ ℔	12½@13
Deacons, ℘ ℔	45
Dry flint, ℘ ℔, prime	15
Dry flint, ℘ ℔, damaged	12
Dry salted, ℘ ℔	12½
Dry salted, ℘ ℔, damaged	8
Green city butchers' steers	7½
Green city butchers' cows	6¾
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	30 @33

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is improving, and the general market rules firm. No changes are noted in the list, which is repeated below:

Tin-plates, 10x14, IC., ℘ box	$ 7.00
Tin-plates, 10x14, IX	9.00
Tin-plates, 14x20, IC., roofing	6.50
Tin-plates, 14x20, IX., roofing	8.50
Tin-plates, 20x28, IC., roofing	13.50
Large pig tin, ℘ ℔	18
Small pig tin	19
Bar tin	20
Solder	10 @14
Pig lead, ℘ ℔	5
Bar lead	5½
Lead pipe	5¼@6
Copper bottoms, ℘ ℔	27
Sheathing, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	21
Planished, copper-tinned, 14 and 16-oz	33
Planished, cut to size	35
Sheet zinc ℘ ℔	7
Less than cask	7½
Sheet-iron, Nos. 16 to 24	3 2-10@3 3-10
Common bar iron rates	2.90
Russia iron, Nos. 8 to 13	13@14½
American planished iron, "A"	10
American planished iron, "B"	9
Galvanized iron, Nos. 14 to 28	12 @16
Wire, Nos. 0 to 5	9
Wire, Nos. 6 to 9	10
Wire, Nos. 10 to 14	11 @12½
Wire, Nos. 15 to 16	14
Wire, Nos. 18 to 20	16@20

Discount on galvanized iron is 40 per cent.

NAILS—Were quoted firm at $2.45 rates, with a discount for car-lots.

OILS—In this market nothing new was apparent. There was a good demand for machinery oils, and a moderate movement in other kinds at the range of prices given below:

Carbon, 110 degrees test	9¼
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 deg. test	11¼
Carbon, headlight, 175 degrees test	12
Carbon, Michigan legal test, P. W.	13¾
Lard, extra	50
Lard, No. 1	47
Lard, No. 2	42
Linseed, raw	65
Linseed, boiled	70
Whale, winter bleached	50@ 53
Sperm	$ 1.15
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	70
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	49
Bank oil	38
Straits	40
Turpentine	31
Miners' oil, extra yellow	52
Miners' oil, white	55
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	13
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	11
Gasoline, 87 degrees	18
West Virginia, natural, 29 degrees	30
West Virginia, natural, 30 degrees	30
West Virginia, reduced, 28 degrees	15@18

POTATOES—Were quiet and unchanged. On the street small sales are made at $1.25 per brl, or 60c per sack.

POULTRY AND GAME—Chickens were plenty and dull, and prices were irregular:

Chickens, old, ℘ doz	$2.75@3.25
Spring chickens	1.50@2.50
Turkeys, live, ℘ ℔	.08@ .09
Prairie chickens, ℘ doz	2.00@2.50

SEEDS—Timothy was active and a shade better. Sales were made at $1.50@1.62, and prime closed at about $1.52½@1.55. Clover sold at $4.27½@4.30. Flax was steady at $1.21 for 5 per cent seed. The receipts were large, but the bulk of the seed did not appear on the market. A charter was made for 18,000 bu flax-seed to Buffalo.

SALT—Was in fair demand at the following range of prices:

Fine salt, ℘ brl	$ 1.15
Ordinary coarse salt, ℘ brl	1.40
Ground solar	1.30
Dairy, ℘ brl, without bags	1.90
Dairy, ℘ brl, with bags	2.30@2.60
Ashton and Eureka dairy, ℘ sack	2.75@2.80

TEAS—Met with a liberal inquiry and were steadily held. We quote:

HYSON.		JAPAN UNCOLORED.	
Common to fair	17@25	Common to fair	18@[illegible]
Superior to fine	28@38	Superior to fine	37@[illegible]
Extra fine to finest	40@50	Extra fine to finest	45@[illegible]
Choicest	55@65	NEW UNCOLORED.	
YOUNG HYSON.		Fair to good	36@[illegible]
Common to fair	17@28	Superior to fine	40@[illegible]
Superior to fine	30@40	Extra fine to finest	48@[illegible]
Extra fine to finest	50@60	Garden picked	58@[illegible]
Choicest	65@70	OOLONG.	
GUNPOWDER.		Common to fair	18@[illegible]
Common to fair	20@30	Superior to fine	30@[illegible]
Superior to fine	35@45	Extra fine to finest	45@[illegible]
Extra fine to finest	50@60	Choicest	55@[illegible]
Choicest	70@75	SOUCHONG AND CONGO.	
IMPERIAL.		Superior to fine	28@[illegible]
Common to fair	20@35		
Superior to fine	40@50		
Extra fine to finest	60@65		

WHISKY—Was moderately active at the advance of last week. Sales were reported of 400 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.06 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was quiet and steady, medium being firm in sympathy with the Eastern markets:

Washed fleece, medium	33@35
Washed fleece, fine, per ℔	30@32
Medium unwashed	24@26
Fine do	19@22
Coarse do	20@24
Tub-washed, choice	37@39
Tub-washed, common to good	34@36

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	7,186	11,627	774
Tuesday	3,569	11,739	1,307
Wednesday	2,935	17,567	619
Thursday	2,910	15,784	1,407
Total	17,600	56,717	4,104
Same time last week	19,178	33,899	2,958
Shipments—			
Monday	966	4,757	187
Tuesday	919	3,087	157
Wednesday	2,624	6,095	180
Total	4,509	13,939	524

An important transfer of beef cattle was effected yesterday, John Sidell, of Fairmount, Ill., selling to W. H. Monroe 1,100 head at $4.45. The cattle are to be delivered at the above point to-day.

CATTLE—There was a good general demand yesterday and a firm set of prices. The supply comparatively was light, and as there were a good many buyers there proved to be sufficient competition to carry up prices a plump 10c. The advance extended to all grades, with possibly the exception of thin cows and stockers, for which there was but little inquiry at any price. In quality the supply was much the same as on the two preceding days. The proportion of good natives was perhaps a trifle larger, but the general average was poor,—Texas, Western cattle, and lean cows making up the larger part of the offerings. Sales ranged from $1.75@2.25 for scrub lots to $5.00@5.30 for extra, with most of the transfers at $2.45@3.00 for Texas and native butchers' stock, and at $3.25@4.50 for common to choice native steers. The market closed firm at an advance over last week's prices of 10@15c:

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.00@5.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,450 lbs	4.50@4.75
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.15@4.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.65@4.10
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.40@3.00
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.25
Texas Cattle—Through droves	2.35@3.00
Veals, per 100 lbs	3.25@5.00

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
16	1,499	$5.30	128	987	$3.05
28	1,779	5.27½	63 Texas	964	3.00
30	1,533	5.07½	29 cows	1,144	3.00
26	1,515	5.00	10	1,025	3.00
36	1,417	4.95	19	1,000	3.50
24	1,656	4.70	70 Oregon	662	2.90
18	1,177	4.65	17	937	2.90
69	1,294	4.60	52 Texas	930	2.90
33	1,255	4.60	53 Texas	925	2.87½
18	1,295	4.50	17 Texas	909	2.85
18	1,264	4.50	66 Texas	893	2.80
37	1,296	4.35	108	947	2.80
48	1,221	4.30	11 cows	936	2.65
34	1,212	4.30	92 Texas	818	2.65
17	1,107	4.25	13 stoc'rs	899	2.50
29	1,204	4.25	26	808	2.35
34 Wyo	1,350	3.65	10 cows	882	2.60
40	997	3.65	24 cows	875	2.60
20	997	3.60	13 cows	879	2.50
15	1,096	3.37½	20 Texas	745	2.45
39 Wyo	1,109	3.30	21	783	2.37½
12	1,044	3.25	24	925	2.32½
42	909	3.10	11	945	2.12½
100	981	3.10	22 calves	219	3.65
120 Wyo	1,083	3.05			

HOGS—The weakness developed toward the close

of Wednesday's market was even more pronounced yesterday. There was a pretty full supply, and, as neither shippers nor the local trade seemed at all eager to invest, it was a dragging market throughout. Opening sales were within about 5c of Wednesday's closing prices, but the market soon fell off another 5@10c, and closed hard at the decline. The quality was not as good as the day before, but was a good average for the time of year. Closing quotations were $3.60@3.80 for common to prime bacon grades, and at $3.05@3.45 for poor to best heavy.

All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
58	175	$3.87½	54	303	$3.45
51	182	3.85	47	339	3.40
70	197	3.85	23	234	3.40
42	187	3.85	38	222	3.40
60	167	3.85	256	191	3.40
55	174	3.85	32	242	3.40
68	184	3.80	91	255	3.40
110	180	3.75	59	290	3.40
63	170	3.75	111	310	3.35
75	190	3.70	31	265	3.35
68	189	3.70	28	240	3.35
30	199	3.70	40	332	3.35
37	178	3.75	26	238	3.20
53	176	3.75	61	269	3.30
21	181	3.70	20	335	3.30
110	222	3.65	30	265	3.30
20	228	3.60	29	276	3.30
58	150	3.60	47	165	3.30
24	217	3.60	57	290	3.25
31	202	3.60	64	283	3.25
27	203	3.60	30	217	3.25
27	226	3.60	23	257	3.25
22	264	3.60	30	209	3.25
22	213	3.60	35	280	3.25
52	290	3.60	57	268	3.25
29	264	3.65	44	288	3.25
40	360	3.60	32	275	3.15
20	237	3.50	22	315	3.15
72	108	3.55	75	175	3.10
30	229	3.50	27	283	3.10
37	270	3.50	25	159	3.15
62	226	3.50	22	278	3.15
45	163	3.50	29	237	3.25
130	320	3.50	39	278	3.15
64	189	3.50	20	314	3.20
44	144	3.50	35	269	3.20
40	309	3.50	10	43	3.00
31	368	3.45	29	259	3.20
40	258	3.45	65	209	3.20
63	216	3.45	77	208	3.15
43	370	3.45			

SHEEP—Were quiet and nominally unchanged at $2.75@4.50 per 100 lbs for poor to extra grades.

SHEEP SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
62	88	$3.40	94	113	$3.87½
46	79	3.50	78	93	3.50
71	100	3.50			

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 844; consigned through, 276 cars; fair demand at unchanged prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts to-day 3,000; consigned through, 18 cars; supply light; limited demand, both for eastern and local trade; sales of fair to good Western sheep at $3.65@4.00; choice exporters' lots, $4.75; Canada lambs, $5.00@5.25.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 6,440; consigned through, 119 cars; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart; prices tending down; supply large; sales of Yorkers, $3.60@3.70; medium heavy, $3.80@3.90; common, part grassers, $3.20@3.50.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Aug. 21.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 220 head through and 272 yard stock; total for three days, 577 through and 2,380 local; the run for yard sales has been good for the week, with all sold out; prices closed firm at the following: Best, $5.00@5.25; fair to good, $4.60@4.90; common, $3.25@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,915 head; total for three days, 6,930; grassers, $3.50@3.60; Yorkers, $3.80@3.90; Philadelphias, $3.90@4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 2,700 head; total for three days, 9,600; prices ranging $3.75@4.75.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—BEEVES—Receipts to-day, 580; market easier, especially for Texans and low grade natives, and several carloads remain unsold; arrivals included 120 choice steers from exportation alive; sales 6½@7½c per lb for Texans; 7¾@10¼c for natives; shipments, 170 live cattle.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,800; market a shade firmer at $3.75@5.40 per 100 lbs for ordinary to choice sheep, and $5.00@6.50 per 100 lbs for lambs; shipments to-day, 250 head.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,800; market weaker, with slow sales; fair to good live hogs, $4.00@4.25 per 100 lbs.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—CATTLE—In fair demand; supply mostly grass Texans; prices unchanged; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 8,000.

HOGS—Lower; packers now buying better and heavier grades; Yorker and Baltimores, $3.50@3.60; packing, $3.35@3.60; butchers', $3.60@3.75; receipts, 3,800; shipments, 1,000.

SHEEP—Active, firm, and higher; good, $3.35@3.50; choice fancy, $3.65@4.00; receipts, 1,700; shipments, 700.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports receipts, 1,608; shipments, 910; firm; fair native shippers, $3.25@4.50, native stockers and feeders, $2.25@2.40; native cows, $2.00@2.75; grass Texas, $2.15@2.80; Colorados, $2.25@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 366; shipments, 622; steady; light shipping, $3.45@3.60; mixed packing, $3.25@3.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—HOGS—Active and firm for light; heavy steady; common, $3.00@3.50; light, $3.65@3.85; packing, $3.60@3.75; butchers', $3.80@3.90; receipts, 2,030; shipments, 685.

LUMBER.

The cargo market was again almost bare of lumber. A cargo of Muskegon piece stuff sold early at $7.50, and Manistee or Ludington was quoted at $7.75. A fleet of vessels has been sent out, and receivers think the cargo market will be better supplied next week. Following are the quotations of lumber afloat:

Choice strips and boards	$12.00	@13.50
Good mill-run inch	11.00	@12.00
Medium inch	9.50	@10.50
Common inch	8.00	@ 9.00
Piece-stuff	7.50	@ 7.62½
Lath		1.20
Shingles	1.50	@ 1.80

Sales—The schr Cecelia, from Muskegon, 190,000 ft piece stuff at $7.50.

It is reported that the price of lumber at Hannibal, Mo., has been advanced $1.00 per 1,000 ft.

A prominent Minneapolis firm has just purchased here three cars of uppers at $35.00 for first and second clear, and $31.50 for third clear. This lumber is to be shipped to Minneapolis at once. Evidently the river stock is not so complete as it might be.

The yard market was active and firm. All grades are selling freely, and the common kinds are strong at the present prices:

Third clear, 1¼@2 inch, rough	$30.00
Third clear, inch	26.00
First and clear dressed siding	15.50
First common dressed siding	14.00
Second common siding	12.50
Flooring, first common, dressed	26.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.50
Flooring, third common, dressed	17.00
Box boards, A, 14 in. and upwards	32.00
Box boards, B, 14 in. and upwards	28.00
Box boards, C	18.00
A stock boards, 10@12 in., rough	26.00@28.00
B stock boards, 10@12 in	20.00@25.00
C stock boards, 10@12 in	16.00@17.00
D stock boards	11.00@12.00
Fencing, No. 1	9.50@10.00
Fencing, No. 2	7.50@ 8.50
Common boards	9.00@11.00
Dimension stuff	8.50@10.00
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	9.50@15.00
Culls, 2-in	6.00@ 7.50
Pickets, rough and select	10.00
Pickets, select, dressed, and headed	16.00@18.00
Lath, dry	1.60
Lath, green	1.40
Shingles, "A" standard to extra dry	1.90@ 2.10
Shingles, standard	1.80@ 2.00
Shingles, No. 1	.65

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—11:30 a. m.—Flour, 9s 6d @11s 3d. Wheat—Winter, 9s@9s 2d; spring, 7s 10d@8s 9d; white, 8s 6d@9s 6d; club, 9s 5d@10s. Corn, 4s 9d. Pork, 48s. Lard, 31s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—1 p. m.—Flour, 12s. Wheat good; market advance necessary to buy largely. Red winter, 8s 11d; No. 2 spring, 8s 7d; No. 3 do, 7s 11d. Corn dull and easier at 4s 8d. Cargoes off Coast—Wheat in fair demand. Corn dull. Pork—Western prime mess, 48s. Bacon rather easier; long-clear 3d lower at 26s 6d; short-clear 3d lower at 27s.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—Liverpool—Wheat strong. Corn rather easier, at 4s 8d. Mark Lane—Cargoes off Coast—Wheat firm; fair average No. 2 spring, 42s 6d. Corn a shade dearer; fair average American mixed, 24s. Cargoes on Passage—Wheat firm. Corn strong; fair average quality of No. 2 Chicago spring wheat for prompt shipment by sail, 41s.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21—11:30 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s 3d; No. 2, 9s 6d.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 2d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 8s 9d; No. 2, 7s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s 6d; No. 2, 8s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 5d. Corn—New, No. 1, 4s 9d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 48s. Lard, 31s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 21.—COTTON—Firm at 6 9-16 @6 11-16d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and exports, 2,000; American, 8,000.

LINSEED OIL—28s@28s 6d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 21.—PETROLEUM—16¾f.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—GRAIN—Less activity in the wheat line; winter grades attracted less attention, particularly for prompt delivery, and, though opening at a further improvement of ¼@½c per bu, ruled weaker and somewhat lower during most of the day, leaving off about steady at slightly modified figures; spring in fair request, but offerings much lighter, and sellers claiming an advance of 1@2c per bu, which worked against free dealings; 147,000 bu No. 2 red at $1.10½; 21,600 bu do September options at $1.10¼@1.10½, closing at $1.10¼; 700 bu No. 2 Chicago spring, new crop to arrive, at $1.02; 40,000 bu do new crop, special delivery in September, at $1.02; 24,000 bu new crop, deliverable by Oct. 15 on private terms, No. 2 Northwest spring. Corn very quiet, especially for early delivery, opening a trifle more firmly, but leaving off as a rule about as yesterday; 69,000 bu for early delivery, including New York No. 2, early delivery, about 38,000 bu afloat, at 46⅜@46½c; do August, 24,000 bu at 46⅜@46½c, closing at 46⅜c; do September, 16,000 bu at 46¾@46⅞c; October, 56,000 bu at 47¼@47⅞c, nearly all at 47⅞c; do in store 1st to 10th of October for export, 64,000 bu at 47⅜c; New York steamer mixed quoted at 46@46¼c; do August at 46c asked and 46c bid; do September, 16,000 bu, 46½c; do October quoted at 47¾c asked and 43½c bid; New York No. 2 mixed Western ungraded at 46@47c. Rye continues firm in price, and in fair request; No. 2 Western, 63½@64c. Oats fairly active, but at a further reduction of ¼@½c per bu; offerings liberal; No. 2 Chicago, 18,000 bu at 31¼@31¾c.

PROVISIONS—Hog products easier in price, closing irregular; mess quiet at $8.75@9.00 for new; for forward delivery slow and quoted off about 10c per brl; August at $8.55@8.75; September, $8.65 8.70; October, $8.70@8.80; November, $8.75@8.85. Cut meats dull at drooping prices. Bacon quiet, but about steady; long clear at 5c. Western lard in moderate request for early delivery at lower prices; 400 tcs at $5.90@5.95, closing at $5.90; for forward delivery rather more active; August option, $5.85@5.92½; September, $5.95; October, $6.00.

TALLOW—In fair demand at former figures; 70,000 tcs at 5⅞@5 13-16.

SUGARS—Raw moderately active and steady on a basis of 6⅝c for fair and 6⅞c for good refining Cuba; refined in demand; cut loaf at 8⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.06; sales of 50 brls.

FREIGHTS—Generally moderate business at essentially unchanged quotations; berth freights less animated, but rates show no change of importance; through freights quiet; for Liverpool by steam, 16,000 brls grain, insured at 7½d, without further business; by sail, 16,000 bu wheat and 8,000 bu corn at 7d per sixty lbs.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—COTTON—Quiet; 11⅜@11½c; futures easy; August, 11.73c; September, 11.71c; October, 10.60c; November, 10.30c; December, 10.28c; January, 10.32c; February, 10.44c; March, 10.56c.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; receipts, 12,000 brls; superfine State and Western, $3.40@4.00; common to choice extra, $4.10@4.40; good to choice, $4.50@6.25; white wheat extra, $4.75@5.75; extra Ohio, $4.25@5.75; St. Louis, $4.50@6.25; Minnesota patent process, $5.75@7.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter less active; spring dull; receipts, 453,000 bu; rejected spring, 72c; No. 4 do, 83c; No. 2 do, $1.01; ungraded winter red, 96c@$1.10; No. 3 do, $1.08@1.08½; No. 2 do, $1.10@1.10½; No. 1 do, $1.10½@1.10¾; mixed winter, $1.08¾@1.09; No. 2 amber, $1.10@1.10¼; No. 1 do, $1.10½@1.10¾; ungraded white, $1.06@1.11; No. 2 do, $1.09½@1.10; No. 1 do, sales of 36,000 bu at $1.11¼@1.11½; No. 2 red, August, sales of 72,000 bu at $1.10¼@1.10½; September, 216,000 bu at $1.10¼@1.11¼; October, 128,000 bu at $1.10¾@1.10⅞. Rye steady; No. 2 Western, 64c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn steady; receipts, 118,000 bu; ungraded, 46@47c; low mixed, 53½c; yellow Western, 47@48c; No. 2, August, 46⅜c bid; 46⅝c asked; September, 46⅞c bid; 46⅞c asked; October, 47¾c bid; 47⅞c asked. Oats a shade lower; fairly active; receipts, 82,000 bu; mixed Western, 29@32½c; white do, 33@38c.

HOPS—Unchanged.

HAY—In good demand.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, 10¾@11¾c. Sugar quiet but firm and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Rice firm; Carolina, 6¾@7¼c.

PETROLEUM—Dull; United, 64⅞@65⅞c; crude, 5@6c; refined, 6⅝c.

TALLOW—Quiet and unchanged.

RESIN—Dull at $1.27½@1.30.

TURPENTINE—Steady at 26½c.

EGGS—Firmer; Western, 13@15c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $8.75@9.00, the latter choice. Beef nominally unchanged. Cut meats dull and unchanged. Lard stronger; prime steam, $5.90@5.95.

BUTTER—Dull and unsettled; Western, 6@17c.

CHEESE—Nominally unchanged; Western, 3½@5¼c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.06.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 21.—FLOUR—Dull; limited demand; Minnesota extra family, medium, $5.00; good, $5.25; fancy, $5.50; Ohio fancy, new wheat, $5.25; St. Louis family, choice, $5.50; Kentucky family, $5.40; winter wheat patents, $6.50; Minnesota patent process, $6.10@6.75. Rye flour steady; $3.25.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand; rejected, 85c@$1.00; No. 2 red, in elevator, $1.09. Corn less active; rejected, 46@46½c; Western mixed, 47@47½c; yellow, on track, 48@48½c. Oats steady; white Western old, 37@37½c; choice, 38@38½c.

PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged.

LARD—Western, $6.00@6.50.

BUTTER—Easy; creamery extra, 17@18c; New York State and Bradford Co. extras, 14@15c; Western Reserve extra, 12@14c.

EGGS—Scarce; Western, 13@13½c.

CHEESE—Firm; creamery, 5@5¼c.

PETROLEUM—Weak; crude, 5c; refined, 6¼c.

WHISKY—Firm; Western, $1.07½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 136,000 bu; corn, 47,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 65,000 bu.

LAST CALL.—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, August, $1.09¼ bid, $1.09⅜ asked; September, $1.09¼ bid, $1.09¾ asked; October, $1.09⅝ bid, $1.09⅞ asked; November, $1.09⅞ bid, $1.09⅝ asked. Corn quiet; sail mixed, August, 47¼c bid, 47¾c asked; September, 47¼c bid, 47½c asked; October, 47¼c bid, 47⅞c asked; November, 47½c bid, 47⅝c asked.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 21.—FLOUR—Firmer and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher and steady; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and August, $1.09⅛@1.09¼; September, $1.09¼@1.09⅜; October, $1.09½@1.09⅜. Corn—Western firm; Western mixed, spot and August, 46¾@46⅞c; September, 47¼@47⅜c; October, 48@48½c; steamer, no offerings. Oats steady; Pennsylvania, 31@32c; Western white, 31@32c; do mixed, 29@30c. Rye quiet at 60@62c.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm and active; prime to choice Western packed, 1 @14c.

EGGS—Active at 11@12c.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Quiet; Rio cargoes, 11@14½c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.06½@1.07.

FREIGHTS—Unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,718 brls; wheat, 111,600 bu; corn, 14,600 bu; oats, 10,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 342,300 bu; corn, 33,100 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 439,300 bu; corn, 75,300 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 21.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat higher; slow; No. 2, 95¼@95⅜c cash; 95⅜@95¾c August; 95⅝c September; 95¾@96c October; 95@95¼c the year; No. 3 do, 88¼c. Corn easy; No. 2 mixed, 31¼@31c cash and September; 31½c October; 30⅝c November; 29⅝c the year. Oats active and higher; demand chiefly speculative; No. 2, 22@23½c cash; 23½c September; 23¾@24c October; 24@24¼c November. Rye dull at 47¼@47c.

WHISKY—Steady at $1.06.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; $8.87½ asked. Lard dull and nominal. Bulkmeats dull and lower; clear ribs, $4.45; clear, $4.65. Bacon inactive and lower; clear ribs, $5.15@5.20; clear, $5.35@5.40.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 78,000 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 10,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 9,000 brls; wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu; rye, none; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 21.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened at an advance of ½c; closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, 97c; No. 1 Milwaukee, 92c; No. 2, new, 89½c; August, old, 88½c; September, old, 88⅝c; October, 88⅛c; No. 3 Milwaukee, 79@82c; No. 4, 74@75c; rejected, 67@71c. Corn quiet; a shade lower; No. 2, 33⅝c for July. Oats, No. 2, 23½c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 49½c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring, new, September, 74c bid; October, 75c bid.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and easy. Mess pork quiet; $8.25 cash. Prime steam lard, $5.60.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4¼c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 49,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Aug. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat inactive and nominal. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats dull; sales 1 car new Western at 31c on track. Rye neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Higher; opened with wheat, 7c; corn, 6½c; rye, 6¾c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,751 brls; wheat, 323,761 bu; corn, 642,760 bu.

SHIPMENTS—By railroad: Wheat, 94,190 bu; corn, 72,384 bu. Canal: Wheat, 39,013 bu; corn, 189,500 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Aug. 21.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat easier—No. 2 white Wabash, $1.04; No. 3 do, $1.02; amber Michigan, cash 99½c; August, 99½c; October, 99c asked; No. 3 do, cash, 96c; No. 2 Dayton & Michigan red, 99½c; rejected Wabash, 90c; amber Western, August, 98⅜c; No. 2 amber Illinois, $1.00½. Corn steady; high mixed cash, 38½c; No. 2 cash, 38½c; rejected, 38¼c; damaged cash, 33c.

CLOSED—Wheat steady; No. 2 red Wabash, cash, 99¼c; August, 99¼c; September, 98⅜c; amber Michigan, to arrive, 99½c; amber Western, cash and August, 98⅜c; No. 2 amber, Illinois, $1.00⅜; No. 3 white Wabash, $1.02. Corn and oats inactive.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 100,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 57,000 bu; corn, 50,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 21.—COTTON—Firm at 11⅜c.

FLOUR—Quiet; family, $4.50@5.75.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand at full prices; 92@96c; receipts, 34,000 bu; shipments, 14,000. Corn easier; 37¼@38c. Oats steady, with a good demand at 24@28c. Rye steady, with a fair demand at 54@55c. Barley dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $8.50. Lard in fair demand, but at lower rates; current make, $5.60. Bulk meats dull; a shade lower at $3.35, $4.60, and 4.87½. Bacon dull at $4.00, $5.25, and $5.62½.

WHISKY—Firm and active at $1.05.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 21.—FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 50@52c. Oats quiet; new, 32@37c; old, 36@42c. Rye, 67@70c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; corn, 29,000 bu; wheat, 32,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; corn, 26,000 bu; wheat, 33,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 21.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports wheat receipts, 3,923 bu; shipments, 13,749 bu; firmer; No. 2, cash, 88c; No. 3, cash, 84¾c; August, 84¾c. Corn—Receipts, 2,017 bu; shipments, 300 bu; steady; No. 2 cash, 28c; August, 28¼c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 21.—FLOUR—Very firm.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger; extra, $1.00½ bid; $1.02 asked; No. 1 white, $1.00 August; do September, $1.00⅞; October, $1.00⅞; milling No. 1, 97½c asked; amber, 98¼c asked.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 89,848 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 48,197 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Aug. 21.—GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 2 Duluth spring, $1.05. Corn scarce; Western, 43@44c.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Aug. 21.—HIGHWINES—Inactive; nominal at $1.03½.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 21.—PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Aug. 21.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 70c at Parker's for shipment; refined, 6¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

OIL CITY, Pa., Aug. 21.—PETROLEUM—Market inactive; opened and closed, 65c bid, strictly; shipments, 46,000 brls; averaging 54,000; transactions, 160,000.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—Business fairly active with commission houses, and jobbing trade steadily improving; cotton goods in steady demand at unchanged prices; prints in fair request; ginghams and dress goods doing well; hosiery and knit underwear in steady demand; men's wear quiet; flannels and blankets sluggish; foreign goods more active.

COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 21.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; middling, 10⅝c; sales, 50; receipts, none; shipments, 270; stock, 1,630.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 21.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet at 24c.

DR. SCHLIEMANN'S LATEST DISCOVERY.

This celebrated antiquarian's labors in the buried cities of the Orient, besides being of great value to science, have produced the incidental though important result of arousing a general and widespread interest in this branch of historical work and study. His latest discoveries are noted with almost as much interest as are the fluctuations of the market prices or the latest news from the White House. Yet how immeasurably more important to these readers should be the means of securing and retaining health. Herculaneum and Pompeii are not buried deeper in the lava and filth of centuries than are some systems in the debris of disease. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets and Golden Medical Discovery purge and cleanse the system and blood of these impurities, imparting tone and strength. To ascertain further means of restoring the diseased system to its original health, strength, and beauty, read the People's Common-Sense Medical Adviser, recommended by the New York *Tribune* as "the book for the people." Sixth edition, revised; over 100,000 copies already sold. Price, $1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Locks of Hair from the Heads of the Presidents.

New York Telegram.

In the Patent-Office at Washington there are many objects of interest connected with the Government and those who administered its affairs in times gone by. While examining those objects of curiosity nothing struck us so forcibly as the samples of small locks of hair taken from the heads of different Chief Magistrates, from Washington down to President Pierce, secured in a frame covered with glass. Here is, in fact, a part and parcel of what constituted the living bodies of those illustrious individuals whose names are as familiar as household words, but who now live only in history and the remembrance of the past.

The hair of Washington is nearly a pure white, fine and smooth in its appearance.

That of John Adams is nearly the same in color, though perhaps a little coarser.

The hair of Jefferson is of a different character, being a mixture of white and auburn, or a sandy brown, and rather coarse. In his youth Mr. Jefferson's hair was remarkable for its bright color.

The hair of Madison is coarse and of a mixed white and dark.

The hair of Monroe is of a handsome dark auburn, smooth, and free from any mixture. He is the only ex-President, excepting Pierce, whose hair has undergone no change in color.

The hair of John Quincy Adams is somewhat peculiar, being coarse and of a yellowish gray in color.

The hair of Gen. Jackson is almost perfectly white, but coarse in its character, as might be supposed by those who have examined the portraits of the old hero.

The hair of Van Buren is white and smooth in appearance.

The hair of Gen. Harrison is a fine white with a slight mixture of black.

The hair of John Tyler is a mixture of white and brown.

The hair of James K. Polk is almost a pure white.

The hair of Gen. Taylor is white, with a slight mixture of brown.

The hair of Millard Fillmore is, on the other hand, brown with a slight mixture of white.

The hair of Franklin Pierce is a dark brown, of which he had a plentiful crop.

It is somewhat remarkable, however, that since Pierce's time no one has thought of preserving the hair of his successors. There are vacancies in the case; but there is no hair either of Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, or Grant for the inspection of futurity.

How Mr. Prout's Tooth Got Into His Stomach and Caused Him No End of Trouble.

New York Sun.

"I've swallowed my teeth," said Thomas Prout to the House-Surgeon of the New York Hospital. The Surgeon looked inquiringly into Mr. Prout's mouth. To all appearances he was but one tooth short, and that was an upper front tooth. Mr. Prout explained. He said that nine days before, while asleep in his home in Cheshire, Mass., he was awakened by a sensation of choking and violent strangling, and plainly felt that there was something unpleasantly hard and large making its way to his stomach, but he didn't know what it was until next morning he discovered that his "plate" was missing. Then he came to the conclusion that he had swallowed the rubber-plate to which was attached a single tooth. It was his custom to remove the false tooth and plate each night on going to bed, but that time he forgot to do so. The result of swallowing this large and irregular shaped article was that he became ill, could retain nothing upon his stomach, and was in great pain. He consulted the physicians, who dosed him with emetics and poked down his throat. All this only aggravated his suffering. He rapidly grew thin, and in nine days lost thirty-five pounds.

The House Surgeon at the hospital sent Mr. Prout to a ward, and had him put to bed. Then he hunted up a long strip of whalebone, to which was attached a little hook. The Doctor carefully introduced this instrument down Mr. Prout's throat and into his stomach. Then he began fishing for the lost tooth. It was slow work, but after a time he felt that he had hooked on to something. He pulled slowly and steadily, and, to Mr. Prout's bodily pain and mental pleasure, brought to light the missing plate and its attachment.

MARINE NEWS.

Propellers Aground in the Muddy River.

An Urgent Necessity for Additional Dredging.

Active Demand for Grain Vessels at Four Cents for Corn.

MORE PROPELLERS AGROUND IN THE RIVER.

Two more large propellers got hard aground in the river yesterday, and though no jams, fortunately, occurred on account of them, they were expensive to the corporations owning them. The water in the river is at a low stage, and few of the larger crafts escape detentions when loaded.

Last evening at 7:30 o'clock the new propeller Nyack, with a full list (150) of passengers and a good cargo of grain, and drawing fourteen feet and four inches, attempted to run down the river from her dock at the foot of Washington street, without the assistance of a tug, and when nearing the lumber market ran on the south side of the river, instead of taking the deeper channel and the usual course of loaded vessel on the north side, and got hard aground, and remained so for four hours. Two tugs were called into requisition to slew the steamer over toward the north channel, but they could not budge her, and then two more were employed, and the four tugged away at her for nearly two hours without moving her the slightest. A fifth tug was called, and some time was fruitlessly spent in attempts to back the steamer off by the way she went on. About 10:40 o'clock two more tugs, making seven in all,—the Hackley, Smith, Triad, Union, Kittie Smoke, Willie Brown, and Flossie Thielcke,—made a combined effort, and in 15 minutes more the Nyack began to move slowly backwards, but was not pulled quite far enough out of the hole in the mud bank she had made for herself, and it required another half hour's pulling by the tugs to back her off still more and slue her bow over to the north channel before she was fully released. Then two of the tugs took lines from her, and they piloted her down to the lake and she steamed away for Buffalo.

About 6 o'clock last evening the new prop New York, which is next to the Commodore the largest steamer on the lakes, got hard aground just north of Eighteenth street bridge, and, notwithstanding the combined efforts of her own engines and the tugs Gardner, Butler, and Johnson, she was still hard on at 12 o'clock last night, with no immediate prospect of getting off. She did not blockade the river so as to prevent other vessels from passing, nor did the Nyack, for that matter. The cost of the pulling on the latter was about $80 per hour,—rather expensive when it is considered that a tug would have avoided that shallow spot and gone down with her for about $10.

The steam-barge Crippen ran her bow on the muddy bank of Mud Lake last evening about 5 o'clock, while winding, and was fast for some time, when a couple of tugs released her.

It was 6 o'clock yesterday morning before the schr Helvetia was pulled off the bottom of the river near Harrison street bridge, and then the tugs Gardner and Crawford did the job in a few minutes after they began to pull at her. The tug Ward was astern of her, and after she was released the Helvetia was towed down to the lake and sailed for Buffalo. During the jam at Polk street bridge Wednesday night the prop Buffalo, when released, ran against the Helvetia and split her bowsprit and carried away a cathead.

Dredging should be done on the south side of the main river from the Lumber Market as far east as Dearborn street, for at present a loaded vessel cannot pass on that side without grounding. The draws of the bridges at Clark, Wells, Lake, Randolph, Madison, Van Buren, Harrison, and Polk streets all need dredging, and vessel men say it should be done at once to prevent more jams. At Polk street the tugmen say that dredging enough was done to let a schooner get aground. The channel entering the coast draw should have been dredged further to the northward, so as to give a good entrance to the draw.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

Grain vessels were in good demand yesterday on the basis of 4c on corn and 4¼c on wheat to Buffalo, and a fair business was done. Nearly all the standard vessels in the harbor, including the propellers, have loaded and gone below, and it is not likely that there will be any considerable tonnage on the market to-day. The demand for room will probably continue, and a rise in rates is anticipated by some. The engagements yesterday were as follows: To Buffalo—Schrs James Couch, George Murray, E. Jones, W. Crosthwaite, corn, and the Sam Flint and Pomeroy, rye, at 4c; schr Morley, wheat, and H. G. Cleveland, flaxseed. To Port Colborne—Schr Jessie Scarth, corn through. In the afternoon the schr F. L. Danforth, for wheat, through, by lake and canal. Capacity—82,000 bu wheat, 215,000 bu corn, 62,000 bu rye, and 18,000 bu flaxseed.

Lumber vessels continue scarce and in great demand, but no change has taken place in rates. A few charters were made yesterday at former rates. Some vessel-men are anticipating higher rates before the close of the week.

GRAND HAVEN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Aug. 21.—The beautiful new fore-and-aft schooner just built for the Cutler & Savidge Lumber Company at Louttit's shipyard was launched this afternoon in presence of a large crowd of people. This is the fourth launch here this season. This schooner has been built under the supervision of Duncan Robertson, Master Builder, and was thoroughly completed, fully rigged, and all ready for the lake traffic when loosed from the ways. She was built at a cost of about $10,500, and with the strictest economy at every stage of her construction. Her dimensions are: Keel, 110 ft; length over all, 125 ft; beam, 26 ft; depth of hold, 8 ft 3 in. Her carrying capacity is about 175,000 ft of lumber. She will be employed in the lumber trade between Spring Lake (where the Cutler & Savidge Mills are situated) and Michigan City in connection with the David Mac, built at the same yard by the same parties last year. This Company has lumber-yards at Indianapolis as well as Michigan City.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Aug. 21.—Passed up—Props Idaho, Russia, Vienna and consort, Huron City and consort, Ira Chaffee and barges, G. King and barges, Superior and consort and Escanaba, Araxes and barges; steamer Marine City.

Down—Props Victoria, Henry Howard and consort; schrs Angus Smith, Rising Star, Iosco, Jane Bell.

Wind southeast, brisk; weather cloudy.

PORT HURON, Aug. 21—1 p. m.—Passed up—Props City of Concord, Mary Pringle and barges, Bay City and barges, John W. Glidden with S. Minch, H. J. Webb, Southwest, and J. L. Quincy, G. King and barges; schrs Heather Belle, John S. Gilmore, T. Baker, Argo, and J. N. West.

Down—Props Jay Gould, Gazelle, Garden City, Manitoba; tugs Gladiator with J. I. Case and J. H. Rutter, Masters with H. Martin.

Wind east, fresh; weather cloudy.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Cleared—Props Passaic, Missouri, Bay City, Delaware (mdse), Chicago; schrs A. B. Norris (1,100 tons coal), Richard Winslow, San Jacinto, City of Chicago, L. Van Valkenburg (500 tons coal), Chicago; Gold Hunter (429 tons coal), Cleveland; Golden West, Grand Haven; Acontias, Detroit; A. G. Morey (386 tons coal), Atmosphere (300 tons cinders), G. W. Davis, St. Peter, J. S. Richards, Toledo; barges W. L. Peck, Little Jake, Saginaw; Morning Star, Marquette.

Charters—C. A. King, lumber from Bay City to Chicago, $2.25 per thousand; A. G. Morey, coal from Cleveland to Chicago at 50c per ton; L. V. Valkenburg, coal to Chicago, 40c per ton; Atmosphere, cinders to Toledo, 25c per ton.

SAILORS' WAGES.

The Chicago Seamen's Union held a regular meeting last evening in Meridian Hall, and discussed the matter of advancing wages to $2 per day; but as far as could be ascertained at a late hour last night no final action was taken, and in the absence of any official notice it is safe to presume that $1.75 a day is still the rate out of this port. It was expected by some seamen yesterday that the Buffalo Union would fix the rate at $2 per day out of that port, in which event the Chicago Union would probably follow suit.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Aug. 21.—Passed down—Stmrs Africa, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; Prussia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; schrs Acadia, Chicago to Montreal, general cargo; schrs Antelope, Chicago to Kingston, wheat; Sam Cook, Milwaukee to Sackett's Harbor, wheat.

Up—Stmr Sovereign, Montreal to Milwaukee, general cargo.

Cleared—Schr Metropolis for Cheboygan, thence to Chicago, with lumber.

Wind—West, fresh.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 21.—Nothing yet doing in grain freights. Arrived the schr Thomas Gown. The tug Welcome again proceeded to the schooner Allegheny to-day, this time with screws for lightering her.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Aug. 21.—Arrived—Board of Trade, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Fearless, Morris, 2,900 bu corn, 2,500 bu oats; Brilliant, Morris, 5,800 bu corn; Whale, Ottawa, 5,000 bu corn; Friendship, Ottawa, 6,500 bu corn; W. J. Roebuck, Ottawa, 6,100 bu corn.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.

The tugmen have further agreed that they will charge two bills to vessels stopping for orders, whether placed or not.

The schr City of Toledo was backed into the stern of the tug Ferry last evening at the foot of North Franklin street, and had a small hole knocked into her stern.

The schr Sunrise, now undergoing a rebuild near Wells street bridge, will also have a new foremast stepped and receive an entirely new gang of wire rigging.

The dock laborers have generally demanded 25 cents per hour for unloading propellers, and are receiving it. No difficulty has arisen because of the demand.

ELSEWHERE.

The schr George W. Adams has arrived at Buffalo, and it will require $2,000 and two weeks to repair her damaged stern.

The agent of the schr C. K. Nims, at Buffalo, has been telling a marine man that that craft trimmed the schr Lizzie A. Law going down Lake Erie during the recent storm, getting in over a day in advance of the latter.

The Buffalo *Express* says the Captain of the schr William Howe did receive pay for an overrun of 347 bushels of wheat; a previous statement to the effect that the Howe did not have such a large overrun having been contradicted. The proof is said to be a receipt held by the consignees.

A new and stanch canal-boat, built at Rochester, having been named after Charles Ensign, the managing owner of the Commercial Line of Lake propellers, plying between Chicago and Buffalo, that gentleman recognized the courtesy when the boat reached the latter port by setting up several bottles of sparkling Catawba.

It is understood that the Dominion Government has appointed an engineer to examine into and report on the practicability and cost of a canal from the Bay of Quinte through the Trent River navigation works to Lake Huron. This makes the third scheme for the connection by canal of Lakes Huron and Ontario.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and actual sailings at this port for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS.

Prop Juniata, Buffalo, sundries, Clark street.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop C. Reitz, Manistee, lumber, Lake street.
Prop Skylark, St. Joe, sundries, State street.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing, Rush street.
Prop Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries, State street.
Prop Messenger, Benton, sundries, State street.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing, State street.
Prop Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber, Stetson Slip.
Prop Oconto, Green Bay, sundries, Rush street.
Prop Tempest, West Lake, sundries, State street.
Prop Mike Groh, Muskegon, lumber, Mud Lake.
Prop Peerless, Duluth, sundries, Washington street.
Prop J. Pridgeon, Duluth, salt, Latham's.
Stmr G. Grummond, South Haven, sundries, State street.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries, Rush street.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries, Rush street.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber, Twelfth street.
Schr Robinson, Menekaunee, lumber, Stetson's.
Schr Grandy, Menekaunee, lumber, Stetson's.
Schr Menekaunee, Menekaunee, lumber, Stetson's.
Schr Ida, Muskegon, lumber, Magazine.
Schr Evaline, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr American Union, Menominee, lumber, Rush street.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Cecilia, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Albatross, Muskegon, lumber, Allen Slip.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr Antares, Ludington, lumber, N. Halsted.
Schr B. F. Wade, Manistee, lumber, Market.
Schr Butcher Boy, Menominee, lumber, Sampson Slip.
Schr E. Williams, Menominee, lumber, C., B. & Q.
Schr T. J. Bronson, Menominee, lumber, Mason Slip.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, lumber, Sampson's.
Schr John Miner, Green Bay, poles, N. W. R. R.
Schr H. B. Moore, Muskegon, lumber, Twenty-second street.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, lumber, Market.
Schr E. A. Nicholson, Muskegon, salt, C., B. & Q.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joe, sundries.
Stmr Grace Grummond, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing.
Schr El Dorado, Menekaunee, light.
Schr E. E. Tyson, Menekaunee, light.
Schr Marinette, Menekaunee, light.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, light.
Schr Uranus, Menominee, light.
Schr Lone Star, Menominee, light.
Schr F. M. Knapp, Buffalo, grain.
Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Our Son, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Moselle, Manistee, light.
Prop Arabia, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Mary E. Packard, Packard's Pier, light.
Schr Albatross, Grand Haven, light.
Schr C. Nilson, Goderich, grain.
Prop Alaska, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Thomas Scott, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Four Brothers, Manistee, light.
Schr Cecilia, Manistee, light.
Schr L. M. Davis, Muskegon, light.
Schr J. V. Jones, Muskegon, light.
Schr Albatross, Grand Haven, light.
Prop R. C. Brittian, Saugatuck, sundries.
Schr Adriatic, Ludington, light.
Schr City of Toledo, Manistee, light.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Contest, Muskegon, light.
Schr H. D. Moore, Muskegon, light.
Prop Skylark, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr P. S. Marsh, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Evaline, Manistee, light.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop Swallow, Muskegon, sundries.
Schr M. Thompson, White Lake, light.
Schr Evening Star, Muskegon, light.
Prop W. Crippen, Manistee, light.
Schr Higgie & Jones, Buffalo, grain.
Prop California, Montreal, sundries.
Schr George Murray, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Helvetia, Buffalo, grain.
Schr Liz Jones, Buffalo, grain.

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a m	3:40 p m
aDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a m	3:40 p m
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	9:15 p m	7:15 a m
aOmaha Night Express	9:15 p m	7:15 a m
aDes Moines Night Express	9:15 p m	7:15 a m
aDes Moines Day Express	*10:30 a m	3:40 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	9:15 p m	7:15 a m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	3:10 p m
aFreeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	6:30 a m
bMilwaukee Fast Mail	* 8:00 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Express	*10:00 a m	7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
bMilwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p m	6:45 a m
bGreen Bay Express	* 9:30 a m	6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	7:00 a m
bLa Crosse Express	*10:00 a m	4:00 p m
bLa Crosse Express	§ 9:00 p m	7:00 a m
bWinona & New Ulm	*10:00 a m	4:00 p m
bWinona & New Ulm	§ 9:00 p m	7:00 a m
bMarquette Express	§ 9:00 p m	6:45 a m
bLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:10 a m
bLake Geneva Express	* 8:00 a m	7:45 p m
bLake Geneva & Rockford	* 4:00 p m	*10:45 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:45 p m	*10:30 a m

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.
No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.
a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st. and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ottawa & Streator Express	* 7:25 a m	* 7:30 p m
Nebraska & Kansas Express	* 9:30 a m	* 4:05 p m
Rockford & Freeport Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Pacific Fast Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Kansas & Colorado Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 8:25 a m	* 1:35 p m
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p m	* 7:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Express	* 4:35 p m	*10:40 a m
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p m	* 8:55 a m
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 7:15 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m
Omaha Night Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Texas Fast Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m
Kansas City & St. Joe Express	† 9:05 p m	‡ 6:55 a m

C., B. & Q. Palace Dining-Cars and Pullman 16-wheel Sleeping-Cars run between Chicago and Omaha on the Pacific Express.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. City Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport Express	* 7:50 a m	* 7:05 p m
Omaha Express	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Leavenworth & Atchison Expr's	*10:30 a m	* 3:40 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:20 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st. and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:55 a m	* 7:45 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:10 a m	* 4:00 p m
Waukesha, Madison & Iowa Ex.	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Oconomowoc Friday & Saturday. Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:30 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Fast Mail (daily)	§10:10 a m	§ 4:00 p m
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, La Crosse, and Winona.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO AND KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 89 South Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City Night Express	‡ 9:00 p m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Peoria, Burlington { Fast Expr's	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
& Keokuk { Express	‡ 9:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:55 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex.	*12:35 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‡ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
aCairo & Texas Express	‡ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
Springfield Night Express	‡ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
bPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	‡ 8:50 p m	§ 6:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:00 a m	* 3:20 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	‡ 9:30 p m	§ 6:35 a m
Tolono Passenger	* 4:30 p m	* 9:30 a m

aOn Saturday night runs to Tolono only.
bOn Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
Day Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:10 p m	‡ 7:30 a m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:30 a m	* 7:00 p m
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	‡ 9:10 p m	‡ 6:00 a m

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 8:50 a m	§ 8:20 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p m	* 7:05 p m

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
New York & Boston Special Ex.	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†10:20 p m	‡ 6:40 a m

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 8:10 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:10 a m

KANKAKEE LINE.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 9:40 a m	* 8:00 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:00 a m

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

"Danville Route."
Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., 125 Dearborn-st., and Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:15 a m	* 4:40 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:30 p m	§ 7:25 a m

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, Manistee ... *9 a m
Saturday's boat don't leave until ... 8 p m
For Milwaukee, etc., evening boat, Tuesday and Friday ... 7 p m
Daily for Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, Muskegon, ... *7 p m
For Green Bay & Bay ports, Tuesday and Friday. 7 p m
For Escanaba and Lake Superior towns, Tuesday 7 p m
Daily for St. Joseph ... *10 a m
Saturday's Boat (for St. Joe) leaves at ... 11 p m
Docks foot of Michigan-av. *Sunday excepted.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BOARDING—ONE NIGHT'S ride from Chicago. Steamers daily. Railroad convenient. Boating, Bathing, Fishing. Mrs. J. W. GILL, Douglas, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! DR. KEAN,
173 South Clark-st., Chicago.
Consult personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic, nervous, or special diseases. Dr. J. Kean is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay.

SAN JUAN.

The Animas Forks Mining-Camp ---Its Concentrating-Mill.

Chicago Mining Companies and Their Prospects---Six Prominent Organizations.

Individual Chicago Enterprises---Outside Corporations and Claims---The Bonanza Tunnel.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

ANIMAS FORKS, San Juan Co., Colo., Aug. 11.—Judging from what one sees and hears, this is probably one of the liveliest mining-camps in the whole San Juan country. It is located very pleasantly on a small plateau of table-land within a few yards of the forks of the head-waters of the Animas River. The town proper contains a population of about 100. It is quite a prosperous business-camp, many of the miners for a large area coming here to purchase their supplies. It comprises three general stores, two hotels, two saloons (one with billiard-tables), two assay-offices, one meat-market, one blacksmith-shop, and a concentrating-mill. There is some talk of starting a dance-house; so it may be set down that the Forks will soon be in possession of all the etceteras that go to make up a rounded period of civilization in the cities of the East. Quite a number of substantial improvements have been made here this season, by the erection of several two-story frame buildings, to be occupied as business-houses and hotels, in place of the log cabins which up to this time have been used for that purpose. The lumber furnished for the erection of these buildings was supplied by a saw-mill about a mile below town, which does a thriving business.

THE CONCENTRATING-MILL,

owned and operated by the Mineral Mountain Mining Company, is one of the principal features of this busy camp, and deserves a more extended notice than my limited time will permit me to give. The mill—consisting of a No. 3 Blake crusher, two sets of rolls, and four gigs—is for the purpose of separating the mineral in its crude form and slate from the quartz and vein-matter, called gangue, with which it is found in the ore. This gangue-matter is, by a series of washings and shakings, run off, and called the "tailings"; while the mineral, consisting of various base metals intimately blended with the silver and gold, is saved, and called "concentrates." By this process, ore running from $10 and upwards to the ton, that will not bear the expense of shipment, can be treated at a profit, as from ten to twenty tons of ore can be reduced to one ton of concentrates, that will average in value from $100 to $1,000; and this at an expense of only about $2 per ton of ore.

To one back in the Eastern States, reading about the many discoveries of immense bodies of rich silver-ore, it seems as if silver would soon be as common as copper or lead; but one viewing the situation from this standpoint is led to believe it will be a very long series of years before the production will be in sufficient quantities to affect its commercial value. It is only by slow, laborious, and persistent effort that the ore can be wrested from its native bed; and the operation is attended by such great expense that only men of means and moneyed corporations can be in any degree truly successful. Of course there are exceptions, but

THIS IS THE RULE.

The stories that are set afloat in regard to the vast mineral resources of this San Juan country are not, in my opinion, exaggerated in the least, taken as a whole; but, in many, very many, individual cases, I am free to confess I think they are. For instance, I have read numerous articles descriptive of many companies doing business in this vicinity, in which are given, as the value of the product of their mines, sums which, divided by from ten to 100, would give a result more nearly the true value. There are but few companies operating in this vicinity owning mines that are producing large and rich bodies of mineral, or even producing mineral in paying quantities. Most of them are in possession of leads, or mineral-bearing veins, which at present can only be called prospects, that, if properly worked and developed, and the affairs of the companies honestly and economically managed, will in time pay to the stockholders a good round interest on their investment.

Taking it for granted that the affairs of the various companies doing business here will be judiciously managed,

IT IS ONLY A QUESTION OF TIME

as to the success of the venture in the great majority of cases. There is but little, if any, risk to be run. The mineral-bearing veins can be traced on the surface with the naked eye, in their course up and over the mountains, sometimes for miles,—at times cropping out high into the air, and then suddenly disappearing out of sight, but to appear again a short distance further on. This characteristic is one of the causes that have given San Juan its prominence, and made its name famous as the greatest mining region the world has ever known. Another cause is the magnitude of its veins, and the fact of their carrying such large and rich bodies of ore as is shown to be the case wherever a vein has been opened and developed to the depth of 100 feet. And still another cause is the incontrovertible evidence of the veins being true fissures, and extending into the depths of the earth, growing richer and more prolific in mineral as depth is gained.

CHICAGO IS WELL REPRESENTED HERE;

and, with characteristic energy and pluck, the officers of the various companies organized in that place, with but one or two exceptions, are pushing work on their property with a determination to conquer success. They are in possession of mineral claims that, if properly developed, will without doubt pay handsome returns for the outlay. The Bonanza, the Chicago & San Juan Bullion, the Inter-Ocean, the Chicago Enterprise, the San Juan Central, and the Big Giant are among the prominent mining companies operating in this immediate vicinity.

THE BONANZA COMPANY

organized last winter, is officered by some of Chicago's representative men, and is in possession of five claims which, judging from the development made, bid fair to prove desirable in every particular. It is the intention of the company to push work on its property, and secure Government patents for the same, at as early a date as possible.

THE CHICAGO & SAN JUAN BULLION COMPANY

has three claims, upon two of which—the Loma and Prince of Wales—considerable work has been done. Both show considerable mineral scattered through the vein, though not as yet in paying quantities. The Fountain lode, owned by the same company, shows but little mineral, but is quite valuable as a timber-claim. The company has not been working its claims this season, but will probably commence operations again before winter sets in. It has been currently reported here for the past two months that it was the intention of this company to erect reduction or smelting works a short distance below this point; but up to this time nothing has been seen of them.

The property of

THE INTER-OCEAN COMPANY

consists of five claims,—prominent among which are the Emma Wells and Minerva May, both promising lodes, and showing some very fine mineral. This company, which is largely controlled by Alexander, Fisk & Co., has been pushing work on its property with an energy and zeal that are highly commendable in every way, and what one would naturally expect from the men having in charge the affairs of the company. A force of from twenty to twenty-five men are kept constantly employed. Two cross-cut tunnels are now being run to tap the veins of the Louis Olive and Minerva May lodes at a depth of 300 feet. When this is accomplished, it is confidently expected that a fine body of pay-mineral will be opened up. The affairs of the Company at this end are under the management of J. M. Reynolds and the Superintendent, Dr. O. P. Olinger, who seem thoroughly interested in having the company prove a success.

THE CHICAGO ENTERPRISE COMPANY

owns three claims,—one of which, the White, is a first-class prospect, and shows evidence of soon being able to produce pay-ore, though in limited quantities until greater development is made. The work done on this claim consists of an open cut, extended by a tunnel on the vein the distance of forty feet. A cross-cut tunnel is now being run to tap the vein at a depth of fifty feet. In running this tunnel another lode was uncovered, which is mineral-bearing, and nearly four feet in width. This company has for its Superintendent L. N. Woodbury, an old-timer of this section.

THE SAN JUAN CENTRAL, OF CHICAGO,

has some good claims, several of which bear evidence that proper development will show them to be valuable property. Mr. Funk, the Superintendent, is managing the affairs of the company at this end of the line, and is faithfully prosecuting work on the company's claims to the best of his ability. The company has been doing considerable work on its property this season, and great improvement is noticeable, both in the quality and quantity of ore taken out. A rich strike of two feet of nearly solid mineral is reported in the Polo, which, if correct, will soon enable the company to gladden the hearts and enrich the pockets of its stockholders with dividends.

THE BIG GIANT COMPANY

is organized on what is known as the Big Giant lode, situated about one and a half miles from this camp. It is a mammoth vein, and carries considerable mineral scattered through the quartz. Occasionally rich pockets are found, running high in silver. Work is being vigorously prosecuted to develop it and test its merits as an ore-producing vein. A cross-cut tunnel, which is now in 130 feet, is being run to strike the vein. A shaft has been sunk fifty feet, from the bottom of which a level, already in twenty-six feet, is being run to strike the hanging wall, upon which it is expected the mineral will be found.

There are several

INDIVIDUAL CHICAGO ENTERPRISES

in this vicinity which deserve mention. Alexander, Fisk & Co. are running a tunnel to develop the Scotia,—an immense vein, some thirty-five feet in width, which shows a considerable body of pay-mineral from the surface. The Green Meadow, owned by W. B. Shute and H. L. Norton, shows a vein thirty feet in width, carrying a streak four feet, through which pay-mineral is scattered. Two shafts have been sunk on this lode, each twenty-five feet in depth; and a cross-cut level is now being run from the bottom of one of them to develop the property. The work is being done under the supervision of F. W. Blakesley, who seems to be very attentive to his duties. Messrs. Shute & Norton are also the proprietors of the Silver Storm and Silver Cloud,—two good claims on Mineral Mountain.

AMONG THE PROMINENT MINING COMPANIES,

outside of the Chicago companies already mentioned, making their headquarters at this camp, are the Mineral Mountain Mining Company, the Animas Forks, the Graham, the Kansas City, and the Sioux City & San Juan. These companies control 76,500 feet of mineral-bearing veins, linear and horizontal measure,—nearly every foot of which will in time pay a profit to the owners. The Mineral Mountain Company is doing a great deal of work on its property this season, having let contracts for shafts and tunnels to the extent of over 700 feet. It has opened up several bodies of rich mineral; and from one of its mines, the Red Cloud, it is taking out considerable quantities of ore that mills on an average over $100 to the ton of 2,000 pounds. The Sioux City & San Juan Company has been pushing work this season on two of its claims,—the Belmont and Commonwealth. Both are showing well, and can in a short time be placed in a paying condition. The latter—a very excellent prospect, showing a fine body of mineral between well-defined walls—will soon pass under the control of a Chicago company, organized under the name of the Garden City Silver Mining & Milling Company.

Chief among the representative claims in this vicinity, owned by various individuals, might be mentioned the Indian Chief, Belcher, Sioux City, Little Abbies, Lily, and Mountain Queen. The latter three have paid from the surface, and been a source of revenue and profit to the lucky owners.

The leading enterprise in this camp is

THE BONANZA TUNNEL,

located about one and a half miles above town. The company is pushing work day and night, running three eight-hour shifts. The tunnel is being run to cut some of the large lodes on Mineral Point Mountain at a depth of from 500 to 1,000 feet. The drills are worked by compressed air, operated by steam power. The tunnel is already under cover 150 feet; and, in running that distance, three lodes have been cut, one of them thirteen feet wide, and all carrying fine bodies of minerals. It is the intention of the company to increase its facilities, and new and larger machinery is now on the way for that purpose. When this arrives and is put in place, greater progress will be made on the tunnel, and work will also be commenced at once in taking out ore from the veins already reached. Of course the results can only be imagined, but one is led to believe that the Tunnel Company will prove a bonanza in fact as it now is in name.

In all of the above concerning mines and mining operations, I have endeavored to write of matters and things as I have found them, without fear or favor, and without shade or coloring. For fear I may tire your many readers I will close, and perhaps another time give you some items that will prove of greater interest to those who are not as a rule interested in mining operations. J. H. F.

A Virginia Ice Mountain.

Wheeling Register.

The ice mountain of Preston County is a great natural curiosity. We passed over the Baltimore & Ohio Road on the 22d to Rowlesburg, then by steam three miles up Cheat River, past Vicksburg, and came out upon the Northwestern Pike. Following it two miles west we came to the ice mountain, situated on the right bank of Flag Run, one-half mile from the pike. A picnic party was being held at the base of the mountain. After refreshing ourselves with a very cold drink of water from the Twin Springs, we ascended the mountain for some distance and arrived at the ice field, where we found Drs. Kemble, West, Shafer, and Schooley contemplating the wonder; also a newspaper man or two taking in the situation. It is claimed that the ice mountain was discovered by some soldiers in the spring of 1861. Its discovery was afterward reported again, but persons supposed the discoverer was only trying to hoax some one into making a fruitless trip into the mountains. No credence was given to the story until lately, when responsible parties visited the designated locality of its existence, and reported its actual discovery. On the north side of the mountain, about a quarter of an acre is covered with a mass of loose, unstratified rock, none of which are of any considerable size. All was covered with a heavy mass of moss, which now is all torn off. No trees grow upon it,—only here and there a few small bushes. Removing the loose rock ice is discovered in small quantities. A thermometer stood ninety degrees in the sun, eighty degrees in the shade, and forty-eight degrees when placed in the rocks on the ice in their crevices. A cold air is present in the crevices, but no strong freezing currents as reported. Hundreds have visited it. The rocks are torn up, and the ice is only obtained now by going down some little depth in the rocks. We would suppose from observation that the mountain is mostly a vast heap of rock, a portion of whose west side is more broken and loose than the rest. The porous nature of this portion would admit through its moss covering a considerable amount of water, infiltrating between the stone, would form ice in just the manner we find it. The ice thus formed would be protected from all external temperature by the non-conducting properties of the vast surrounding mass of rock. The ice mountain, we would suppose, is nothing but a huge natural stone refrigerator. The common refrigerator depends for its preservation of ice upon the good non-conducting materials of its sides. So the ice mountain but naturally, though wonderfully, preserves permanently its ice by the vast mass of rock—good non-conducting material—which forms its sides. An ice mountain, similar in a good many respects to this one, is in Hampshire County, on North River, a few miles east of Romney. Divesting the Preston County ice mountain of its marvelous character that exaggerated accounts have given it, it stands a wonderful but plainly possible result of natural laws.

Died in His Own Tunnel.

New York Herald.

At the Interoceanic Canal Congress lately held in Paris there sat among the leaders of the enterprise there brought together a noticeable gray-haired man, with keen eyes and a melancholy look constantly upon his face. The company gathered round to congratulate him upon the approaching successful termination of one of the greatest engineering achievements of the century. He had been its head and front, and received the congratulations as a just reward of his labor. Then, turning to a friend at his left: "I have worked all my life," said he, "for a little renown and a little wealth; and now, in the moment of my triumph, I find that neither is worth what it has cost me. Indeed, the only use of the money I have made is to help those who are less strong or less happy." The speaker was Louis Favre, of Geneva, contractor of the famous St. Gothard Tunnel, which has just entered upon its eighth and last year of construction. He went straight from the Congress to Airolo, at the tunnel's mouth, and was showing the levels to a French engineer, on the morning of Saturday, July 19, when he suddenly complained of cramp, called for a glass of water, and fell down dead. His body was taken to Geneva, and all the poor of his village and canton, who owed much to his charity, swelled the funeral procession of statesmen and men of science that passed along the quiet shore of Lake Leman. "He died on the field of honor," said an orator at the tomb; "he was killed in his own tunnel."

What Stanley Is Doing.

Liverpool Post, Aug 7.

We have received the following important particulars with respect to the movements of Mr. H. M. Stanley, the African explorer, from a correspondent whose sources of information are thoroughly trustworthy: "About nine months ago Mr. Stanley suddenly departed for the East Coast of Africa. He afterwards turned up at Zanzibar, in a shattered steamer, but no one could understand with what object the distinguished traveler had gone there, some supposing that he had gone for the purpose of ascending one or two small rivers. Now, advices have been received that Stanley sailed from Gibraltar for the West Coast of Africa three weeks ago, having come through the Suez Canal in this chartered steamer, full of carriers. The object of his journey to the East Coast, is therefore now disclosed—namely, to supply the great desideratum of carriers, and no doubt he has all the men who accompanied him in his last journey through the heart of Africa. Having left Gibraltar three weeks ago, Stanley has now steamed down the West Coast of Africa direct to the Congo, with the intention of opening up the mighty river from the West Coast. A steamer laden with goods has been dispatched from Antwerp within the last month, under the patronage of the King of the Belgians. This steamer, which will remain at the Congo till Mr. Stanley's arrival, has on board two or three steam barges in sections, which confirms the supposition that it is Stanley's intention to ascend the Congo, carrying these sections piecemeal round the Gelials Falls. We wish him all success. He is doing a great work for the opening up of commerce; and, although the Belgians have taken the lead, we have no fear that our own English merchants will lag behind when the way has been opened up. This country is once more deeply indebted to the King of the Belgians for the energy he has displayed in connection with such an important movement."

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

Pistol Practice for the Police.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Gen. Sherman has ordered rifle practice for the army, proposing to teach the men how to use the arms put into their hands by the Government. We have a small army in our midst (police), armed by the city and paid by us all, with the idea that they are to protect lives and property, using such weapons (as a last resort) to further that object. Now, would not regular pistol practice by them be of benefit? I will venture to say that not one of them in ten can hit a barn door, much less a man in the leg to bring him down. Yours truly,

DEAD SHOT.

Sticks to the Lunacy.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 20.—A few days ago THE TRIBUNE had a short editorial item stating that it had private information that the Hon. E. P. Allis, of this city, had openly withdrawn from the Greenback movement, and was about to return to the Republican party.

I beg to inform you, and I hope you will lay the information before your readers, that Mr. Allis has not gone back on his Greenback friends, nor has he the least intention of doing so. On the contrary, he is as firmly as ever convinced of the correctness of the Greenback position, and will stand with the movement until it triumphs.

The return of business activity he attributes to the increase of the volume of currency now taking place,—a Greenback measure through hard-money methods.

I write what I know from a personal interview with Mr. Allis. GEORGE GODFREY,
Of Greenback State Central Committee.

The Death of Tom Paine.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—I am surprised to see you publish such a letter as that of W. A. F. to-day. If the story about Paine's last hours as described by Grellet had only a bit of truth, why then did all churches refuse Paine a burying-ground?

G. Lippard in his excellent "Washington," speaks of Thomas Paine's last hours thusly: "There were two death-bed-confession peddlers (a doctor and a preacher) watching the last gasp of poor Tom Paine, who, instead of placing the cup of cold water to the lips of the death-stricken, came here, around the death-bed, smelling of creeds and breathing cant all the while, and insult with their pencil and paper the last hours of a dying old man. They asked him whether he had changed his religious opinions and believed now in their creed. Thomas Paine looked in their faces and answered: 'I have no desire to believe in anything of the kind,' and turned his face to the wall."

Tom Paine had no rest, even after his death. Cobbett came and dug out his body. America's soil could not give her greatest friend a resting-place. But that's all past. Still we should not allow his memory to be desecrated. TRUTH.

Trainor's Death.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Aug. 20.—I should judge, from the severe manner in which the Baldwins have been criticised for defending their homes and preventing the entrance of a midnight prowler, that hereafter householders, in order to avoid the killing of innocent and lamb-like persons of "small stature," "weak muscles," and weaker heads, that may be seeking an entrance into their homes in the small hours of the morning, must provide themselves with several useful adjuncts; such, for instance, as a pair of scales, a tape-line, a muscle gauge, and a mental gauge. Having these useful articles in a convenient place, when you are awakened out of your slumbers by the entrance of some midnight gentleman, you will be supposed to address him after this fashion: "My dear sir, before you proceed to examine these premises further, please step into these scales, and allow me, sir, to apply this tape-line to your general dimensions, and this muscle gauge to your arms, that I may judge of your ability to hold two fifties out at arm's length, and this mental gauge to see if your mind is in sound working condition." Having made these inquiries (and midnight gentlemen are always so obliging, you know), you will then, and not till then, be justified in blowing his brains out, or quietly showing him the door, as your examination may result in determining. By all means let the Baldwins' criticisers take this course. As for myself, I shall do as the Baldwins did,—shoot first and investigate afterwards. H.

The Late Rev. Robert Boyd, D. D.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—In reply to a communication in THE TRIBUNE of to-day, headed "The Late Rev. Robert Boyd, D. D.", permit me a few words.

The autobiography of Dr. Boyd is in the hands of his son-in-law, Dr. Thompson, of Pittsburg, and will probably appear from the publisher during the autumn. From a hasty perusal of the opening chapters, I am able to enlighten your correspondent on the points at issue.

Dr. Boyd was born at Girvan, Scotland. He was not a student under Chalmers in the strict sense of the word, but Chalmers was one of the preachers of his time to whom he delighted to listen, and whom he went often to hear.

Dr. Boyd arrived in Canada in September, 1843, and his pastorate over the Edina Place Church, Chicago, began in 1856.

Previous to his adoption of Baptist views, Dr. Boyd was not an ordained minister of any denomination, though a Presbyterian by profession. He had lectured extensively in Scotland and Ireland on the subject of temperance, of which he was an enthusiastic advocate. During one of his lecturing tours he was led by chance to read a book upon baptism as believed in and practiced by the Baptist denomination. Becoming deeply interested in the subject, he studied thoroughly and closely, and finally adopted Baptist views. His first pastorate was in Stirling, Scotland.

If, as your correspondent intimates, Dr. Boyd's numerous friends desire a fuller account of his career than has yet appeared, and in advance of the publication of the autobiography, Dr. Thompson, of Pittsburg, will most willingly furnish it. H. C. OLIN.

Young vs. Old Lawyers.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HYDE PARK, Aug. 21.—In the Hyde Park *Sun* of to-day complaint is made by a young attorney that too many old lawyers and not enough young ones are employed by the village to defend it in the injunction suit recently brought by the City of Chicago.

I think the taxpayers of Hyde Park will unanimously agree with the first part of the young attorney's position. I attended the meeting of the Board of Trustees at which the Village Attorney was authorized to employ counsel to assist him in procuring a dissolution of the injunction and defending the case. If I remember correctly, a letter from the President of the Board was read on that occasion in which he characterized the suit as one based on cheek, etc., rather than on law; stating that the precise question involved had been decided by the Supreme Court of Illinois and by the Supreme Court of the United States, and that it would be simply necessary to read the opinions of those two Courts to completely rout the city. It must be that the Village Attorney has no confidence in his own powers as an elocutionist, for he reports having employed Lyman Trumbull, Counsellor H. Willett, Charles H. Wood, and Charles Hitchcock to help him read what the Supreme Court decided in the cases referred to.

Does not the maxim "What is everybody's business is nobody's business" apply to the conduct of a lawsuit? And, even though the suit may involve more questions of law than anticipated by the President of the Board, yet is it necessary for the village to employ such a large number of attorneys? Would a private individual do it under similar circumstances?

If the Village Attorney has any confidence in his own ability, surely he and one of the gentlemen named ought to be able to present a thorough defense to the suit. These are the views of A TAXPAYER,
Who is not an attorney, but wishes he was.

Sewer-Gas.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 19.—In to-day's issue of your paper I noticed a letter pertaining to "sewer-gas," etc., which I heartily second. There is certainly, as he states, altogether too much talk about a thing which exists at the present time in but a minor degree. It not only keeps people from coming to Chicago to live, but it drives them away! Now I have had some experience in comparing the "filthy" conditions of this city with smaller places in the last eight or nine years, and I do not hesitate a moment in stating that we are as well off, to say the very least, as any place one can easily find. I have been in villages, towns, and cities around and about us, and the smaller the places the more "dirty" and "filthy" they prove to be. Even going to the country farm-house often will show it up the worse. I remember being at a place about a hundred miles east of Chicago two years since. While there I was asked to go out about a mile from town to see a whole family. I found five of them sick with malarial fevers. One, a young man of 19, was trying to place himself outside of bile, blood,—and I do not know but "toad-stools." I immediately asked after the water they drank, etc. They took me to the well of water they had been using, and, for a fact, I found it built up with boards (curbing) with an open "half barrel" sunk in the bottom, etc., all of which were decayed and grown about, and between were toad-stools, vines, grass, etc. Closer inspection showed up a cat, two rats, and a snake,—all dead but the latter! U. B. I "prescribed," and "lit out." Now, Mr. Editor, I ask, with the former writer, who wishes to be scared by sewer-gas and the "bad condition" of our city, and go to the country for a health trip? They will find the small places with alleys full of "stuff" from stables and pig-pens, and street and vacant lots about as full of "filth" and "garbage" as Chicago affords. It is a fact, however, our water supply is becoming contaminated to that rapid degree that something will have to be done soon. At this rate about two years hence will find us completely "laid out." When it comes, "silex" filters will be non est useless! It is a fact that the water now at times will smell bad if left tightly covered a few hours in a cup. What will it be two years hence when the canal—this "beautiful" outlet—gets so "thick" that a snipe can walk the surface (if it don't kill him) and the sewers continue to vomit their contents into the lake until the crib is "surrounded?" I think all thinking and sensible people will unite in "stirring up" the city officials to early action, to let "sewer-gas" have a "rest," and do something to avert the future use of bad water on one hand and bad air (from canal) on the other; for it isn't best to wait till some fine morning to "wake up to the realization" our engines that have "gummed at the valves" and stopped, and our nostrils are hailed with obnoxious vapors, other than "sewer gas!" WILLIAM LAWRENCE MARR, M. D.

The Stock-Yards Nuisances.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HYDE PARK, Aug. 20.—The Stock-Yards sewer on wheels through Hyde Park is getting to be the chief topic for discussion and remark among the good citizens of that village, as well as in the city at the limits on the South Side.

Never before was the same quantity of cheek and stink found in the same limits probably,—cheek in the history of the so-called Stock-Yards railroad, and stink in the freight which is carried on it. From 3 to 5 o'clock in the morning the stink and squeal of live hogs are suffered by all who live near the streets appropriated by the railroad. From dark till midnight the stink of decaying dead hogs and offal of all kinds is inflicted for a change. And so it continues day after day, and week after week.

The cheek confronts all men at all hours of day or night, and it is the most brazen and cheeky cheek ever exhibited anywhere by any man or set of men. The Stock-Yards Company when it laid down its rails and ties, seized upon public highways and private property, and appropriated them to its own use. It stole its possession in the night time, like a thief that it was and is, and created a nuisance, a public nuisance, in the public streets, by obstructing them, to adjacent property-owners and home-owners, by smoke, noise of engines and cars, and insupportable stenches. It not only took possession and blocked up ordinary public streets, but boldly laid down its track across the boulevards and parks—for which the people are so heavily taxed—at grade, thereby marring and damaging them more than the railroad would be worth if there could be said to exist any railroad where nothing but the iron and ties exist, with no right of way or charter whatever.

The Stock-Yards Company stole possession of the whole of Maple avenue, leading from Cottage Grove avenue to the lake, and ousted property-holders and the public from that street. It stole Elizabeth street, leading west from Langley avenue, and laid down its track in said street without the shadow of right. The remainder of the distance for the most part it appropriated private property. It did this in the night, like a burglar and thief. Not content with one track, it stole down the second track in the night-time. If this is not an exhibition of infinite cheek, where can infinite cheek be found among men?

Now, what does the public propose to do about it?

What do the Street Commissioner and Board of Trustees of Hyde Park propose to do about it? What does the South Park Board propose to do about it? What do the people and property-owners who are being stunk to death propose to do about it?

It would seem to be the plain duty of the Hyde Park Street Commissioners to remove the obstructions from the streets of the village. He can have 500 armed men to help him on call, if necessary. If a poor man had built a shanty in a street, he would have had his house torn down or burned down if necessary. The obstruction would have been removed. Does the law and the Hyde Park Board of Trustees know any difference between J. B. Sherman and a poor man in such case? Is the Stock-Yards Company omnipotent in power, as well as infinite in cheek? Do the authorities propose to allow it to occupy and retain our public streets to the absolute exclusion of the people? Have the Street Commissioners surrendered to the Stock-Yards Company jurisdiction over streets in Hyde Park? If so, it will no doubt take the remainder.

The people demand that the public streets be cleared at once! It is folly, cowardice, abandonment of duty, a public shame, to attempt to regulate by ordinance a public nuisance in a public highway dedicated to public uses alone.

The nuisance must be removed at once, cost what it may—"peaceably, if we can; forcibly, if we must." The people demand it. The taxpayers also demand of the South Park Board that this nuisance be no longer suffered to deface and destroy the park for which they have paid so dearly.

The Park Board has shamefully succumbed to the Stock-Yards Company. There seem to be no law, and no authority, no backbone, no fidelity to duty, on the part of the South Park Board. They are basely betraying their trust. J. B. Sherman, who is said to be autocrat of the Stock-Yard Company, it seems is bigger than the Town of Hyde Park, the South Park Board, and the people, united! Cheek is supreme in this business. Cheek overrides law and tramples all rights in the dust. While the Town of Hyde Park is piddling with the injunction, let the Street Commissioner call for volunteers to remove the obstruction from Maple avenue and Elizabeth street, and they will come at his call. Let the obstruction be removed in the daytime, and at once, and then let the people enjoin the Stock-Yards Company from further theft of public roads and private rights. A. J. GROVER.

A Forenoon at the Floating Hospital.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Down in the quarters close by the reeking river, where the near proximity of mouldy walls excludes the sunlight and air; down by the slippery wharves, in tenements narrow, and low, and crowded, where dust, and dirt, and filth, and flies, and mosquitoes, and stenches, and sweltering heat hold high carnival, the baby of the Floating Hospital was born.

Many are the little graves, a span long, of the sisters and brothers of the babies of the Floating Hospital, who came into the world with thin, poor little bodies so impregnated with poison and disease, so cramped and crippled from the burdens, and toils, and privations of their mothers, that their lives went out like the snuff of a candle, and their epitaph should be, "My stay on earth it was so small, I wonder that I came at all."

But the more fortunate baby of the Floating Hospital, endowed with a stronger physical life, has struggled through the first few months of its earthly existence with fair success, but the inevitable, not-to-be-avoided trial of teething comes on: ignorance prescribes for it, superstition nurses it, poverty feeds and dresses it, and the most frequent result is a grave by the side of its tiny relative. The almost only hope of escape and chance for life is in the benefits of the Floating Hospital.

What a luxury to the poor, tired, heated mother and the nervous baby!

The clean, fresh boat, the cool, vivified atmosphere, the dancing motion of the Lilliputian craft, the very name of the boat, "Bret Harte," seems an assurance of the blessings promised, for who ever had a warmer heart towards the helpless and suffering than Bret Harte!

It is the 20th day of August, hot, sultry, and the sun pours its red-hot rays down into the murky river, and reflects back into the homes of the babies of the Floating Hospital rays of an intense heat, and an atmosphere saturated with poisonous gasses. For a month yet we shall have weather which will furnish tenants for the little graves of the poor man's grave-yard.

The fairest child of sweet charity, "The Floating Hospital," is in need of funds.

Let those blessed with means look at their own babies, rosy from the "country" or "lake trip," and remember the little sufferers dying in comfortless homes; and let those who have no children remember those they wish they had, or those they ought to have had, and deal generously with this charity which was symbolized by the "cup of cold water."

Much might be added to the efficiency of the Floating Hospital by a little wisely-directed effort. Many of the mothers who, alarmed at last by the very serious condition of their babies, bring them, almost dying in many cases, to try the benefits of the Floating Hospital, are endowed with a degree of ignorance which is appalling. The superstition that water is poison—in an external application—prevails with them very largely,—at least I judge so, after careful and furtive observation,—while their knowledge of the mother's and nurse's materia medica is entirely a minus quantity. Noticing one mother with two little babies so near of a size that it was a matter of perplexity to me to determine how they could both be hers, I talked with her at length about her babies, especially the oldest one, seventeen months old, which she told me had been sick for several weeks, and she had little hopes of its ever being better. The appearance of the child was so peculiar that I asked her minutely as to its food and medicine. This was her answer: "She can't take anything but wine and water, and blackberry brandy: I think milk is too strong for her." The baby lay in a limp fashion, with relaxed muscles, the whole appearance being the very semblance of intoxication. She roused the child to come home on the same boat in which I returned. It opened its eyes with a drunken stare, and sunk back into stupor. I don't think the child was ordinarily sick; I think it was drunk and starved.

Now, I do not want the "Ladies' Union" to go out to the Floating Hospital and pray with this woman, but I do want the sensible women who have had maternal experiences, and who have improved these large opportunities to learn, to alternate in visits to the Floating Hospital and disseminate among these benighted mothers the practical knowledge for the want of which their babies are dying. The poor we have always with us. There are multitudes of mothers who have never heard of the blessings in store for them out on North avenue pier. Let those who have their eyes fixed on far-off "Barriboola Gha" shorten the focus of their vision to the heathens living in the comfortless tenement within a stone's throw of their own door, and let them carry there the glad tidings of the gospel of cleanliness, fresh air, and pure milk for the babies.

Fathers and gentlemen who carry the pocket-books, do not forget the Floating Hospital when you go down town to business to-morrow morning. Mothers, remember the thought, and care, and medical science which controls the sanitary conditions which surround your own babies during this weather, so dangerous to babyhood, and go out to the Floating Hospital and help these mothers who are in dire distress, because they "want to know." MRS. M. H. KREAMER.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Correspondence During the Rebellion with President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton—An Alleged Scheme to Impeach President Lincoln—Statement of Gov. Seymour as to the New York Draft Riots.

The New York *Times* of Aug. 18 publishes a thirteen-column eulogistic sketch of the career of the Hon. Horatio Seymour. From it we make the following extracts:

LINCOLN, SEYMOUR, STANTON.

If any further proof be needed of the fact that President Lincoln and Gov. Seymour were thoroughly in accord, so far as their official relations were concerned, and that they were united in their efforts to put down the rebellion:—a fact which has more than once been disputed,—it will be found in the following quaintly-worded and characteristic letter from the Republican President and the reply to that letter which was sent by the Democratic Governor. Both communications were written in the strictest confidence, and they are now for the first time given to the public:

[*Private and confidential.*]

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 23, 1863.—*His Excellency Gov. Seymour:* You and I are substantially strangers, and I write this chiefly that we may become better acquainted. I for the time being am at the head of a nation which is in great peril, and you are at the head of the greatest state in that nation. As to maintaining the nation's life and integrity, I assume and believe there cannot be a difference of purpose between you and me. If we should differ as to the means, it is important that such difference should be as small as possible, that it should not be enhanced by unjust suspicions on one side or the other. In the performance of my duty the co-operation of your State as that of others is needed,—in fact, is indispensable. This alone is sufficient reason why I should wish to be at a good understanding with you. Please write me at least as long a letter as this,—of course, saying in it just what you think fit. Yours very truly,

A. LINCOLN.

To this communication Horatio Seymour made the following reply:

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 14, 1863.—DEAR SIR: I have delayed answering your letter for some days with a view of preparing a paper in which I wish to state clearly the aspect of public affairs from the standpoint I occupy. I do not claim any superior wisdom, but I am confident the opinions I hold are entertained by one-half of the population of the Northern States. I have been prevented from giving my views in the manner I intended by a pressure of official duties, which, at the present stage of the legislative session of this State, confine me to the Executive Chamber until each midnight; after the adjournment, which will soon take place, I will give you, without reserve, my opinion and purposes with regard to the condition of our unhappy country.

In the meantime, I assure you that no political resentments, no personal purposes, will turn me aside from the pathway I have marked out for myself. I intend to show those charged with the administration of public affairs due deference and respect, and to give to them a just and generous support in all measures they may adopt within the scope of their constitutional powers. For the preservation of this Union I am ready to make any sacrifice of interest, passion, or prejudice. Truly yours,

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To his Excellency ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

It will be noticed that this letter contemplates a further and longer communication from the Governor to the President. The events attending the invasion of Pennsylvania by Lee rendered such a writing unnecessary. The Governor testified by his acts his anxiety to aid the General Government. After those acts—and I use his own words—he "could not well write without seeming to boast of what had been done." In connection with the correspondence, however, it is worthy of particular note that Gov. Seymour, in addition to the Hon. Simon Cameron and one other distinguished man with whom I have conversed on the subject, is firmly convinced that there was at one time what can only be called a conspiracy, set on foot and engaged in by a number of Republican leaders, to force President Lincoln out of the White House. Regarding this movement, ex-Senator Cameron said to me in May, 1878: "Late in 1862 or early in 1863 there can be no doubt that a secret effort was made to bring about the ejectment of President Lincoln from the White House. Some time after I returned from the Russian mission, and while I was resting at my home in Pennsylvania, I received from a number of the most prominent gentlemen an invitation to visit Washington and attend a meeting which, according to my information, was to be held in regard to national affairs. I afterward discovered that this invitation was extended to me because it was believed that my somewhat unpleasant exit from the War Department had rendered me hostile to Mr. Lincoln and his Administration. Knowing nothing of this at the time, however, I went to the Capital and found there assembled a number of prominent men, who had come together ostensibly for the purpose of advising with each other regarding the condition of the country. This, I say, was their ostensible purpose, but I soon found that their real object was to find means by which the President could be impeached and turned out of office. The complaint against Mr. Lincoln was that he lacked ability and energy, and that he was not pushing the War with sufficient vigor. These reasons and the plan of attack, if I may use the expression, were all made known to me, and I was asked for my advice. I gave it, stating, with as much earnestness as I could command, that the movement proposed would be a disastrous one, and strongly urging that it would be little short of madness to interfere with the Administration."

Gov. Seymour, though not in possession of those minute details of the scheme, is confident not only that it existed, but that President Lincoln was aware of its existence. It is just possible that this knowledge accounts for the great anxiety which he, at different times, displayed to be on intimate friendly terms with Mr. Seymour and other prominent Democrats whom he could trust. That he did display that anxiety there can be no doubt. Indeed, it can be stated upon the authority of an eminent Republican veteran of the City of New York, who was closely identified with his Administration, that he, on at least one occasion, said, in substance: "If Gov. Seymour would like to be President of the United States nothing stands in his way." It, at least, cannot be denied that he caused an intimation of this character to be conveyed to the Governor. Nor was he alone in his desire to be "at a good understanding" with the leader of the New York Democracy. Edwin M. Stanton, the most radical member of his Cabinet, expressed a strong desire in the same direction. The proof of this statement will be found in the following confidential communication which, like the letters of Messrs. Lincoln and Seymour, now appear in print for the first time:

[*Confidential.*]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D.C., June 27, 1863.—DEAR SIR: I cannot forbear expressing to you the deep obligation I feel for the prompt and cordial support you have given to the Government in the present emergency. The energy, activity, and patriotism you have exhibited I may be permitted personally and officially to acknowledge without arrogating any personal claim on my part in such service, or to any service whatever.

I shall be happy to be always esteemed your friend,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

His Excellency HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Still more significant is the following telegram, to which, for reasons that need not be stated, Mr. Seymour made no reply:

BY TELEGRAPH FROM WASHINGTON, May 23, 1864.—*The Hon. Gov. Seymour:* Would it be possible for you to come to Washington immediately, to enable me to confer with you personally on some matters of great personal interest? Please answer. EDWIN M. STANTON.

To what matter of great "personal interest" the Senator referred Mr. Seymour may have suspected, but he failed to enter into the communication by means of which he could have been definitely informed.

THE DRAFT-RIOTS OF 1863.

. . . Regarding this terrible period in the history of the city, Gov. Seymour has long remained silent, but touching the manner in which the riots were suppressed he now authorizes the following statement, which, it may be well to add, is given in his own words: "The draft-riots of 1863 were put down mainly by the energy, boldness, and skill of the Police Department. In saying this I am certainly not influenced by prejudice, for the force was politically, and, in some degree, personally, unfriendly to myself. Indeed, in their reports they have not seen fit to make mention of any co-operation on my part with their efforts. But they did their duty bravely and efficiently. They proved that the City of New York could, by its police alone, in the absence of its military organizations, cope with the most formidable disorders. I do not know of any instance in history where so many desperate men were shot down mainly by the police of a city. More than a thousand of the rioters were killed or wounded to death. Yet so little justice has been done to the City of New York that many think it was protected by the forces of the United States. In fact, the Navy-Yard, the vast amount of military stores of the General Government, and its money in the Sub-Treasury, were mainly protected by the civil officers. So protected while the military organizations of the State were absent in Pennsylvania in answer to an appeal from the Government of the United States to help it against an invasion of Gen. Lee. Even Gen. Grant, in one of his papers, spoke of the riot in New York as an occasion when the General Government had helped State or local authorities to maintain peace and order. I wrote to him correcting this error, and it gives me pleasure to say that he received my communication in a spirit of courtesy and of fairness which ever marks the character of an honorable man. It is now time that justice should be done the City of New York in this matter, and, in the hope that such justice may be done, I repeat these facts."

Before leaving this period in Gov. Seymour's life, it will be well to add that subsequent to the riots, Mr. Watson, then Assistant Secretary of War, told him that a number of prominent men had made application to the National Administration to place the city under martial law, and that he (Watson) was sent to New York to see if there was any warrant or necessity for such action; that he could find none, and had reported to the Department that Gov. Seymour and the civil authorities were doing everything that could be done to keep the peace.

Mosquitoes in Delaware.

Correspondence New York Sun.

The other day a group of longshoremen stood on the pier in Lewes, Del., waving their hats and handkerchiefs around their heads as though filled with enthusiasm awakened by some cause that was not then apparent. But when the passengers in the Old Dominion steamer landed they began waving hats and handkerchiefs as vigorously. The cause of these demonstrations was a cloud of mosquitoes. At the railway station in Lewes there were fires of pennyroyal and other weeds burning in front of the windows to drive out the insects, and the passengers were glad to get into the smoke and enjoy a moment's immunity from the annoyance.

At Rehoboth Station, on the Junction & Breakwater Railway, the mosquitoes were more numerous than in Lewes. The negroes in the peach orchards had their heads covered with old sheets, with holes cut through for their eyes. The men around the depot and the passengers in waiting had their heads covered with mosquito nets like veils. It was impossible to purchase a piece of mosquito netting in the neighborhood. While the stages were waiting a man was stationed at the head of each horse to hold the nearly frantic animals. At Rehoboth Beach the mosquitoes were thicker than at the station. There were at the beginning of the week over 400 guests at the Bright House, and on Friday not twenty-five remained. They had been driven away by the mosquitoes. Persons walking in the streets were nearly obscured by the clouds of mosquitoes around them. By bringing the hands together a handful of mosquitoes could be caught at a single sweep. The ladies' light dresses were almost black, so thickly were they covered. The hotel proprietors were so pestered by the insects that they seemed to not care whether their guests remained or not. Double nets on the windows and darkened rooms gave partial relief, but the mosquitoes made their way everywhere. It was only by having a negro over each person at the tables that guests could partake of their meals.

It is said that the south winds and muggy weather brought them from the South Jersey and Delaware swamps, and that the pest would probably be ended with a strong wind from the ocean. Sailors say that they met the mosquitoes many miles out at sea,—something they never before experienced. Nearly all the places along the coast were similarly infested, but none of them to the same extent as the northern part of Delaware.

Worth Stopping a Train For.

Bradford (Pa.) Era.

Saturday at 4 p. m. as the express train on the Erie Road was coming from Red House to Salamanca the engineer whistled down brakes, the train came to a stand-still, and the passengers all rushed out to learn the cause of the detention, expecting to see a mangled corpse or some breakings in the machinery which would compel them to walk to Bradford. When they reached the platform of the cars a forlorn-looking individual in a straw hat the size of an umbrella loomed up to them. He was dressed in a suit of nankeen which was soaking wet and clinging tightly to his form, giving him the appearance of a denizen of the deep. In one hand he carried a fish-pole, in the other a basket, which contained seventy-five trout. The conductor came out, and, in a pleasant voice, casually remarked, "What in —— did you stop my train for, you moon-faced old hippodrome?" "Why, you see, conductor," drawled out the individual, in the funniest backwoods tones imaginable, "I've got a whopper here, and I thought as how some 'er yer passengers would like to gaze onto it." Saying this, the old man drew out by the tail a monster of a trout that must have weighed at least two pounds, and held it admiringly up by the tail. The sun's rays flashed out from the beautiful colors of crimson and gold which dotted the coat of the fish, and whether the sight was so tempting to the palates of the hungry passengers or whether the ludicrousness of the affair struck them just then, they burst into roars of laughter, and even the conductor forgot for a moment the bell-punch system, and all was serenity again. The venerable Walton boarded the cars for Salamanca, and soon the train was thundering out the miles to make up for lost time.

A Thousand-Legged Worm.

At Brushton, St. Lawrence County, New York, James Ryan was awakened a few nights ago by the cries of his little girl, aged 6 years, who slept near him. He went to her and found her face, lips, and tongue so swollen that she could not speak, and she was in terrible agony. Calling his wife, they made an examination, and discovered a large thousand-legged worm lying along between the lower lip and the gum, having probably crawled in as the child slept with open mouth. A doctor was called, but spasms set in so violently that for several hours it was thought she would die, but the doctor remained by her throughout the night, and she is thought to be out of danger, though her face is still hideously swollen.

NEBRASKA.

Magnitude of the Grain-Crops—Railroad Matters—Population.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 16.—About the 1st of June I sent you a letter containing some crop-reports made to Mr. Leavitt Burnham, Land Commissioner of the Union Pacific Railroad; and I closed my communication with this prediction: "Should no unforeseen circumstance arise to change the present aspect, Nebraska will have the finest crop this year in her history, and general business will be unusually large."

Two months have passed away since the above was written, and the present immense harvest more than corroborates the statement. I have quite recently been on an extended trip on the Union Pacific Railroad, as far west as North Platte, nearly 300 miles from the Missouri River; also, on the Sioux City & Pacific Railroad, into the northern part of the State; and out on the Omaha & Republican Valley Railroad, south of the Platte River, as far southwest as Osceola, Polk County; and the uniform report is: small grain good, corn immense. The fields are dotted with the shocks and stacks of yellow grain, and the corn presents an unbroken front,—a solid phalanx, strong enough already to resist successfully the attacks of the grasshopper or Jack Frost. In support of my statements as to the abundant harvest, I embody in this letter a few of the many reports coming in from all parts of Nebraska, which Mr. L. Burnham, Land Commissioner Union Pacific Railroad, has been kind enough to permit me to use:

*PLUM CREEK, Aug. 13.—L. BURNHAM: Small-grain harvest is about finished, and all secured in good condition. Estimated average yield per acre: Wheat, eighteen bushels; oats, fifty bushels; barley, fifty bushels; and corn, from present indications, will go from sixty to 100 bushels. Threshing has commenced, and will be concluded generally and shipping begin in from four to six weeks. Potatoes and other root-crops are immense. J. H. McCALL.

*Two hundred and thirty-one miles west of Omaha.

*OSCEOLA, Polk Co., Aug. 13.—L. BURNHAM: Small grain—wheat, oats, etc.—all in the stack in good condition now; was bleached some by recent rains, but will be all right as soon as it goes through the sweat. Threshing has commenced. Wheat will yield from ten to twenty bushels per acre; oats thirty to fifty bushels. Commenced buying new wheat yesterday. The first shipment will be made to-day or to-morrow. Everything is shaping in readiness to move our bountiful crops,—wheat, oats, barley, etc., potatoes, vegetables of all kinds. Corn—it beats the world. The crop of corn will be immense, and the cry is, "What shall we do with it?" Nebraska against the world. J. H. MICKEY.

* One hundred and twenty miles southwest from Omaha.

*BLAIR, Washington Co., Aug. 14.—L. BURNHAM: All small grain is in stack, and in good condition. A portion is through the sweat, and is now being threshed. Threshing will be continuous till about Dec. 1, when all will be completed. Winter-wheat was an experiment last year, and a very successful one. Next year nearly half will be winter-wheat. Spring-wheat averaged this year ten to thirteen bushels per acre; winter-wheat eighteen to twenty-one, with frequent cases where twenty-five to thirty bushels per acre were gathered. Flax yield is about fourteen bushels per acre; oats, fifty; barley, eighteen. The above figures I get from elevator-men here. Corn will average fifty-five all through. In 1878 we had 69,636 acres under plow; add 10 per cent for increased acreage for 1879. V. G. LANTRY.

*Twenty miles north of Omaha.

*FREMONT, Dodge Co., Aug. 14.—L. BURNHAM: Small-grain harvest is closed. Grain was secured in first-class condition, and the estimated average yield of wheat is fifteen bushels to the acre. Quality excellent. Oats will average fifty bushels to the acre. Threshing has commenced, and shipments will probably commence about Sept. 1. Corn-crop promises better than ever before. G. W. E. DORSEY.

*Fifty miles west of Omaha.

*WAHOO, Saunders Co., Aug. 13.—L. BURNHAM: Harvest of small grain completed, and grain stacked in good condition. The estimated average yield of wheat is from twelve to fifteen bushels per acre; barley from forty to fifty-five; oats from forty to sixty; rye from twenty to thirty. Threshing has commenced. Quality of wheat good. Will not be concluded until December next. But very little has been shipped yet, though it is beginning to come in. All our farmers who can will hold for higher prices, and rejoice in the reduction of freight-rates on grain. Corn is simply immense. J. B. DAVIS.

*Fifty-four miles southwest of Omaha.

Manager Souzalin and General Freight Agent Lowell, of the Burlington & Missouri Railroad, inform me that the immigration into the southern counties is all they could ask; that the crops are bountiful; that wheat will average about fifteen bushels to the acre; that barley, oats, and other small grain have turned out well; that there is no end of corn; that wheat is selling at from 60 to 70 cents per bushel, but the farmers are inclined to hold for better prices; that they are getting forehanded, and not obliged to force their grain upon the market, as in former years; that the feeling generally is, that the demand from abroad will enable them to get better prices later. A great many cattle will be wintered in the counties along the Burlington & Missouri Railroad; and the hay crop will be much larger than ever before. Broom-corn, owing to the low prices of last year, was not very largely cultivated, and the crop will be light. Considerable winter-wheat will be put in this year, it having proved a success.

From J. Budd, General Freight and Ticket Agent of the Omaha & Northern Nebraska Railroad,—a line of road running north, along the Missouri River, through Douglas, Washington, and Burt Counties,—I learn that the harvest has been equally bountiful; and the corn will be shipped to Chicago on foot, as vast herds of cattle are being driven from the Far West into the above counties, and will be corn-fed this fall and winter, and shipped to Chicago in the spring.

The Omaha & Northern Nebraska Railroad will be pushed forward, and its line extended until it becomes one of the important railroads of this State, penetrating into a rich, fertile, and well-settled section.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad will ere long be extended into the Niobrara, in the extreme northern part of Nebraska,—a portion of the State which at present is without railroad facilities, but which is receiving a large immigration, owing to the richness of the soil, its water-privileges, and because there still remain Government lands that are open to pre-emption. Other lines running north from the Union Pacific are reaching out for that country, and it will soon become a race between roads as to which shall first occupy it.

The fruit-crop, with the exception of apples, does not promise so well as in former years. Grapes are abundant, and melons also.

From an article published in the Omaha *Bee* I gather the following information. The population of Nebraska was in 1855, 4,494; 1860, 28,481; 1870, 122,993; 1876, 257,747; 1878, 313,748; 1879, 386,410. Showing the population to be eighty-seven times greater than it was twenty-five years ago.

When Nebraska had less than 4,500 people, the population of Kansas was 46,000; Minnesota, 50,000; Iowa, 217,770; Wisconsin, 315,000. And their present population is about as follows: Kansas, 850,000; Wisconsin, 1,325,000; Minnesota, 680,000; Iowa, 1,475,000. Thus making the population in Kansas eighteen times, Wisconsin four times, Iowa seven times, and Minnesota seventeen times, greater than in 1855.

According to the census of 1870 Nebraska's population was 122,993; Kansas, 364,233; Minnesota, 439,429; Wisconsin, 1,054,670; Iowa, 1,194,020. And the gain in these several States since that time has been: Nebraska more than 300 per cent; Kansas, less than 200 per cent; Minnesota, 175 per cent; Iowa, 40 per cent; Wisconsin, 45 per cent. And, from present indications, the increase during this year and the next will be greater than ever before in the history of the State of Nebraska. E. T. SUNWALT.

"If You Please."

Tommy—"Gimme a cake." Mamma—"If what? If you please." Tommy—"Oh! let up on that Pinafore business! Gimme a cake!"

The safest and most reliable remedy for the usual diseases of the baby is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. It contains nothing injurious. Price, 25 cents a bottle.